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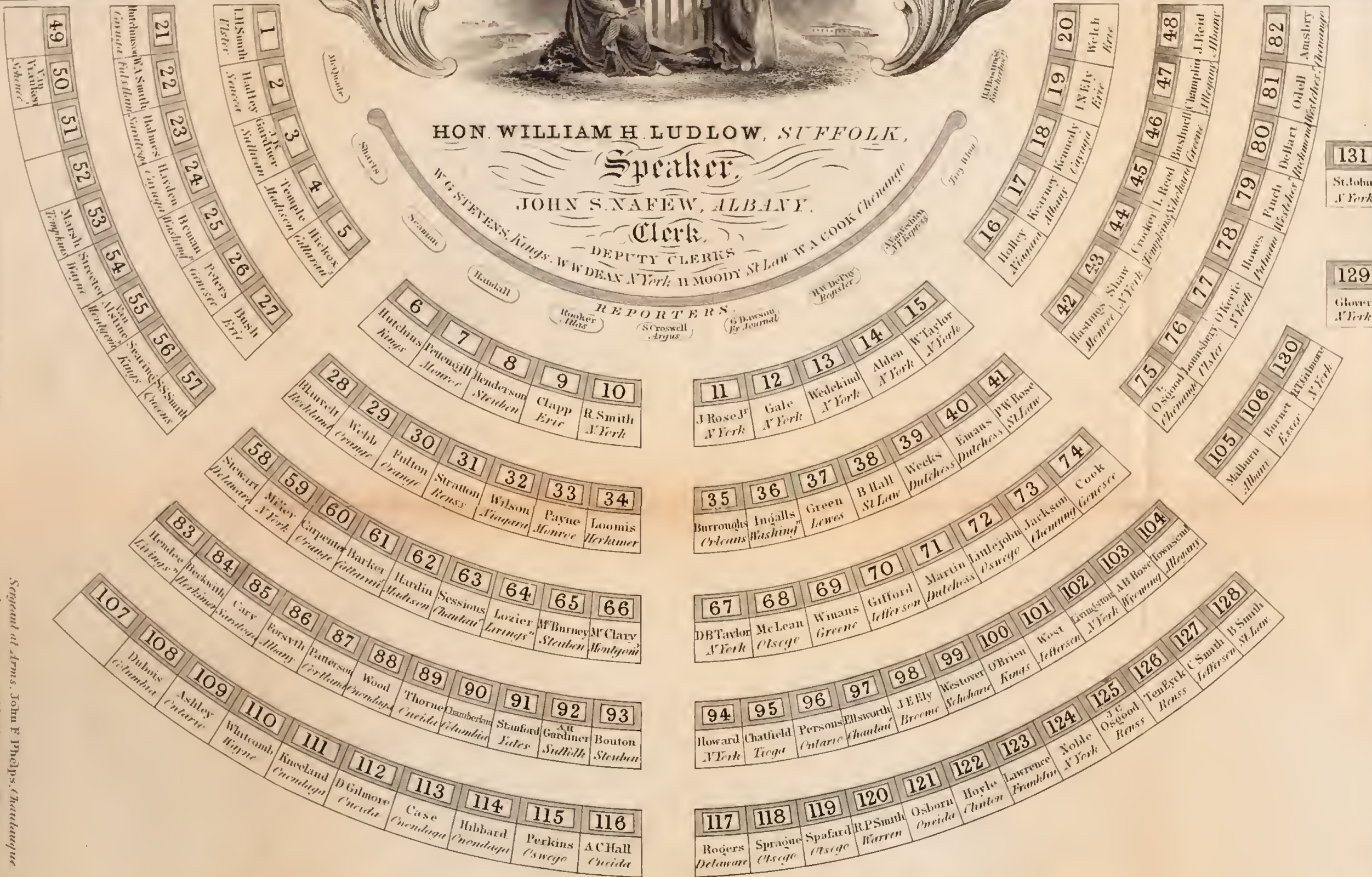


Diagram of the Assembly Chamber
1853.

Deerkeeper, G. B. Wooldridge, Sullivan
Deerkeeper, Ladies Gallery, J. Rankin, Herkimer
Deerkeeper, Gents Gallery, Jas. Jessup, Orange
Supt. Assembly Chamber, W. W. McLean, Clinton

Ass't Deerkeeper, H. Clary, N. York
Librarian, C. H. Maxson, Madison
Ass't Librarian, J. B. Tarbox, Otsego
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James W. Beckman
Senate Chamber
Albany

Feb'y. 12th. 1853.

District No. 5.

MANUAL

FOR THE

USE OF THE LEGISLATURE

OF THE

STATE OF NEW-YORK,

FOR THE YEAR

1853.

PREPARED PURSUANT TO A RESOLUTION OF THE SENATE AND
ASSEMBLY OF 1840,

BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

ALBANY:

WEED, PARSONS AND COMPANY

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1853

STATE OF NEW-YORK, }
IN ASSEMBLY, *January 7, 1840.* }

Resolved, (if the Senate concur,) That the Secretary of State cause to be prepared and printed by the Printer to the State, annually hereafter, for the use of the Senate and Assembly, a book to be denominated a *Manual*; which shall contain the Constitution of this State, and of the United States, diagrams of the Senate and Assembly Chambers, extracts from Statutes, and statistical and other information of the same description with that contained in the books heretofore procured by the Clerks of the two Houses respectively, with such other matter as may be deemed useful; and that he have the same bound in a pocket volume, and a copy thereof delivered, within two weeks after the commencement of each session of the Legislature, and as much earlier as may be practicable, to each of the members and officers of the two Houses, and to each of the State Officers who are entitled to copies of the Session Laws; with the name of such officer or member lettered on the cover; and also a map of the State, exhibiting the route of all canals and railroads that are finished, or in the course of construction; the necessary expense whereof shall be paid by the Treasurer, on the warrant of the Comptroller.

By Order,

P. B. PRINDLE,

Clerk.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, }
IN SENATE, *January 15, 1840.* }

Resolved, That the Senate concur with the Assembly in the foregoing resolution.

By Order,

JOHN F. BACON,

Clerk.



INDEX.

See Index to the State Constitution, at page 73.

See Index to Jefferson's Manual, at page 167.

	Page.
Agricultural Society—(State), Officers of,.....	451
Assembly—List of Members, by counties,.....	390
Rules and Orders of the,.....	351
Order of business in the,.....	363
Standing Committees of the,.....	365
Names of Members, with residences in Albany, and nearest Post- Offices,	370
Officers of the,	374
Joint Rules of Senate and Assembly,.....	445
List of Speakers of the,.....	384
Districts,	224
Banking Associations,	249
Banks—Safety Fund or Incorporated,.....	247
Savings,	259
Free (Individual or Associations), number in each county,....	249
Calendar,.....	5
Canals—Canal Commissioners,	399, 401
Canal Board,	399
Canal Appraisers,	398
Engineers,.....	440
Canal Department Auditor,.....	401
Rates of Tolls on,	416
State of Tonnage and business on,.....	432

	Page.
Canals—Distances of certain places on, from each other,.....	408
Toll collected on, in certain years,.....	422
Lockages on,	439
Canada Mails—how received and dispatched,	230
Capitol—Trustees of,	399
Census of the State, 1830, 1835, 1840, 1845, and 1850,.....	177
Clerks in the public offices,.....	441
Commissioners of the Land Office,	399
of the Canal Fund,	399
Common School Fund,	242
Congress—Members of,.....	211
Speakers of the House of Representatives,	218
Congressional Districts,.....	220
Constitution of the United States,.....	17
of the State of New-York,	37
Index to State,.....	73
County Treasurers,.....	387
County Clerks and Sheriffs,	375
Counties and Towns in the State,.....	177
Counties erected in the Colony and State,	237
Districts—Senate,	222
Assembly,	224
Distances between certain places on the Canals,	403
Engineers on Canals,.....	440
Executive Department,.....	398
Free Banks—Number, security and circulation,	249
Names, Location and Securities of the,	251
Funds of the State,.....	239
General Fund,	240, 241
Governors of New-York, Colony and State,.....	233
Incorporated Banks,... ..	247
Inspectors of State prisons,	398
Joint Rules of the Senate and Assembly,.....	445
Jefferson's Manual,.....	89
Index to,	167
Judicial Department,.....	396

	Page.
Judicial Districts,	236
Legislative Department,	389
Literature Fund,	243
Lieutenant Governors,	235
Mariners' Fund,	245
Manual (Jefferson's),	89
Index to,	167
New State Hall—Trustees of the,	400
Officers of State—Legislative,	389
Judicial,	396
Executive,	398
Parliamentary Practice—Jefferson's Manual,	89
Index to,	167
Population of the State,	177
of the United States,	382
Post-Offices and Post-Masters in the State,	259
List of Distributing,	329
Railroad Companies—Funds,	245
Rates of Tolls on Canals,	422
Real and Personal Estate—valuation of,	378
Regents of the University,	400
Representatives in the 32d Congress,	211
Rules and Orders of the Senate,	331
Assembly,	351
Senate Districts,	222
Senate—List of Senators, by Districts,	389
Residences of Senators in Albany,	347
Rules and Orders of the,	331
Order of Business in the,	341
Standing Committees of the,	343
Joint Rules of Senate and Assembly,	445
Officers of the,	349
Senators, and nearest P. O. address,	348
Sheriffs and County Clerks,	375
Sinking Funds of certain companies,	245
Speakers—of the House of Representatives of the United States,	213

	Page.
Speakers—of the Assembly of the State of New-York,	384
Standing Committees of the Senate,	343
Standing Committees of the Assembly,	365
State Agricultural Society—Officers of the,	451
State Library—Trustees of,	399
Tolls collected on Canals,	422
Rates of,	416
Towns and Counties in the State,	177
Trustees of the Capitol,	399
New State Hall,	400
State Library,	399
Treasurers of Counties,	387
United States—Constitution,	17
Senators,	211
Representatives in the 32d Congress,	213
Population of the,	382
Deposit Fund,	244
Speakers of the House of Representatives,	218
Valuation of Real and Personal Estate,	378

Last quarter, 2d, 4h. 46.2 m. A.
New moon, 9th, 10h. 45.2 m. A.

First quarter, 17th, 0h. 21.2 m. M.
Full moon, 25th, 0h. 34.8 m. M.

M.	W.	Memorable Events in the Annals of New-York.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rise.
1	Saturday.	New Governor inaugurated; 1835, first daily paper in Buffalo.	7 30	4 39	11 27
2	B	1798, Legislature meets regularly at Albany.	7 30	4 40	morn.
3	Monday.		7 30	4 41	0 38
4	Tuesday.	1835, Severe cold; mercury frozen solid at Lebanon [at N. Y.	7 30	4 42	1 50
5	Wednesday	1778, Leg're (2d ses) Po'keepsie; 1791, 14th ses. N. Y.; 1792, 15th	7 30	4 43	3 04
6	Thursday.	1795, 18th ses. at Po'keepsie; 1796, 19th at N. Y.; 1841 gt. freshet	7 30	4 44	4 19
7	Friday.	1794, 17th ses Legis're at Albany; 1817, 1st paper in Chau. co.	7 29	4 45	5 34
8	Saturday.	1784, Whitestown settled about this time; 1850, 1st ship in the	7 29	4 46	sets
9	B	[U S Dry Dock, Brooklyn.	7 29	4 47	4 35
10	Monday.	[Legislature opens at Po'keepsie	7 29	4 48	5 45
11	Tuesday.	1785, Federal Congress meets at N. Y.; 1788, 11th session of	7 28	4 49	6 57
12	Wednesday	1787, 10th ses. at N. Y.; 1790, 2d meeting of 13th ses. at N. Y.	7 28	4 50	8 04
13	Thursday.	1681, Anthony Brockholst, Com'r. in Chief; 1840, steamboat	7 28	4 51	9 10
14	Friday.	1838, Navy Island evacuated. [Lexington burnt, 140 perished.	7 27	4 53	10 13
15	Saturday.	1783, Lord Stirling died.	7 27	4 54	11 14
16	B	1786, 1st meeting of the 9th ses. of Legislature opens at N. Y.	7 26	4 55	morn.
17	Monday.		7 26	4 56	0 14
18	Tuesday.	1771, Battle of Kingsbridge.	7 25	4 57	1 13
19	Wednesday		7 24	4 59	2 12
20	Thursday.	1776, Johnstown Tories disarmed.	7 24	5 0	3 12
21	Friday.	1784, State Legislature meets for the 1st time at N. Y. (7th ses.)	7 23	5 1	4 11
22	Saturday.		7 22	5 2	5 09
23	B		7 22	5 4	rises.
24	Monday.		7 21	5 5	4 43
25	Tuesday.	1841, a shock of an earthquake felt in N. Y. [above Ni'g'a falls.	7 21	5 6	5 44
26	Wednesday	1679, keel of the Griffin, 1st ves'l in west'n waters laid 6 miles	7 20	5 7	6 58
27	Thursday.	1779, Leg. meets at Po'keepsie; 1780, Legis meets for the 1st	7 18	5 9	8 09
28	Friday.	1840, Destructive fires in N. Y. [time at Albany; 1783, 2nd	7 17	5 10	9 19
29	Saturday.	[meeting of 6th sess. at Kingston; 1785, 2d meet. 8th	7 16	5 11	10 30
30	B	[ses of Leg. at N. Y.; 1789, Ontario county erected.	7 15	5 13	11 41
31	Monday.	1781, Leg'ture meets at Albany.	7 14	5 14	morn.

SECOND MONTH.]

FEBRUARY, 1853.

[HATH 28 DAYS.

Last quarter, 1st, Oh. 52.9 m. M.
New moon, 8th, Oh. 25.5 m. M.

First quarter, 15th, 10h. 3.5 m. A.
Full moon, 23d, 2h. 15.9 m. A.

Memorable Events in the Annals of New-York.

M.	W.		Sun rises,	Sun sets,	Moon rise,
1	Tuesday.	1653, New York city incorporated.	7 13	5 15	0 55
2	Wednesday	[river opened; 1850, Hague st. (N. Y.) explosion. 70 killed.	7 12	5 17	2 8
3	Thursday.	1808, First legis. action relative to grand canals; 1842, Hudson	7 11	5 18	3 21
4	Friday.	1663, Earthquake; 1815 Fulton died; 1823, Yates co. erected.	7 10	5 19	4 32
5	Saturday.	1693, The French burn the Mohawk castles; 1778, N. Y. ac-	7 9	5 20	5 36
6	B	1791, Rensselaer and Saratoga co's erected. [cedes to confed'n.	7 8	5 22	6 31
7	Monday.	1690, Schenectady burnt by the French; 1828, Hudson river	7 7	5 23	sets.
8	Tuesday.	[opened.	7 5	5 24	5 43
9	Wednesday		7 4	5 26	6 52
10	Thursday.	1828, DeWitt Clinton died; 1844, Judge Cowen died.	7 3	5 27	7 56
11	Friday.	1831, Great Solar eclipse.	7 1	5 28	9 0
12	Saturday.		7 0	5 30	10 1
13	B	Valentine's day. [snow storm; the John Minturn lost.	6 58	5 31	11 1
14	Monday.	1694, Bradford paid for printing the first book in N. Y.; 1846,	6 57	5 32	morn.
15	Tuesday.	1791, Herkimer and Otsego co's erected; 1794, Tioga co. ere'd.	6 56	5 33	0 1
16	Wednesday	1843, Land slide at Troy, 18 persons killed.	6 55	5 35	1 0
17	Thursday.		6 53	5 36	1 59
18	Friday.		6 52	5 37	2 57
19	Saturday.		6 50	5 38	3 53
20	B	1782, Legislature meets at Po'keepsie; 1813, Ogdensburgh ta-	6 49	5 40	4 44
21	Monday.	[ken by the British.	6 47	5 41	5 30
22	Tuesday.	1798, Rockland co. erected; 1821, Monroe & Livingston co's er.	6 46	5 42	rises.
23	Wednesday	1684, Boundary partially run between N. Y. and Connecticut.	6 44	5 43	5 50
24	Thursday.	1643, Indians massacred by the Dutch on Manhattan Island;	6 43	5 45	7 4
25	Friday.	1813, Chancellor Livingston d. [1644, Indians defeated by the	6 41	5 46	8 17
26	Saturday.	[Dutch in Westchester co.;	6 40	5 47	9 30
27	B	[1789, Cayugas sell their lands	6 38	5 48	10 44
28	Monday.	[to the State.	6 36	5 50	11 58

			First quarter, 17th, 6h. 25.8 m. e. Full moon, 25th, 1h 11.8 m. m. Last quarter, 31st, 4h. 34.1 m. a.		
			Memorable Events in the Annals of New-York.		
M.	W.		Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rise.
1	Tuesday.	1781, N Y lands ceded to U.S.; 1799 Essex co 1816 Ontario co er	6 35	5 51	morn.
2	Wednesday	1757, General embargo; 1769, DeWitt Clinton born; 1841, 1st.	6 33	5 52	1 13
3	Thursday.	1802, St. Lawrence co. erected. [daily paper at Brooklyn	6 32	5 53	2 24
4	Friday.	1811, First report of Canal Commissioners.	6 30	5 54	3 30
5	Saturday.	1701, Wm. Smith president of the Prov.; 1794, Onondaga co.	6 28	5 56	4 27
6	B	1813, British attack Lewiston.	6 27	5 57	5 13
7	Monday.	1788, Clinton co erected; 1803, Schenectady co. erected; 1842,	6 25	5 58	5 52
8	Tuesday.	1799, Cayuga co. erected. [Lake Erie open.	6 23	5 59	sets
9	Wednesday	1778, Council at Johnstown between Six Nations & N.Y. Com.	6 21	6 0	5 43
10	Thursday.	1736, Geo Clarke pres.; 1797, Albany made capital; Del'e co.	6 20	6 1	6 47
11	Friday.	1808, Franklin, Chautauque, Cattaraugus & Niagara co's er'd.	6 18	6 3	7 40
12	Saturday.	1761, Earthquake; 1772, Montg'ry (orig. Tryon) co. 1813, War-	6 16	6 4	8 48
13	B	1821, State Conv'n. authorized; 1848, A. Spencer d [ren co. er.	6 15	6 5	9 50
14	Monday.	1844, Lake Erie open.	6 13	6 6	10 49
15	Tuesday.	1783, Washington's address to his officers at Newburgh; 1798,	6 11	6 7	11 47
16	Wednesday	[Chenango co. erected; 1799, Oneida co. erected.	6 9	6 8	morn.
17	Thursday.		6 8	6 10	0 46
18	Friday	1796, Steuben co. erected.	6 6	6 11	1 43
19	Saturday.	1691, Henry Sloughter gov.; 1842, 1st newspaper at Flushing,	6 4	6 12	2 35
20	B	1844, Gen. Peter B. Porter died. [L. I.	6 3	6 13	3 24
21	Monday.	1806, Madison co. erected.	6 1	6 14	4 7
22	Tuesday.	1765, Stamp Act passed.	5 59	6 15	4 44
23	Wednesday	1777, Brit. take possession of Peekskill; 1780, James Robert-	5 57	6 16	rises.
24	Thursday.	1744, War proc. bet. France & Gr. Brit.; 1804, Seneca co. er'd.	5 56	6 17	5 55
25	Friday.	1693, Printing or'd to be introd'd into N. Y; 1800, Greene co.	5 54	6 18	7 10
26	Saturday.	1806, Broome co. er.; 1814 Gen. Hull guilty. [1805, Lewis co. e.	5 52	6 20	8 25
27	B	1756, French burn Fort Bull, Oneida co.; 1809, Sullivan co. e'd	5 50	6 21	9 41
28	Monday.	1638, Wm. Kieft, gov.; 1805, Jefferson co. er. [1828, canal op'd.	5 49	6 22	11 0
29	Tuesday.	1797, Mohawks relin. all claim to land in this State; 1799, grad.	5 47	6 23	morn.
30	Wednesday	1792, Inland Lock Nav. Co. inc; 1802, G'eseeco er.[abol slav.	5 45	6 24	0 14
31	Thursday.	1817, Slavery to be abolished in ten y'rs. [1826 Chemung co. e.	5 43	6 25	1 24

New moon, 8th, 6h. 49.1 m. m.
First quarter, 16th, 11h. 36.9 m. m.

Full moon, 23d, 10h. 3.7 m. m.
Last quarter, 30th, 1h. 42.4 m. m.

Memorable Events in the Annals of New-York.

M.	W.		Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rise.
1	Friday.	1829, Hudson R. open. [Erie co. e; 1823 1st paper in Sy'cuse	5 42	6 26	2 23
2	Saturday.	1698, Earl of Bellamont, gov.; 1784, Wash'n co. erected; 1821,	5 40	6 28	3 13
3	B	1775, The Colonial Legislature holds its last Session; 1829,	5 38	6 29	3 56
4	Monday.	1786, Columbia co erected; 1836, riv. open. [N. Y. Saf. Fund	5 36	6 30	4 29
5	Tuesday.	established.	5 35	6 31	4 57
6	Wednesday	1795, Schoharie co. erected.	5 33	6 32	5 23
7	Thursday.	1774, C. Golden lt. gov.; 1785 1st pap'r in Hindson; 1806 Allega-	5 31	6 33	sets.
8	Friday.	1808, Cortland co. erected. [ny co. er; 1817, Tompkins co. er.	5 30	6 34	6 39
9	Saturday.	1795, Act passed for the encouragement of Common Schools.	5 28	6 35	7 40
10	B	1710, Gerardus Beekman, president.	5 26	6 36	8 40
11	Monday.	1823, Wayne co. erected. [co. erected; 1848, new code.	5 25	6 38	9 39
12	Tuesday.	1695, Votes of N. Y. Assembly first printed; 1816, Hamilton	5 23	6 39	10 37
13	Wednesday	1787, Board of Regents established; 1825, Syracuse village inc.	5 21	6 40	11 34
14	Thursday.	1832, Erie R. R. inc. [Lt. Gov.	5 20	6 41	morn
15	Friday.	1728, John Montgomerie, gov; 1783, Andrew Elliot, King's	5 18	6 42	0 29
16	Saturday.	1812, Hugh White, founder of Whitestown, d.	5 17	6 43	1 18
17	B	1784, Universal religious equality enacted by a special law.	5 15	6 44	2 2
18	Monday	1630, Manors created; 1838, General Banking Law.	5 14	6 45	2 40
19	Tuesday.	1833, Canal navigation commenced.	5 12	6 46	3 15
20	Wednesday	1743, Ft. Seigniories on L. Champlain; 1777, 1st State Consti-	5 10	6 48	3 45
21	Thursday.	1818, State library estab'd. [ution; 1812, Gov. G. Clinton d.	5 9	6 49	4 12
22	Friday.	1730, Public library founded in N. Y.	5 7	6 50	rises.
23	Saturday.	1823, Del & Hudson Canal Co. inc.; 1838, 1st steamer from	5 6	6 51	7 17
24	B	1841, Canal opened. [England arrived at N. Y.	5 4	6 52	8 36
25	Monday.	1832, 1833, Canal opened.	5 3	6 53	9 55
26	Tuesday.	1831, Imprisonment for debt abolished.	5 1	6 54	11 12
27	Wednesday	1832, 1836, 1840, L. Erie open	5 0	6 55	morn.
28	Thursday.	[fed const.; 1827, Ruf. King d.	4 59	6 56	0 17
29	Friday.	1788, Election for representatives to a conv'n to consider the	4 57	6 58	1 12
30	Saturday.	1758, German Flatts att'ked by Ft. Ind's; 1789, Wash'n inau'd	4 56	6 59	1 58

FIFTH MONTH.]

MAY, 1853.

[HATH 31 DAYS.

New moon,..... 7th, 10h. 58.0 m. A. First quarter, 16th, 0h. 48.4 m. M.		Full moon, 22d, 5h. 44.1 m. A. Last quarter, 29th, 0h. 30.5 m. A.			
Memorable Events in the Annals of New-York.					
M.	W.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rise.	
1	B	4 54	7 0	2 34	
2	Monday.	4 53	7 1	3 3	
3	Tuesday.	4 52	7 2	3 30	
4	Wednesday	4 50	7 3	3 53	
5	Thursday.	4 49	7 4	4 13	
6	Friday.	4 48	7 5	4 34	
7	Saturday.	4 47	7 6	sets	
8	B	4 46	7 8	7 33	
9	Monday.	4 44	7 9	8 32	
10	Tuesday.	4 43	7 10	9 29	
11	Wednesday	4 42	7 11	10 25	
12	Thursday.	4 41	7 12	11 16	
13	Friday.	4 40	7 13	morn.	
14	Saturday.	4 39	7 14	0 1	
15	B	4 38	7 15	0 40	
16	Monday.	4 37	7 16	1 16	
17	Tuesday.	4 36	7 17	1 45	
18	Wednesday	4 35	7 18	2 14	
19	Thursday.	4 34	7 19	2 41	
20	Friday.	4 33	7 20	3 9	
21	Saturday.	4 32	7 21	rises.	
22	B	4 32	7 22	7 26	
23	Monday.	4 31	7 23	8 44	
24	Tuesday.	4 30	7 24	9 59	
25	Wednesday	4 29	7 25	11 3	
26	Thursday.	4 28	7 26	11 53	
27	Friday.	4 28	7 26	morn.	
28	Saturday.	4 27	7 27	0 34	
29	B	4 27	7 28	1 7	
30	Monday	4 26	7 29	1 34	
31	Tuesday.	4 26	7 30	1 58	
		1817, Trustees first elected for the village of Rochester.			
		1837, Great commercial embarrassment throughout the State.			
		1702, Lord Cornbury, Governor.			
		1626, Peter Minuit, Governor.			
		1830, Lake Erie open			
		1709, Peter Schuyler, President; 1814, Oswego taken by Br'sh.			
		1849, General Worth died			
		1777, Council of safety appointed; 1830, 1st, paper at Hempstead, L. I.			
		1709, Richard Ingoldesby, Lt Gov.			
		1775, Ticonderoga taken by the Am.; 1791 1st newspaper in Suffolk co.; 1837, New York			
		1647, Peter Stuyvesant, Gov. [Suffolk co.; 1837, New York			
		1781, Fort Schuyler burnt. [banks stop sp. payment; 1849, [banks stop sp. payment; 1849,			
		1806, Broome co. organized. [Astor Opera House riot.			
		1731, Boundary between N. Y. and Conn. finally settled; 1826			
		1814, Br. attack Pulteneyville, Wayne co [Sing-Sing pri. com.			
		1691, Leisler & Milborne hanged; 1801, Gov Seward b.; 1838,			
		1829, John Jay died. [banks pay specie.			
		1773, Boundary between N. Y. & Mass. agreed on; 1350, fire			
		1701, John Nanfan, Lt. Gov.; 1780, the dark day. [at Corning			
		1780, Johnstown burnt by the Tories			
		1775, New York Provincial Congress meets.			
		1668, Francis Lovelace, Gov.; 1752, Bradford the 1st N. York			
		1777, Sag Harbour attacked by the Am. [printer died; 1850,			
		[Grinnell's discov'y ships sail from N. Y.			
		1836, 42 Railroad Cos. incorpo'd. [in search of Sir J. Franklin.			
		1818, The Walk-in-the-Water (1st steamer on L. Erie.) launch-			
		1743, British attack Sacketts Harbor. [ed at Black Rock.			
		1819, French settle at Oswegatchie; 1814, British defeated at [Sandy creek.			
		1658, Kingston founded.			

1817, Trustees first elected for the village of Rochester.

1837, Great commercial embarrassment throughout the State.

1702, Lord Cornbury, Governor.

1626, Peter Minuit, Governor.

1830, Lake Erie open

1709, Peter Schuyler, President; 1814, Oswego taken by Br'sh.

1849, General Worth died.

1777, Council of safety appointed; 1830, 1st, paper at Hemp-

1709, Richard Ingoldesby, Lt Gov. [stead, L. I.

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1781, Fort Schuyler burnt. [banks stop sp. payment; 1849,

1806, Broome co organized. [Astor Opera House riot.

1731, Broume between N Y. and Conn. finally settled; 1826

1814, Br. attack Pulteneyville, Wayne co [Sing-Sing pri. com.

1691, Leisler & Milborne hanged; 1801, Gov Seward b.; 1838,

1829, John Jay died. [banks pay specie.

1773, Boundary between N Y. & Mass agreed on; 1350, fire

1701, John Nanfan, Lt. Gov.; 1780, the dark day. [at Corning

1780, Johnstown burnt by the Tories

1775, New York Provincial Congress meets.

1668, Francis Lovelace, Gov.; 1752, Bradford the 1st N. York

1777, Sag Harbour attacked by the Am. [printer died; 1830,

1836, 42 Railroad Cos. incorpo'd. [in search of Sir J. Franklin.

1818, The Walk-in-the-Water (1st steamer on L. Erie,) launch-

1813, British attack Sacketts Harbor. [ed at Black Rock.

1749, French settle at Oswegatchie; 1814, British defeated at

1658, Kingston founded. [Sandy creek.

New moon,..... 6th, 2h. 54.4 m. a.
 First quarter,..... 14th, 10h. 18.5 m. m.

Full moon, 21st, 1h. 2.4 m. m.
 Last quarter,..... 28th, 1h. 28.1 m. m.

Memorable Events in the Annals of New-York.

M.	W.		Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rise.
1	Wednesday	1846, Constitutional Convention meets; 1847, St'm'r Wash-	4 25	7 30	2 20
2	Thursday.	[ington sails from N. Y.	4 25	7 31	2 44
3	Friday.	1689, Leisler's Revolution; 1757, James De Lancey Lt. Gov.;	4 24	7 32	3 5
4	Saturday.	1829, Steam frig. Fulton blown up, 26 killed. [1792, Route be-	4 24	7 32	3 29
5	B	[tween Penn. and the Genesee country explored.	4 24	7 33	3 56
6	Monday.	1707, Rev. Mr. McKenzie prosecuted for preaching without	4 23	7 34	sets.
7	Tuesday.	1629, Charter to Patroons; 1663, 2d Esopus war. [license.	4 23	7 34	8 20
8	Wednesday	1709, Bills of credit, or paper money first authorized by law	4 23	7 35	9 12
9	Thursday.	1625, First white child born in Brooklyn; 1756, War between	4 23	7 36	9 59
10	Friday	[France and England proclaimed.	4 22	7 36	10 41
11	Saturday.	1825, Governor Tompkins died.	4 22	7 37	11 18
12	B	1812, Putnam co. erected.	4 22	7 37	11 49
13	Monday.	1710, Second immigration of Palatines.	4 22	7 38	morn.
14	Tuesday.	1710, Robert Hunter, governor.	4 22	7 38	0 17
15	Wednesday		4 22	7 38	0 44
16	Thursday.	1832, Cholera at Whitehall.	4 22	7 39	1 10
17	Friday.	Convention at Po'keepsie to consider the fed. constit'n.	4 22	7 39	1 35
18	Saturday.	1788, Lighthouse at Sandyhook in operation for the first time.	4 23	7 39	2 5
19	B	1764, Colonial Congress at Albany; 1778, Legislature opens at	4 23	7 40	2 42
20	Monday.	[Po'keepsie.	4 23	7 40	rises.
21	Tuesday	Fort George erected at the head of Lake George.	4 23	7 40	8 42
22	Wednesday	1848, Free Soil Convention at Utica.	4 23	7 40	9 42
23	Thursday.		4 24	7 40	10 29
24	Friday.		4 24	7 40	11 6
25	Saturday.		4 24	7 40	11 36
26	B	1762, Robert Monckton, governor.	4 25	7 40	morn.
27	Monday.	Act vacating extravagant grants of land confirmed; 1799	4 25	7 40	0 2
28	Tuesday.	1832, Cholera at N. Y. [first newspaper at Brooklyn.	4 25	7 40	0 25
29	Wednesday	1775, Wm Tryon, gov.; 1785, Treaty of Fort Herkimer be-	4 25	7 40	0 47
30	Thursday.	[tween the Oneidas, Tuscaroras and N. Y	4 26	7 40	
		1802, Tr'y of Buffalo C'k. Senecas sell th'r land w. G'essee riv.	4 26	7 40	1 9

SEVENTH MONTH.]

JULY, 1853.

[HATH 31 DAYS.

New moon, 6th, 5h. 45.5 m. M.
 First quarter, 13th, 5h. 7.2 m. A.

Full moon, 20th, 8h. 45.8 m. M.
 Last quarter, 27th, 4h. 52.1 m. A.

Memorable Events in the Annals of New-York.

M.	W.		Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets.
1	Friday	1731, Rip Van Dam, president; 1820, 1st canal toll received.	4 27	7 40	1 32
2	Saturday.		4 27	7 40	2 00
3	B	1756, Bradstreet defeats a body of Fr. and Indians near Oswego	4 28	7 40	2 29
4	Monday.	1776, INDEPENDENCE declared; 1817, ground broke for Erie	4 29	7 39	3 06
5	Tuesday.	[canal; 1827, slavery extinct in N. Y.	4 29	7 39	sets.
6	Wednesday	1777, Am's evacuate Ticonderoga; 1789, 13th ses. of Legisla-	4 29	7 39	7 57
7	Thursday.	[ture at Albany.	4 30	7 38	8 41
8	Friday.	1758, Abercrombie def'd at Ticonderoga; 1777, battle Ft. Anne.	4 31	7 38	9 19
9	Saturday.	1771, W. Tryon, Gov.; 1776, N. Y. approves Dec. of Independ.	4 32	7 38	9 53
10	B	1776, N. Y. dec. an indep't State; 1834, abolition riots at N. Y.	4 33	7 37	10 21
11	Monday.	1656, French settle at Onondaga 1774, Sir Wm. Johnson d;	4 33	7 37	10 48
12	Tuesday.	1804, Alexander Hamilton d. [1782, 1st meeting of 6th ses Leg.	4 34	7 36	11 13
13	Wednesday	1687, Deponville def. Senecas [at Poughkeepsie; 1813, Black	4 35	7 36	11 38
14	Thursday.	1834, E. C. Genet, died. [Rock taken; 1848, Canal Bank,	4 36	7 35	morn.
15	Friday.	[Albany, burst	4 37	7 34	0 06
16	Saturday.	1779, Stony Point taken; 1833, cor. stone of N. Y. Univer'y laid.	4 38	7 34	0 37
17	B		4 38	7 33	1 14
18	Monday.	[gt. fire at N. Y., 302 buildings burnt; 1850, a violent gale.	4 39	7 32	2 01
19	Tuesday.	The 5 nations sell their hunting ground to England; 1845,	4 40	7 32	rises.
20	Wednesday	1759, Gen. Prideaux killed; 1779, Minisink plund and burnt	4 41	7 31	8 17
21	Thursday.	1719, Peter Schuyler, president [by Indians; 1798, 1st paper in	4 42	7 30	9 00
22	Friday.	1686, Albany incorp'd; 1779, battle of Minisink. [Cayuga co.	4 43	7 29	9 33
23	Saturday.	1691, Richard Ingoldesby, Commander in Chief	4 44	7 28	10 02
24	B	1759, Battle of Niagara. [elects del. to Conti Congress.	4 45	7 27	10 25
25	Monday.	1759, Fort Niagara reduced by Sir Wm. Johnson; 1774, N. Y.	4 46	7 26	10 48
26	Tuesday.	1687, Ft. Niagara built by the Fr.; 1788, N. Y. adopts fed. con.	4 47	7 25	11 11
27	Wednesday	1661, Schenectady pur'd from Inds; 1756, war proc. at Albany.	4 48	7 24	11 34
28	Thursday.	1851, Solar eclipse, visible in N. Y. State	4 49	7 23	morn.
29	Friday.	1848, Niagara falls suspension bridge completed.	4 50	7 22	0 01
30	Saturday.	1609, Battle between Champlain and Indians in Essex co.; 1760	4 51	7 21	0 30
31	B	1813, Plattsburgh taken. [Lt. Gov Delancey died.	4 52	7 20	1 03

		New moon, 4th, 6h. 47.3 m. A. First quarter, 11th, 10h. 31.2 m. A.	Full moon, Last quarter,	18th, 5h. 46.8 m. A. 26th, 10h. 29.5 m. M.		
M.	W.	Memorable Events in the Annals of New-York.			Sun rises,	Moon sets.
1	Monday.	1727, Oswego summoned by the Fr.; 1732, Wm. Cosby Gov.;			4 53	7 19
2	Tuesday.	1780, Canajoharie laid waste. [1759, Crown Pt. abandoned by Fr.			4 54	7 18
3	Wednesday.	1777, St. Leger invests Ft. Stanwix; 1778, Des'tve fire at N.Y.;			4 55	7 16
4	Thursday.	1696, Frontenac inv the Onondaga co. [1821 1st paper at Lyons;			4 56	7 15
5	Friday.	1658, Great sickness; harvest in some places uncut thro' inability to reap it.			4 57	7 14
6	Saturday.	1777, Battle of Oriskany.			4 58	7 13
7	B	1679, The ship Griffin sails from Niagara riv. to the Up. lakes.			4 59	7 11
8	Monday.	[Wm. Henry; 1841, St. b. Erie burnt			5 0	7 10
9	Tuesday.	1673, (N. S.) N. Y. reduced by the Dutch; 1757, Fall of Ft.			5 1	7 9
10	Wednesday.	1760, Oswegatchie taken by the Brit.; 1848, Buffalo platform erected.			5 2	7 7
11	Thursday.	1673, Anthony Colve, gov.; 1830, 1st R. R. in this State com.			5 3	7 6
12	Friday.	1831, Alb. & Schenectady R. R. opened			5 4	7 4
13	Saturday.	1756, Oswego taken by the Fr.; 1788, 1st newspaper in Goshen, [Orange co			5 5	7 3
14	B				5 6	7 2
15	Monday.	1654, Onondaga salt springs discovered.			5 7	7 0
16	Tuesday.	1848, Great fire at Albany.			5 8	6 59
17	Wednesday.	1840, State street bridge, Albany, falls; over 20 lives lost.			5 10	6 57
18	Thursday.	1761, Cadwallader Colden, Lt. Gov.			5 11	6 56
19	Friday.	1841, Dreadful explosion at Syracuse; 26 lives destroyed			5 12	6 54
20	Saturday.	1843, Destructive fire at Sackett's Harbor.			5 13	6 53
21	B	1776, Br. land on L. Island; 1777, siege of Ft. Stanwix raised			5 14	6 51
22	Monday.	1756, 1st stone of Columbia coll. laid; 1818, 1st st'r for Detroit.			5 15	6 50
23	Tuesday.	1756, 80 Acadians arr. from Georgia; 1779, 3d sess. of Legis.			5 16	6 48
24	Wednesday.	1836, Buff. and Niag. R. R. opened.			5 17	6 46
25	Thursday.	1633, Th's Dongan, gov.; 1776, battle of L. Island; 1847, Silas			5 18	6 45
26	Friday.	1754, Hoosick burnt; 1850, mon't to Silas Wright completed.			5 19	6 43
27	Saturday.	1779, Sullivan defeats the Indians at Elmira.			5 20	6 41
28	B	1692, Benjamin Fletcher, gov.			5 21	6 40
29	Monday.				5 22	6 38
30	Tuesday.				5 23	6 37
31	Wednesday.				5 24	6 35

New moon, 3d, 6h. 33.4 m. M. First quarter, 10th, 3h. 49.6 m. M.			Full moon, 17th, 5h. 3.4 m. M. Last quarter, 25th, 5h. 24.7 m. M.		
Memorable Events in the Annals of New-York.			Sun rises,	Sun sets,	Moon sets,
M.	W.				
1	Thursday.	1731, Ft. at Crown Pt. erected by the Fr.; 1818, Auburn State	5 25	6 33	3 15
2	Friday.	1701, Court of Chanc. est.; 1743, Geo. Clinton, gov [pris. op'd	5 26	6 31	sets.
3	Saturday.	1755, Sir Ch's Hardy, gov.; Lake George so called at. Geo. III.	5 27	6 30	6 54
4	B	1609, Hudson riv. disc'd.; 1800, Cayuga bridge finished.	5 29	6 28	7 19
5	Monday.	1655, Stuyvesant sails against the Swedes; 1684, De la Barre's	5 30	6 26	7 44
6	Tuesday.	1839, Destructive fire at N. Y. [treaty at Hungry Bay; 1819,	5 31	6 24	8 11
7	Wednesday	[st'r Phenix b'nt on L.Cham.	5 32	6 23	8 40
8	Thursday.	1664, N. Y. surrend. to the Eng.; R. Nicolls, gov; 1755, bat.	5 33	6 21	9 13
9	Friday.	1779, Gen. Sullivan lays waste the Sen. country. [L. George.	5 34	6 19	9 54
10	Saturday.	1779, Ind. village at Canandaigua bt.; 1816, Jour fr. N. Y. to	5 35	6 18	10 41
11	B	1814, Bat. Plattsburgh; 1826, Morgan ab'd; [Buff. in 4 days.	5 36	6 16	11 41
12	Monday.	1769, Cad. Colden, lt. gov.; 1783, Onondagas sell lands to state.	5 37	6 14	morn.
13	Tuesday.	1683, 1st elec'n of representatives ord.; 1763 Cad. Colden, lt. g.	5 38	6 12	0 45
14	Wednesday	1726, Five Nations surren. Beaver hunting grounds to Geo. I.	5 39	6 11	1 56
15	Thursday.	1655, Ind. make a foray on N. Amsterdam; 1776, Wash'n eva-	5 40	6 9	3 8
16	Friday.	1833, Boundary betw'n N. Y. and N. J. settled. [euates N. Y.	5 41	6 7	4 19
17	Saturday.	1720, Wm. Burnet, Gov.	5 42	6 5	rises.
18	B	1838, Solar eclipse.	5 43	6 3	7 16
19	Monday.	1777, Battle of Stillwater.	5 44	6 2	7 38
20	Tuesday.		5 46	6 0	8 2
21	Wednesday	1609, Hudson at Albany; 1659, 1st Esopus war; 1776, Colden d.	5 47	5 58	8 28
22	Thursday.	1776, Capt. N. Hale ex.; 1788, the Oneidas cede all their lands	5 48	5 56	8 57
23	Friday	1709, Newburgh settled; 1780, Andre capt'd; [to the state.	5 49	5 55	9 32
24	Saturday.	1664, Fort Orange surrendered to the English. [paper in Alb'y.	5 50	5 53	10 13
25	B	1655, Stuyvesant reduces the Delaware river; 1815, 1st daily	5 51	5 51	11 0
26	Monday.	1755, Ft. Edward built; 1832, N. Y. University organized.	5 52	5 49	11 55
27	Tuesday.	1848, Michael Hoffman died; 1849, Owego burnt.	5 53	5 48	morn.
28	Wednesday	1849, Astor Opera House rioters convicted.	5 54	5 46	0 56
29	Thursday.		5 55	5 44	2 2
30	Friday.	1797, First stage from Rome to Geneva.	5 56	5 43	3 10

New moon, 2d, 5h. 9.7 m. A.
First quarter, 9th, 10h. 17.5 m. M.

Full moon, 16th, 7h. 23.1 m. A.
Last quarter, 25th, 0h. 11.7 m. M.

Memorable Events in the Annals of New-York.

M.	W.		Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets.
1	Saturday.	1755, Ft. Wm. Henry ordered built; 1807, 1st steamboat to Albany; 1849, Hudson R. R. R.	5 58	5 41	4 21
2	B	1780, Andre executed.	5 59	5 39	sets.
3	Monday.	1811, 1st newspaper at Buffalo.	6 0	5 37	6 34
4	Tuesday.	[Whitethall & Rut. R.R. op'd.	6 1	5 36	7 1
5	Wednesday	1733, Zenger's Weekly Journal, (2d paper at N. Y.) appears.	6 2	5 34	7 33
6	Thursday.	1777, Forts Clinton and Montgomery taken by the British.	6 3	5 32	8 7
7	Friday.	1765, First Congress of Am. Colonies meets at N. Y.; 1777, battle of Brimley Heights.	6 4	5 31	8 48
8	Saturday.	1755, Fr. commence a fort at Ticonderoga. (the Bemis Heights.)	6 5	5 29	9 38
9	B	1688, Francis Nicholson, Com. in Chief; 1727, earthquake.	6 7	5 27	10 34
10	Monday.	1615, Battle between Champlain and the Iroquois in W. N. Y.	6 8	5 25	11 36
11	Tuesday.	1776, Naval engagement between Am. and Br. on L. Cham'n.	6 9	5 24	morn.
12	Wednesday	1753, Js. de Lancey, lt. gov.; 1784, 1st meet. 8th ses. Leg. at N. Y.	6 10	5 22	0 42
13	Thursday.	1777, Kingston burnt by the Br. 1778, Legis're meets at Po'k'ie.	6 11	5 21	1 50
14	Friday.	1736, Council in its Legisl. capacity meets without the Gov.;	6 13	5 19	2 56
15	Saturday.	[1842, Croton water works completed.	6 14	5 17	4 0
16	B	1725, First newspaper in New York. (1777, Burgoyne sur'ts.	6 15	5 16	rises.
17	Monday.	1666, Fr. invade the Mohawk valley; 1683, 1st Leg. As. meets.	6 16	5 14	6 4
18	Tuesday.	1764, N. Y. As's'y appoints a com. to cor. with other N. A. Col.	6 17	5 13	6 29
19	Wednesday	1770, Earl Dunmore, Gov.; 1780, engagement at Palatine	6 18	5 11	6 56
20	Thursday.	[Bridge, Col. Brown killed.	6 19	5 10	7 29
21	Friday.	1784, Treaty of Ft. Stanwix between the Six Nations and U. S.	6 21	5 8	8 7
22	Saturday.	1819, Erie canal navigated from Utica to Rome.	6 22	5 7	8 51
23	B	1686, Po'keepsie patent.	6 23	5 5	9 43
24	Monday.	1826, 1st daily paper at Rochester.	6 24	5 4	10 39
25	Tuesday.	1825, Erie canal completed; 1st boat leaves Buffalo; 1837,	6 25	5 2	11 42
26	Wednesday	1722, 3d immigration of Palatines; 1801, State Con. amended.	6 26	5 1	morn.
27	Thursday.	1776, Battle of White Plains; 1788, 1st court at Plattsburgh.	6 28	5 0	0 49
28	Friday.	1727, Earthquake.	6 29	4 58	1 57
29	Saturday.	1736, Geo. Clarke, Lt. Gov.	6 30	4 57	3 8
30	B		6 32	4 55	4 21
31	Monday.		6 33	4 54	sets.

New moon, 1st, 3h. 30. 7 m. a.
 First quarter, 7th, 7h. 3.3 m. a.

Full moon, 15th, 0h. 51. 9 m. a.
 Last quarter, 23d, 5h. 26. 9 m. a.
 New moon, 30th, 2h. 4. 9 m. a.

M.	W.	Memorable Events in the Annals of New-York.	Sun rises,	Sun sets,	Moon sets,
1	Tuesday.	1683, Alb'y, Dutchess, Kings, N. Y. Orange, Queens, Suffolk,	6 34	4 52	5 5
2	Wednesday	1825, 1st bt. fr. Buff. ar. at Alb. (Rich'd. Ulst. Westch. cos. 2r.	6 35	4 52	5 42
3	Thursday	1771, 1st newspaper, Albany; 1846 New constitution adopted.	6 36	4 50	6 27
4	Friday.	1825, 1st bt. fr. Buff. at N. Y. (maj. 25,005,	6 38	4 49	7 22
5	Saturday.	1816, Gouverneur Morris died; 1850, Free schools sustained,	6 39	4 48	8 24
6	B	1774, Boundary between N. Y. and N. J. partially settled;	6 40	4 47	9 35
7	Monday.	1835, Erie R. R. commenced. [1792, 16th sess leg. mt. at N. Y.	6 42	4 46	10 48
8	Tuesday.	1784, A plan for inland navigation on the Mohawk river pro-	6 43	4 45	11 58
9	Wednesday	posed to the Legislature,	6 44	4 44	morn.
10	Thursday.	1674, E. Andross, gov.; 1821, State constitution remodeled.	6 45	4 42	1 8
11	Friday.	1778, Massacre at Cherry Valley; 1794, treaty of Canandaigua;	6 47	4 41	2 15
12	Saturday.	1757, German Flatts burnt by the Fr. [1824, Orleans co. er'd.	6 48	4 40	3 17
13	B	1765, Sir Henry Moore, gov.; 1838; Patriots cross from Og-	6 49	4 40	4 20
14	Monday.	1827, Thomas Addis Emmett died. [densburgh.	6 51	4 39	rises.
15	Tuesday.	1828, Cayuga & Seneca Canal completed.	6 52	4 38	4 58
16	Wednesday	1745, Saratoga burnt and inhabitants massacred by the Fr.;	6 53	4 37	5 28
17	Thursday.	1819, Fire at Schenectady. [1776, Fort Washington sur.	6 54	4 36	6 9
18	Friday.	1755, Earthquake; 1776, Fort Lee evac. by the Americans.	6 55	4 35	6 48
19	Saturday.		6 57	4 35	7 35
20	B		6 58	4 34	8 30
21	Monday.	1812, Fort Niagara bombarded.	6 59	4 33	9 32
22	Tuesday.	1769, Wm. Smith historian, died.	7 0	4 33	10 35
23	Wednesday	1776, Livingston's press at N. Y. destroyed.	7 2	4 32	11 40
24	Thursday.	1819, Champlain canal declared to be in a navigable state.	7 3	4 32	morn.
25	Friday	1783, N. Y. evacuated by the British.	7 4	4 31	0 46
26	Saturday.	1817, 1st newspaper in Wayne county established.	7 5	4 31	1 54
27	B	1846, Steamer Atlantic wrecked.	7 6	4 30	3 7
28	Monday.	1795, Baron Steuben died.	7 7	4 30	4 21
29	Tuesday.	1783, perceptible earthquake at N. Y.	7 8	4 29	5 38
30	Wednesday	1766, a vessel burnt at Navy Island; 1834, solar eclipse.	7 9	4 29	sets.

TWELFTH MONTH.]

DECEMBER, 1853.

[HATH 31 DAYS.

		First quarter, 7th, 2.2 m. m.	Last quarter, 23d, 8h. 14.5 m. m.		
		Full moon, 15th, 8h. 25.5 m. m.	New moon, 30th, 0h. 57.6 m. m.		
M.	W.	Memorable Events in the Annals of New-York.			
		Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets	
1	Thursday.	7 10	4 28	5 2	
2	Friday.	7 11	4 28	6 3	
3	Saturday.	7 12	4 28	7 14	
4	B	7 13	4 28	8 31	
5	Monday	7 14	4 28	9 46	
6	Tuesday.	7 15	4 28	10 57	
7	Wednesday	7 16	4 28	morn.	
8	Thursday.	7 17	4 28	0 6	
9	Friday	7 18	4 28	1 10	
10	Saturday.	7 19	4 28	2 14	
11	B	7 20	4 28	3 16	
12	Monday.	7 21	4 28	4 18	
13	Tuesday.	7 21	4 28	5 18	
14	Wednesday	7 22	4 29	rises.	
15	Thursday.	7 23	4 29	4 53	
16	Friday.	7 23	4 29	5 35	
17	Saturday.	7 24	4 29	6 22	
18	B	7 25	4 30	7 15	
19	Monday.	7 26	4 30	8 11	
20	Tuesday.	7 26	4 31	9 13	
21	Wednesday	7 26	4 31	10 15	
22	Thursday.	7 27	4 32	1 19	
23	Friday.	7 27	4 32	morn.	
24	Saturday.	7 28	4 33	0 27	
25	B	7 28	4 34	1 34	
26	Monday.	7 29	4 34	2 49	
27	Tuesday.	7 29	4 35	4 7	
28	Wednesday	7 29	4 36	5 30	
29	Thursday.	7 29	4 36	sets.	
30	Friday.	7 30	4 37	4 46	
31	Saturday.	7 30	4 38	6 1	

1745, John Jay born ; 1831, Erie canal closed.

1804, Waterford and Lansingb'gh bridge opened ; 1834, S. De
 1824, Canal clos. [Wit, d ; 1840, canal closed ; 1845, river cl'd.
 1783, Washington takes leave of the army ; 1825, 1849, canal
 1782, Van Buren born. [closed.
 1836, Hudson river closed.

1680, Comet appears at Albany at 2 o'clock, p. m.
 1672, Monthly post established between N. Y. & Boston.
 1788, 12th ses. Leg. at Alb'y ; 1848, Sar. & Wash. R. R. ope'd.
 1833, 1834, canal closed ; 1849, iron workers' conv'n at Albany.
 1825, Hudson river closed.

1837, 1846, Hudson river closed.
 1824, Boat from Albany arrived at Utica ; 1834, Hudson riv. c'd
 1768, Gov. Moore proposes the removal of obst'ns to naviga'n
 1743, N. Y. Septennial bill pas'd, 1813, Embargo. [of Mohawk r.
 1708, Lord Lovelace, Gov ; 1813, Lewiston burnt.
 1813, Fort Niagara surprised by the Br. ; 1841, Hudson r. clo.
 1828, Canal closed.
 1832, Canal and river closed.

1825, Dr. Hosack d. ; 1828, river closed ; 1850, severe snow st'm.
 1826, Hudson river closed.

CHRISTMAS ; 1830, 1847, river closed.

1849, Hudson river closed.

1820, First newspaper in Queens about this date ; 1848, Hud-

1839, Terrific gale along the coast and lakes. [son r. closed.

1837, Steamboat Caroline destroyed.

1813, Buffalo burnt by the British.

1775, Montgomery killed ; 1849, Hudson R Railroad opened,

[to Po'keepsie.

THE
CONSTITUTION
OF THE
United States.

WE, the People of the United States, in order to form Preamble.
a more perfect union, establish justice, ensure domestic
tranquillity, provide for the common defence, promote
the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty
to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish
this constitution for the United States of America.

ARTICLE I.—*Section 1.*

1. All legislative powers herein granted, shall be Of the
vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall legislative
consist of a senate and house of representatives. power.

Section 2.

1. The house of representatives shall be composed Of the house
of members chosen every second year by the people of represen-
of the several states; and the electors in each state tatives.
shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the
most numerous branch of the state legislature.

2. No person shall be a representative who shall not Ib.
have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and been
seven years a citizen of the United States, and who
shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state
in which he shall be chosen.

Of the house
of represen-
tatives.

3. Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several states which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each state shall have at least one representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the state of New-Hampshire shall be entitled to choose three; Massachusetts, eight; Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, one; Connecticut, five; New-York, six; New-Jersey, four; Pennsylvania, eight; Delaware, one; Maryland, six; Virginia, ten; North-Carolina, five; South-Carolina, five; and Georgia, three.

Ib.

4. When vacancies happen in the representation from any state, the executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

Ib.

5. The house of representatives shall choose their speaker and other officers, and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

Section 3.

Of the
senate.

1. The senate of the United States shall be composed of two senators from each state, chosen by the legislature thereof, for six years; and each senator shall have one vote.

Ib.

2. Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year, of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one-third may be chosen every second year; and if vacancies happen, by

resignation or otherwise, during the recess of the legislature of any state, the executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

3. No person shall be a senator who shall not have attained the age of thirty years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state for which he shall be chosen. Of the senate.

4. The vice-president of the United States shall be president of the Senate, but shall have no vote unless they be equally divided. Ib.

5. The senate shall choose their other officers, and also a president pro tempore in the absence of the vice-president, or when he shall exercise the office of president of the United States. Ib.

6. The senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose, they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the president of the United States is tried, the chief justice shall preside: and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present. Ib.

7. Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust or profit under the United States; but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment, according to law. Ib.

Section 4.

1. The times, places, and manner of holding elections for senators and representatives, shall be prescribed in each state by the legislature thereof; but the congress may at any time, by law, make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing senators. Manner of electing members.

2. The congress shall assemble at least once in every year; and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day. Congress to assemble annually.

Section 5.

Powers.

1. Each house shall be the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorised to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner and under such penalties as each house may provide.

1b.

2. Each house may determine the rule of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member.

1b.

3. Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may in their judgment require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members of either house on any question, shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

1b.

4. Neither house, during the session of congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

Section 6.

Compensation, &c., of members.

1. The senators and representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the treasury of the United States. They shall, in all cases, except treason, felony, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either house, they shall not be questioned in any other place.

1b.

2. No senator or representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased, during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States shall be a member of either house during his continuance in office.

Section 7.

1. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the house of representatives; but the senate may propose or concur with amendments, as on other bills. Manner of passing bills, &c.

2. Every bill which shall have passed the house of representatives and the senate, shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the president of the United States; if he approve, he shall sign it; but if not, he shall return it with his objections, to that house in which it shall have originated; who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered; and if approved by two-thirds of that house, it shall become a law. But in all such cases, the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the president within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the congress by their adjournment prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

3. Every order, resolution or vote, to which the concurrence of the senate and house of representatives may be necessary, (except on a question of adjournment,) shall be presented to the president of the United States; and before the same shall take effect, shall be approved by him; or being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two-thirds of the senate and house of representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill. Ib.

Section 8.

The congress shall have power—

1. To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises; to pay the debts, and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States; but Powers of Congress.

Powers of
Congress.

all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States:

2. To borrow money on the credit of the United States:

3. To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several states, and with the Indian tribes:

4. To establish an uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcy throughout the United States:

5. To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures:

6. To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States:

7. To establish post-offices and post-roads:

8. To promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing for limited times, to authors and inventors, the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries:

9. To constitute tribunals inferior to the supreme court; to define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offences against the law of nations:

10. To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water:

11. To raise and support armies; but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years:

12. To provide and maintain a navy:

13. To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces:

14. To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions:

15. To provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia, and for governing such parts of them as may be employed in the service of the United States; reserving to the states respectively the appointment of

the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by congress : Powers of Congress.

16. To execute exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever, over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of particular states, and the acceptance of congress, become the seat of government of the United States ; and to exercise the like authority over all places purchased, by the consent of the legislature of the state in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock-yards, and other needful buildings :—and

17. To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

Section 9.

1. The migration or importation of such persons as any of the states now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight ; but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation not exceeding ten dollars for each person. Limitation of the powers of Congress.

2. The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when, in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it.

3. No bill of attainder, or ex post facto law, shall be passed.

4. No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration herein before directed to be taken.

5. No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any state. No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one state over those of another ; nor shall vessels bound to or from one state, be obliged to enter, clear or pay duties in another.

6. No money shall be drawn from the treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law ; and a

Limitation of the powers of Congress. regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

7. No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States ; and no person holding any office of profit or trust under them, shall, without the consent of the congress, accept of any present, emolument, office, or title of any kind whatever, from any king, prince, or foreign state.

Section 10.

Limitation of the powers of the individual states. 1. No state shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation ; grant letters of marque and reprisal ; coin money ; emit bills of credit ; make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts ; pass any bill of attainder, ex post facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts ; or grant any title of nobility.

Ib. 2. No state shall without the consent of the congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws ; and the nett produce of all duties and imposts laid by any state on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the Treasury of the United States, and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the congress. No state shall, without the consent of congress, lay any duty of tonnage, keep troops or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another state, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.

ARTICLE II.—*Section 1.*

Executive power.

1. The executive power shall be vested in a president of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years ; and, together with the vice-president, chosen for the same term, be elected as follows :

Manner of electing.

2. Each state shall appoint, in such manner as the legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors

equal to the whole number of senators and representatives to which the state may be entitled in the congress ; but no senator or representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an elector.

3. The electors shall meet in their respective states, Manner of electing. and vote by ballot for two persons, of whom one at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves. And they shall make a list of all the persons voted for, and of the number of votes for each ; which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of government of the United States, directed to the president of the senate. The president of the senate shall, in the presence of the senate and house of representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed ; and if there be more than one who have such majority, and have an equal number of votes, then the house of representatives shall immediately choose, by ballot, one of them for president ; and if no person have a majority, then, from the five highest on the list ; the said house shall, in like manner, choose the president. But in choosing the president, the votes shall be taken by states, the representatives from each state having one vote ; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. In every case, after the choice of the president, the person having the greatest number of votes of the electors shall be the vice-president. But if there should remain two or more who have equal votes, the senate shall choose from them, by ballot, the vice-president.

4. The congress may determine the time of choosing the electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes, which day shall be the same throughout the United States. Time of choosing electors.

5. No person, except a natural born citizen, or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of Who eligible.

this constitution, shall be eligible to the office of president; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained to the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.

When the president's powers devolve on vice-president.

6. In case of the removal of the president from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the vice-president; and the congress may, by law, provide for the case of removal, death, resignation or inability, both of the president and vice-president, declaring what officer shall then act as president; and such officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed, or a president shall be elected.

President's compensation.

7. The president shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation, which shall neither be increased or diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected; and he shall not receive within that period any other emolument from the United States, or any of them.

Oath.

8. Before he enter on the execution of his office, he shall take the following oath or affirmation:

9. "I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States: and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States."

Section 2.

Powers and duties.

1. The president shall be commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several states, when called into the actual service of the United States. He may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices; and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offences against the United States, except in cases of impeachment.

2. He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the senators present concur; and he shall

nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of Powers and the senate, shall appoint ambassadors and other public duties. ministers and consuls, judges of the supreme court, and all other officers of the United States, whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law. But the congress may, by law, vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they think proper, in the president alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments.

3. The president shall have power to fill any vacancies that may happen during the recess of the senate, by granting commissions, which shall expire at the end of their next session.

Section 3.

1. He shall from time to time, give to the congress ^{1b.} information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient. He may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both houses, or either of them; and in case of disagreement between them, with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper. He shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers. He shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed; and shall commission all the officers of the United States.

Section 4.

1. The president, vice-president, and all civil officers ^{Officers} of the United States, shall be removed from office on ^{removed.} impeachment for, and conviction of, treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

ARTICLE III.—*Section 1.*

1. The judicial power of the United States shall be ^{Of the judi-} vested in one supreme court, and in such inferior courts ^{ciary.} as the congress may, from time to time, ordain and establish. The judges, both of the supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behaviour; and shall, at stated times, receive for their ser-

vices a compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

Section 2.

Of the judiciary.

1. The judicial power shall extend to all cases in law and equity arising under this constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more states; between a state and citizens of another state, between citizens of different states, between citizens of the same state claiming lands under grants of different states, and between a state, or the citizens thereof, and foreign states, citizens or subjects.

Jurisdiction of supreme court.

2. In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, and those in which a state shall be a party, the supreme court shall have original jurisdiction. In all other cases before mentioned, the supreme court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions, and under such regulations as the congress shall make.

Of trials for crimes.

3. The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury, and such trial shall be held in the state where the said crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any state, the trial shall be at such place or places as the congress may by law have directed.

Section 3.

Of treason.

1. Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason, unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

2. The congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason; but no attainder of treason

shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture, except during the life of the person attainted.

ARTICLE IV.—*Section 1.*

1. Full faith and credit shall be given in each state State acts. to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other state; and the congress may, by general laws, prescribe the manner in which such acts, records, and proceedings, shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

Section 2.

1. The citizens of each state shall be entitled to all Privileges of privileges and immunities of citizens in the several citizens. states.

2. A person charged in any state with treason, felony, Fugitives or other crime, who shall flee from justice, and be found from justice in another state, shall, on demand of the executive to be deliver- authority of the state from which he fled, be delivered ed up. up, to be removed to the state having jurisdiction of the crime.

3. No person held to service or labor in one state Runaways to under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall be delivered in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be dis- up. charged from such service or labor; but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.

Section 3.

1. New states may be admitted by the congress into New states. this Union: but no new state shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other state, nor any state be formed by the junction of two or more states or parts of states, without the consent of the legislatures of the states concerned, as well as of the congress.

2. The congress shall have power to dispose of, and Territorial make all needful rules and regulations respecting the and other territory or other property belonging to the United property. States; and nothing in this constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States, or of any particular state.

Section 4.

Guarantee of
protection,
&c.

1. The United States shall guarantee to every state in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion; and, on application of the legislature, or of the executive, (when the legislature can not be convened,) against domestic violence.

ARTICLE V.

Amend-
ments.

1. The congress, whenever two-thirds of both houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this constitution; or, on the application to the legislatures of two-thirds of the several states, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of this constitution, when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several states, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the congress; provided that no amendment which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first article; and that no state, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the senate.

ARTICLE VI.

Debts.

1. All debts contracted and engagements entered into, before the adoption of this constitution, shall be as valid against the United States under this constitution, as under the confederation.

Supreme law
of the land.

2. This constitution, and the laws of the United States, which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every state shall be bound thereby, anything in the constitution or laws of any state to the contrary notwithstanding.

3. The senators and representatives before mentioned, Oath. and the members of the several state legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several states, shall be bound by oath or affirmation to support this constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States. ^{No religious test.}

ARTICLE VII.

1. The ratification of the conventions of nine states shall be sufficient for the establishment of this constitution between the states so ratifying the same.

Done in convention by the unanimous consent of the states present, the seventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the twelfth. In witness whereof we have hereunto subscribed our names.

GEORGE WASHINGTON,
President and Deputy from Virginia.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

[The following amendments were proposed at the first session of the first congress of the United States, which was begun and held at the city of New York, on the 4th of March, 1789, and were adopted by the requisite number of states. (1 vol. Laws of U. S., page 72.)

The following preamble and resolution preceded the original proposition of the amendments, and as they have been supposed by a high equity judge, (8th Wendell's Reports, p. 100,) to have an important bearing on the construction of those amendments, they are here inserted. They will be found in the journals of the first session of the first congress.]

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,

*Begun and held at the City of New York, on Wednesday, the 4th
of March, 1789.*

The conventions of a number of the states having, at the time of their adopting the constitution, expressed a desire, in order to prevent misconstruction and abuse of its powers, that further declaratory and restrictive clauses should be added, and as extending the ground of public confidence in the government will best insure the beneficent ends of its institution :

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, two-thirds of both houses concurring, that the following articles be proposed to the legislatures of the several states, as amendments to the constitution of the United States ; all or any of which articles, when ratified by three-fourths of the said legislatures, to be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of the said constitution, namely :

ARTICLE I.

Free exercise
of religion.

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof: or abridging the freedom of speech or of the press

or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the government for a redress of grievances.

ARTICLE II.

A well regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free state, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed. Right to bear arms.

ARTICLE III.

No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house, without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law. No soldier to be billeted, &c.

ARTICLE IV.

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated; and no warrants shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized. Unreasonable searches prohibited.

ARTICLE V.

No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled, in any criminal case, to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation. Criminal proceedings.

ARTICLE VI.

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the state and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law; and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted Mode of trial.

with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defence.

ARTICLE VII.

Right of trial by jury. In suits of common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved; and no fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

ARTICLE VIII.

Bail, fines. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishment inflicted.

ARTICLE IX.

Rights not enumerated. The enumeration in the constitution of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

ARTICLE X.

Powers reserved. The powers not delegated to the United States by the constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states respectively, or to the people.

[The following amendment was proposed at the second session of the third congress. It is printed in the Laws of the United States, 1st vol., p. 73, as article 11.]

ARTICLE XI.

Limitation of the judicial power. The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by citizens of another state, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign state.

[The three following sections were proposed as amendments at the first session of the eighth congress. They are printed in the Laws of the United States as article 12.]

ARTICLE XII.

1. The electors shall meet in their respective states, and vote by ballot for president and vice-president, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves. They shall name in their ballots the person voted for as president, and in distinct ballots, the person voted for as vice-president; and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as president, and of all persons voted for as vice-president, and of the number of votes for each; which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the president of the senate. The president of the senate shall, in the presence of the senate and house of representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes for president, shall be the president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as president, the house of representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the president. But, in choosing the president, the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. And if the house of representatives shall not choose a president whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the vice-president shall act as president, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the president.

2. The person having the greatest number of votes as vice-president shall be the vice-president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed, and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the senate shall choose the vice-president. A quorum for the

Election of
president.Vice-presi-
dent.

purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice.

3. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of president, shall be eligible to that of vice-president of the United States.

[In the edition of the Laws of the U. S., before referred to, there is an amendment printed as article 13, prohibiting citizens from accepting titles of nobility or honor, presents, offices, &c., from foreign nations. But, by a message of the president of the United States, of the 4th of February, 1818, in answer to a resolution of the house of representatives, it appears that this amendment had been ratified only by 12 states, and therefore had not been adopted. See vol. iv. of the printed papers of the 1st session of the 15th Congress, No. 76.]

THE
CONSTITUTION

OF THE
State of New-York,

ADOPTED NOVEMBER 3, 1846.

WE THE PEOPLE of the State of New-York, grateful to Almighty God for our Freedom, in order to secure its blessings, DO ESTABLISH this Constitution.

ARTICLE I.

Section 1. No member of this State shall be disfranchised, or deprived of any of the rights or privileges, secured to any citizen thereof, unless by the law of the land, or the judgment of his peers.

Section 2. The trial by jury, in all cases in which it has been heretofore used, shall remain inviolate forever. But a jury trial may be waived by the parties in all civil cases, in the manner to be prescribed by law.

Section 3. The free exercise and enjoyment of religious profession and worship, without discrimination or preference, shall forever be allowed in this State to all mankind; and no person shall be rendered incompetent to be a witness on account of his opinions on matters of religious belief; but the liberty of conscience hereby secured shall not be so construed as to excuse acts of licentiousness, or justify practices inconsistent with the peace or safety of this State.

Writ of habeas corpus.

Section 4. The privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended, unless when, in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require its suspension.

Bail, fines.

Section 5. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor shall cruel and unusual punishments be inflicted, nor shall witnesses be unreasonably detained.

Grand jury.

Section 6. No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, (except in cases of impeachment, and in cases of militia when in actual service, and the land and naval forces in time of war, or which this State may keep with the consent of Congress in time of peace; and in cases of petit larceny, under the regulation of the Legislature,) unless on presentment or indictment of a grand jury, and in any trial in any court whatever, the party accused shall be allowed to appear and defend in person and with counsel, as in civil actions. No person shall be subject to be twice put in jeopardy for the same offence; nor shall he be compelled in any criminal case, to be a witness against himself; nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation.

Private property.

Section 7. When private property shall be taken for any public use, the compensation to be made therefor, when such compensation is not made by the State, shall be ascertained by a jury, or by not less than three commissioners appointed by a court of record, as shall be prescribed by law. Private roads may be opened in the manner to be prescribed by law; but in every case the necessity of the road, and the amount of all damage to be sustained by the opening thereof, shall be first determined by a jury of freeholders, and such amount, together with the expenses of the proceeding, shall be paid by the person to be benefited.

Private roads.

Freedom of speech and of the press.

Section 8. Every citizen may freely speak, write, and publish his sentiments on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of that right; and no law shall be

passed to restrain or abridge the liberty of speech or of the press. In all criminal prosecutions or indictments for libels, the truth may be given in evidence to the jury; and if it shall appear to the jury that the matter charged as libellous is true, and was published with good motives and for justifiable ends, the party shall be acquitted; and the jury shall have the right to determine the law and the fact.

Section 9. The assent of two-thirds of the members elected to each branch of the Legislature, shall be requisite to every bill appropriating the public moneys or property for local or private purposes. Two-third bills.

Section 10. No law shall be passed abridging the right of the people peaceably to assemble and to petition the government or any department thereof, nor shall any divorce be granted, otherwise than by due judicial proceedings, nor shall any lottery hereafter be authorized or any sale of lottery tickets allowed within this State. Right of petition.
Divorces.
Lotteries.

Section 11. The people of this State, in their right of sovereignty, are deemed to possess the original and ultimate property in and to all lands within the jurisdiction of the State; and all lands the title to which shall fail, from a defect of heirs, shall revert or escheat to the people. Right of property in lands.
Escheats.

Section 12. All feudal tenures of every description, with all their incidents, are declared to be abolished, saving, however, all rents and services certain which at any time heretofore have been lawfully created or reserved. Feudal tenures abolished.

Section 13. All lands within this State are declared to be allodial, so that, subject only to the liability to escheat, the entire and absolute property is vested in the owners according to the nature of their respective estates. Allodial tenure.

Section 14. No lease or grant of agricultural land, for a longer period than twelve years, hereafter made, in which shall be reserved any rent or service of any kind, shall be valid. Certain leases invalid.

Fines and
quarter sales
abolished.

Section 15. All fines, quarter sales, or other like restraints upon alienation reserved in any grant of land, hereafter to be made, shall be void.

Sale of lands.

Section 16. No purchase or contract for the sale of lands in this State, made since the fourteenth day of October, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-five, or which may hereafter be made, of, or with the Indians, shall be valid, unless made under the authority and with the consent of the Legislature.

Old colony
laws and acts
of the legisla-
ture.

Section 17. Such parts of the common law, and of the acts of the Legislature of the colony of New-York, as together did form the law of the said colony, on the nineteenth day of April, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-five, and the resolutions of the Congress of the said colony, and of the Convention of the State of New-York, in force on the twentieth day of April, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-seven, which have not since expired, or been repealed or altered, and such acts of the Legislature of this State as are now in force, shall be and continue the law of this State, subject to such alterations as the Legislature shall make concerning the same. But all such parts of the common law, and such of the said acts, or parts thereof, as are repugnant to this Constitution, are hereby abrogated; and the Legislature, at its first session after the adoption of this Constitution, shall appoint three commissioners, whose duty it shall be to reduce into a written and systematic code the whole body of the law of this State, or so much and such parts thereof as to the said commissioners shall seem practicable and expedient. And the said commissioners shall specify such alterations and amendments therein as they shall deem proper, and they shall at all times make reports of their proceedings to the Legislature, when called upon to do so; and the Legislature shall pass laws regulating the tenure of office, the filling of vacancies therein, and the compensation of the said commissioners; and shall also provide for the publication of the said code, prior to its being presented to the Legislature for adoption.

Common
law.

Commission-
ers to be ap-
pointed.

Their duties.

Section 18. All grants of land within this State, made by the King of Great Britain, or persons acting under his authority, after the fourteenth day of October, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-five, shall be null and void; but nothing contained in this Constitution shall affect any grants of land within this State, made by the authority of the said King or his predecessors, or shall annul any charters to bodies politic and corporate, by him or them made before that day; or shall affect any such grants or charters since made by this State, or by persons acting under its authority, or shall impair the obligation of any debts contracted by this State, or individuals, or bodies corporate, or any other rights of property, or any suits, actions, rights of action, or other proceedings in courts of justice.

Grants of
land since
1775.

Prior grants.

ARTICLE II.

Section 1. Every male citizen of the age of twenty-one years, who shall have been a citizen for ten days, and an inhabitant of this State one year next preceding any election, and for the last four months a resident of the county where he may offer his vote, shall be entitled to vote at such election, in the election district of which he shall at the time be a resident, and not elsewhere, for all officers that now are or hereafter may be elective by the people; but such citizen shall have been for thirty days next preceding the election, a resident of the district from which the officer is to be chosen for whom he offers his vote. But no man of color, unless he shall have been for three years a citizen of this State, and for one year next preceding any election shall have been seized and possessed of a freehold estate of the value of two hundred and fifty dollars, over and above all debts and incumbrances charged thereon, and shall have been actually rated and paid a tax thereon, shall be entitled to vote at such election. And no person of color shall be subject to direct taxation unless he shall be seized and possessed of such real estate as aforesaid.

Qualification
of voters.

Freehold re-
quired for
man of color.

Section 2. Laws may be passed excluding from the right of suffrage all persons who have been or may be

Persons ex-
cluded from

right of suffrage.

convicted of bribery, of larceny or of any infamous crime ; and for depriving every person who shall make, or become directly or indirectly interested in any bet or wager depending upon the result of any election, from the right to vote at such election.

Certain employments not to affect residence of voters.

Section 3. For the purpose of voting, no person shall be deemed to have gained or lost a residence, by reason of his presence or absence, while employed in the service of the United States ; nor while engaged in the navigation of the waters of this State, or of the United States, or of the high seas ; nor while a student of any seminary of learning ; nor while kept at any almshouse, or other asylum, at public expense ; nor while confined in any public prison.

Laws to be passed.

Section 4. Laws shall be made for ascertaining by proper proofs the citizens who shall be entitled to the right of suffrage hereby established.

Election to be by ballot.

Section 5. All elections by the citizens shall be by ballot, except for such town officers as may by law be directed to be otherwise chosen.

ARTICLE III.

Legislative power.

Section 1. The legislative power of this State shall be vested in a Senate and Assembly.

Senate, number of.

Section 2. The Senate shall consist of thirty-two members, and the Senators shall be chosen for two years. The Assembly shall consist of one hundred and twenty-eight members, who shall be annually elected.

Assembly, number of.

State divided into 32 senatorial districts.

Section 3. The State shall be divided into thirty-two districts, to be called Senate Districts, each of which shall choose one Senator. The districts shall be numbered from one to thirty-two inclusive.

No. 1.

District number one (1) shall consist of the counties of Suffolk, Richmond and Queens.

No. 2.

District number two (2) shall consist of the county of Kings.

No. 3, 4, 5, and 6.

District number three (3) number four (4) number five (5) and number six (6) shall consist of the city and county of New York ; and the board of supervisors of said city and county shall, on or before the first day of

Board of supervisors of

May, one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, the city of New York to divide the county into 4 senate districts.

divide the said city and county into the number of senate districts to which it is entitled, as near as may be of an equal number of inhabitants, excluding aliens and persons of color not taxed, and consisting of convenient and contiguous territory; and no assembly district shall be divided in the formation of a senate district. The board of supervisors, when they shall have completed such division, shall cause certificates thereof, stating the number and boundaries of each district, and the population thereof, to be filed in the office of the Secretary of State, and of the clerk of the said city and county. Certificate, &c., to be filed.

District number seven (7) shall consist of the counties No. 7. of Westchester, Putnam and Rockland.

District number eight (8) shall consist of the counties No. 8. of Dutchess and Columbia.

District number nine (9) shall consist of the counties No. 9. of Orange and Sullivan.

District number ten (10) shall consist of the counties No. 10. of Ulster and Greene.

District number eleven (11) shall consist of the counties No. 11. of Albany and Schenectady.

District number twelve (12) shall consist of the No. 12. county of Rensselaer.

District number thirteen (13) shall consist of the No. 13. counties of Washington and Saratoga.

District number fourteen (14) shall consist of the No. 14. counties of Warren, Essex and Clinton.

District number fifteen (15) shall consist of the counties No. 15. of St. Lawrence and Franklin.

District number sixteen (16) shall consist of the No. 16. counties of Herkimer, Hamilton, Fulton and Montgomery.

District number seventeen (17) shall consist of the No. 17. counties of Schoharie and Delaware.

District number eighteen (18) shall consist of the No. 18. counties of Otsego and Chenango.

District number nineteen (19) shall consist of the No. 19. county of Oneida.

- No. 20. District number twenty (20) shall consist of the counties of Madison and Oswego.
- No. 21. District number twenty-one (21) shall consist of the counties of Jefferson and Lewis.
- No. 22. District number twenty-two (22) shall consist of the county of Onondaga.
- No. 23. District number twenty-three (23) shall consist of the counties of Cortland, Broome and Tioga.
- No. 24. District number twenty-four (24) shall consist of the counties of Cayuga and Wayne.
- No. 25. District number twenty-five (25) shall consist of the counties of Tompkins, Seneca and Yates.
- No. 26. District number twenty-six (26) shall consist of the counties of Steuben and Chemung.
- No. 27. District number twenty-seven (27) shall consist of the county of Monroe.
- No. 28. District number twenty-eight (28) shall consist of the counties of Orleans, Genesee and Niagara.
- No. 29. District number twenty-nine (29) shall consist of the counties of Ontario and Livingston.
- No. 30. District number thirty (30) shall consist of the counties of Allegany and Wyoming.
- No. 31. District number thirty-one (31) shall consist of the county of Erie.
- No. 32. District number thirty-two (32) shall consist of the counties of Chautauque and Cattaraugus.

Census to be taken in 1855 and every ten years.

Senate districts how altered.

Section 4. An enumeration of the inhabitants of the State shall be taken, under the direction of the Legislature, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, and at the end of every ten years thereafter; and the said districts shall be so altered by the Legislature at the first session after the return of every enumeration, that each senate district shall contain, as nearly as may be, an equal number of inhabitants, excluding aliens and persons of color not taxed; and shall remain unaltered until the return of another enumeration, and shall at all times consist of contiguous territory; and no county shall be divided in the formation of a senate district, except such county shall be equitably entitled to two or more Senators.

Section 5. The members of assembly shall be apportioned among the several counties of this State, by the Legislature, as nearly as may be, according to the number of their respective inhabitants, excluding aliens and persons of color not taxed, and shall be chosen by single districts.

Members of Assembly, how apportioned and chosen.

The several boards of supervisors in such counties of this State, as are now entitled to more than one member of assembly, shall assemble on the first Tuesday of January next, and divide their respective counties into assembly districts equal to the number of members of assembly to which such counties are now severally entitled by law, and shall cause to be filed in the offices of the Secretary of State, and the clerks of their respective counties, a description of such assembly districts, specifying the number of each district and the population thereof, according to the last preceding State enumeration, as near as can be ascertained. Each assembly district shall contain, as nearly as may be, an equal number of inhabitants, excluding aliens and persons of color not taxed, and shall consist of convenient and contiguous territory; but no town shall be divided in the formation of assembly districts.

Boards of supervisors in certain counties to divide the same into assembly districts.

Description of assembly districts to be filed.

Content of assembly districts.

The Legislature, at its first session after the return of every enumeration, shall re-apportion the members of assembly among the several counties of this State, in manner aforesaid, and the boards of supervisors in such counties as may be entitled, under such re-apportionment, to more than one member, shall assemble at such time as the Legislature making such re-apportionment shall prescribe, and divide such counties into assembly districts, in the manner herein directed; and the apportionment and districts so to be made, shall remain unaltered until another enumeration shall be taken under the provisions of the preceding section.

Legislature to re-apportion members of assembly.

Every county heretofore established and separately organized, except the county of Hamilton, shall always be entitled to one member of the assembly, and no new county shall be hereafter erected, unless its population shall entitle it to a member.

Each county entitled to one member.

Hamilton
county.

The county of Hamilton shall elect with the county of Fulton, until the population of the county of Hamilton shall, according to the ratio, be entitled to a member.

Pay of mem-
bers.

Section 6. The members of the Legislature shall receive for their services a sum not exceeding three dollars a day from the commencement of the session; but such pay shall not exceed in the aggregate three hundred dollars for per diem allowance, except in proceedings for impeachment. The limitation as to the aggregate compensation shall not take effect until the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight.

Additional
compensa-
tion to spea-
ker.

When convened in extra session by the Governor, they shall receive three dollars per day. They shall also receive the sum of one dollar for every ten miles they shall travel in going to and returning from their place of meeting on the most usual route. The speaker of the assembly shall, in virtue of his office, receive an additional compensation equal to one-third of his per diem allowance as a member.

No member
to receive an
appointment.

Section 7. No member of the Legislature shall receive any civil appointment within this State, or to the Senate of the United States, from the Governor, the Governor and Senate, or from the Legislature, during the term for which he shall have been elected; and all such appointments, and all votes given for any such member, for any such office or appointment, shall be void.

Persons dis-
qualified
from being
members.

Section 8. No person being a member of Congress, or holding any judicial or military office under the United States, shall hold a seat in the Legislature. And if any person shall, after his election as a member of the Legislature, be elected to Congress, or appointed to any office, civil or military, under the government of the United States, his acceptance thereof shall vacate his seat.

Time of elec-
tion fixed.

Section 9. The elections of Senators and Members of Assembly, pursuant to the provisions of this Constitution, shall be held on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November, unless otherwise directed by the Legislature.

Section 10. A majority of each house shall constitute Powers of
a quorum to do business. Each house shall determine each house
the rules of its own proceedings, and be the judge of
the elections, returns and qualifications of its own mem-
bers; shall choose its own officers; and the Senate
shall choose a temporary president, when the Lieuten-
ant-Governor shall not attend as president, or shall act
as Governor.

Section 11. Each house shall keep a journal of its Journals to
proceedings, and publish the same, except such parts as be kept.
may require secrecy. The doors of each house shall be
kept open, except when the public welfare shall require
secrecy. Neither house shall, without the consent of
the other, adjourn for more than two days.

Section 12. For any speech or debate in either house No member
of the Legislature, the members shall not be questioned to be ques-
tioned, &c.
in any other place.

Section 13. Any bills may originate in either house Bills may
of the Legislature, and all bills passed by one house originate in
may be amended by the other. either house.

Section 14. The enacting clause of all bills shall be, Enacting
"The People of the State of New York, represented in clause of
Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows," and no law bills.
shall be enacted except by bill.

Section 15. No bill shall be passed unless by the as- Assent of a
sent of a majority of all the members elected to each majority of
branch of the Legislature, and the question upon the all the mem-
final passage shall be taken immediately upon its last bers required,
reading, and the yeas and nays entered on the journal. &c.

Section 16. No private or local bill, which may be Restriction as
passed by the Legislature, shall embrace more than one to private and
subject, and that shall be expressed in the title. local bills. //

Section 17. The Legislature may confer upon the Local legis-
boards of supervisors of the several counties of the lation con-
State, such further powers of local legislation and ferred on
administration, as they shall from time to time prescribe. boards of
supervisors.

ARTICLE IV.

Section 1. The executive power shall be vested in a Executive
Governor, who shall hold his office for two years; a power how
vested.

Lieutenant-Governor shall be chosen at the same time and for the same term.

Requisite
qualifications
of governor.

Section 2. No person except a citizen of the United States, shall be eligible to the office of Governor; nor shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained the age of thirty years, and who shall not have been five years next preceding his election, a resident within this State.

Time and
manner of
electing go-
vernor and
lieutenant-
governor.

Section 3. The Governor and Lieutenant-Governor shall be elected at the times and places of choosing members of the Assembly. The persons respectively having the highest number of votes for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, shall be elected; but in case two or more shall have an equal and the highest number of votes for Governor, or for Lieutenant-Governor, the two houses of the Legislature, at its next annual session, shall, forthwith, by joint ballot, choose one of the said persons so having an equal and the highest number of votes for Governor or Lieutenant-Governor.

Duties and
power of
governor.

Section 4. The Governor shall be commander-in-chief of the military and naval forces of the State. He shall have power to convene the Legislature (or the Senate only) on extraordinary occasions. He shall communicate by message to the Legislature, at every session, the condition of the State, and recommend such matters to them as he shall judge expedient. He shall transact all necessary business with the officers of government, civil and military. He shall expedite all such measures as may be resolved upon by the Legislature, and shall take care that the laws are faithfully executed. He shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation to be established by law, which shall neither be increased nor diminished after his election and during his continuance in office.

His compen-
sation.

Pardoning
power vested
in the gover-
nor.

Section 5. The Governor shall have the power to grant reprieves, commutations and pardons after conviction for all offences except treason and cases of impeachment upon such conditions, and with such restrictions and limitations as he may think proper, subject to such regulation as may be provided by law relative to the manner

of applying for pardons. Upon conviction for treason he shall have power to suspend the execution of the sentence, until the case shall be reported to the Legislature at its next meeting, when the Legislature shall either pardon, or commute the sentence, direct the execution of the sentence, or grant a further reprieve. He shall annually communicate to the Legislature each case of reprieve, commutation or pardon granted; stating the name of the convict, the crime of which he was convicted, the sentence and its date, and the date of the commutation, pardon or reprieve.

Section 6. In case of the impeachment of the Governor, or his removal from office, death, inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, resignation or absence from the State, the power and duties of the office shall devolve upon the Lieutenant-Governor for the residue of the term, or until the disability shall cease. But when the Governor shall, with the consent of the Legislature, be out of the State in time of war, at the head of a military force thereof, he shall continue commander-in-chief of all the military force of the State

Powers of governor to devolve on lieutenant-governor.

Section 7. The Lieutenant-Governor shall possess the same qualifications of eligibility for office as the Governor. He shall be President of the Senate, but shall only have a casting vote therein. If during a vacancy of the office of Governor, the Lieutenant-Governor shall be impeached, displaced, resign, die, or become incapable of performing the duties of his office, or be absent from the State, the President of the Senate shall act as Governor, until the vacancy be filled, or the disability shall cease.

Requisite qualifications of lieutenant-governor.

To be president of the Senate, and to act as governor in certain cases.

Section 8. The Lieutenant-Governor shall, while acting as such, receive a compensation which shall be fixed by law, and which shall not be increased or diminished during his continuance in office.

Compensation of lieutenant-governor in certain cases.

Section 9. Every bill which shall have passed the Senate and Assembly, shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the Governor: if he approve, he shall sign it; but if not, he shall return it with his objec-

Bills to be presented to the governor for signature

If returned
by him with
objections
how disposed
of.

Bills to be
returned
within ten
days.

tions to that house in which it shall have originated; who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of the members present shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered; and if approved by two-thirds of all the members present, it shall become a law, notwithstanding the objections of the Governor. But in all such cases, the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the members voting for and against the bill, shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the Governor within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Legislature shall, by their adjournment, prevent its return; in which case it shall not be a law.

ARTICLE V.

State officers
how elected
and terms of
office.

Section 1. The Secretary of State, Comptroller, Treasurer and Attorney-General, shall be chosen at a general election, and shall hold their offices for two years. Each of the officers in this Article named (except the Speaker of the Assembly), shall at stated times, during his continuance in office, receive for his services, a compensation which shall not be increased or diminished during the term for which he shall have been elected; nor shall he receive, to his use, any fees or perquisites of office, or other compensation.

State engineer and surveyor, how chosen and term of office.

Section 2. A State Engineer and Surveyor shall be chosen at a general election, and shall hold his office two years, but no person shall be elected to said office who is not a practical engineer.

Canal commissioners how chosen and terms of office.

Section 3. Three Canal Commissioners shall be chosen at the general election which shall be held next after the adoption of this Constitution, one of whom shall hold his office for one year, one for two years and one for three years. The Commissioners of the

Canal Fund shall meet at the Capitol on the first Monday of January, next after such election, and determine by lot which of said Commissioners shall hold his office for one year, which for two, and which for three years; and there shall be elected annually, thereafter, one Canal Commissioner, who shall hold his office for three years.

Section 4. Three Inspectors of State Prisons, shall be elected at the general election which shall be held next after the adoption of this Constitution, one of whom shall hold his office for one year, one for two years, and one for three years. The Governor, Secretary of State, and Comptroller, shall meet at the Capitol on the first Monday of January next succeeding such election, and determine by lot which of said Inspectors shall hold his office for one year, which for two, and which for three years; and there shall be elected annually thereafter, one Inspector of State Prisons, who shall hold his office for three years; said Inspectors shall have the charge and superintendence of the State Prisons, and shall appoint all the officers therein. All vacancies in the office of such Inspector shall be filled by the Governor, till the next election.

Inspectors of state prisons how elected and terms of office.

Section 5. The Lieutenant-Governor, Speaker of the Assembly, Secretary of State, Comptroller, Treasurer, Attorney-General, and State Engineer and Surveyor, shall be the Commissioners of the Land-Office.

Com'rs of the land office.

The Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, Comptroller, Treasurer, and Attorney-General, shall be the Commissioners of the Canal Fund.

Com'rs of the canal fund.

The Canal Board shall consist of the Commissioners of the Canal Fund, the State Engineer and Surveyor and the Canal Commissioners.

Canal board.

Section 6. The powers and duties of the respective boards, and of the several officers in this article mentioned, shall be such as now are or hereafter may be prescribed by law.

Powers and duties of the boards and officers named in this article.

Section 7. The Treasurer may be suspended from office by the Governor, during the recess of the Legislature, and until thirty days after the commencement

Treasurer may be sus-

pended by
governor.

of the next session of the Legislature, whenever it shall appear to him that such Treasurer has, in any particular, violated his duty. The Governor shall appoint a competent person to discharge the duties of the office, during such suspension of the Treasurer.

Certain offi-
ces abolish-
ed.

Section 8. All offices for the weighing, gaging, measuring, culling or inspecting any merchandize, produce, manufacture or commodity, whatever, are hereby abolished, and no such office shall hereafter be created by law; but nothing in this section contained, shall abrogate any office created for the purpose of protecting the public health or the interests of the State in its property, revenue, tolls, or purchases, or of supplying the people with correct standards of weights and measures, or shall prevent the creation of any office for such purposes hereafter.

ARTICLE VI.

Assembly to
impeach.

Court of im-
peachment.

Section 1. The Assembly shall have the power of impeachment, by the vote of the majority of all the members elected. The court for the trial of impeachments, shall be composed of the President of the Senate, the Senators, or a major part of them, and the Judges of the Court of Appeals, or the major part of them. On the trial of an impeachment against the Governor, the Lieutenant-Governor shall not act as a member of the court. No judicial officer shall exercise his office after he shall have been impeached, until he shall have been acquitted. Before the trial of an impeachment, the members of the court shall take an oath or affirmation, truly and impartially to try the impeachment, according to evidence; and no person shall be convicted, without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present. Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, or removal from office and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust or profit under this State; but the party impeached shall be liable to indictment, and punishment according to law.

Section 2. There shall be a Court of Appeals composed of eight judges, of whom four shall be elected by the electors of the State for eight years, and four selected from the class of Justices of the Supreme Court having the shortest time to serve. Provision shall be made by law, for designating one of the number elected, as chief judge, and for selecting such Justices of the Supreme Court, from time to time, and for so classifying those elected, that one shall be elected every second year.

Section 3. There shall be a Supreme Court having general jurisdiction in law and equity.

Section 4. The State shall be divided into eight judicial districts, of which the city of New-York shall be one; the others to be bounded by county lines and to be compact and equal in population as nearly as may be. There shall be four Justices of the Supreme Court in each district, and as many more in the district composed of the city of New-York, as may from time to time be authorized by law, but not to exceed in the whole such number in proportion to its population, as shall be in conformity with the number of such judges in the residue of the State in proportion to its population. They shall be classified so that one of the justices of each district shall go out of office at the end of every two years. After the expiration of their terms under such classification, the term of their office shall be eight years.

Section 5. The Legislature shall have the same powers to alter and regulate the jurisdiction and proceedings in law and equity, as they have heretofore possessed.

Section 6. Provision may be made by law for designating from time to time, one or more of the said justices, who is not a judge of the court of appeals, to preside at the general terms of the said court to be held in the several districts. Any three or more of the said justices, of whom one of the said justices so designated, shall always be one, may hold such general terms. And any one or more of the justices may hold special

Court of appeals.

Supreme court.

State to be divided into districts.

Number of justices of sup. court in each.

Justices of sup. court to be classified.

Jurisdiction, &c., may be altered.

Presiding judge to be designated.

Who may hold general and special terms, and circuit courts, &c.

terms and circuit courts, and any one of them may pre-
side in courts of oyer and terminer in any county.

Compensa-
tion to judi-
cial officers.

Section 7. The judges of the court of appeals and justices of the supreme court shall severally receive at stated times for their services, a compensation to be established by law, which shall not be increased or diminished during their continuance in office.

Judges of
court of ap-
peals, &c., to
hold no other
office.

Section 8. They shall not hold any other office or public trust. All votes for either of them, for any elective office (except that of justice of the supreme court, or judge of the court of appeals), given by the Legislature or the people, shall be void. They shall not exercise any power of appointment to public office. Any male citizen of the age of twenty-one years, of good moral character, and who possesses the requisite qualifications of learning and ability, shall be entitled to admission to practice in all the courts of this State.

Counsellors
and attor-
neys.

Classifica-
tion of justi-
ces, and
terms of
court to be
provided for
by law.

Section 9. The classification of the justices of the supreme court; the times and place of holding the terms of the court of appeals, and of the general and special terms of the supreme court within the several districts, and the circuit courts and courts of oyer and terminer within the several counties, shall be provided for by law.

Testimony
in equity
cases.

Section 10. The testimony in equity cases shall be taken in like manner as in cases at law.

Removal of
certain judi-
cial officers.

Section 11. Justices of the supreme court and judges of the court of appeals, may be removed by concurrent resolution of both Houses of the Legislature, if two-thirds of all the members elected to the Assembly and a majority of all the members elected to the Senate, concur therein. All judicial officers, except those mentioned in this section, and except justices of the peace, and judges and justices of inferior courts not of record, may be removed by the Senate on the recommendation of the Governor; but no removal shall be made by virtue of this section, unless the cause thereof be entered on the journals, nor unless the party complained of, shall have been served with a copy of the complaint against him, and shall have had an opportunity of being

heard in his defence. On the question of removal, the ayes and noes shall be entered on the journals.

Section 12. The judges of the court of appeals shall be elected by the electors of the State, and the justices of the supreme court by the electors of the several judicial districts, at such times as may be prescribed by law.

Manner of electing judges of courts of appeals & justices of sup. court.

Section 13. In case the office of any judge of the court of appeals, or justice of the supreme court, shall become vacant before the expiration of the regular term for which he was elected, the vacancy may be filled by appointment by the Governor, until it shall be supplied at the next general election of judges, when it shall be filled by election for the residue of the unexpired term.

Power of governor to fill certain vacancies.

Section 14. There shall be elected in each of the counties of this State, except the city and county of New-York, one county judge, who shall hold his office for four years. He shall hold the county court, and perform the duties of the office of surrogate. The county court shall have such jurisdiction in cases arising in justices' courts, and in special cases, as the Legislature may prescribe; but shall have no original civil jurisdiction, except in such special cases.

Judges of county courts, how chosen and term of office.

The county judge, with two justices of the peace to be designated according to law, may hold courts of sessions, with such criminal jurisdiction as the Legislature shall prescribe, and perform such other duties as may be required by law.

Power county judges.

The county judge shall receive an annual salary, to be fixed by the board of supervisors, which shall be neither increased nor diminished during his continuance in office. The justices of the peace, for services in courts of sessions, shall be paid a per diem allowance out of the county treasury.

His salary.

In counties having a population exceeding forty thousand, the Legislature may provide for the election of a separate officer to perform the duties of the office of surrogate.

When two may be elected.

Equity jurisdiction.

The Legislature may confer equity jurisdiction in special cases upon the county judge.

Inferior local courts.

Inferior local courts, of civil and criminal jurisdiction, may be established by the Legislature in cities; and such courts, except for the cities of New-York and Buffalo, shall have an uniform organization and jurisdiction in such cities.

Two local judicial officers may be elected in each county.

Section 15. The Legislature may, on application of the board of supervisors, provide for the election of local officers, not to exceed two in any county, to discharge the duties of county judge and of surrogate, in cases of their inability or of a vacancy, and to exercise such other powers in special cases as may be provided by law.

Judicial districts to be reorganized.

Section 16. The Legislature may reorganize the judicial districts at the first session after the return of every enumeration under this Constitution, in the manner provided for in the fourth section of this Article, and at no other time; and they may, at such session, increase or diminish the number of districts, but such increase or diminution shall not be more than one district at any one time. Each district shall have four justices of the Supreme Court; but no diminution of the districts shall have the effect to remove a judge from office.

Justices of the peace how elected.

Section 17. The electors of the several towns, shall, at their annual town meeting, and in such manner as the Legislature may direct, elect justices of the peace, whose term of office shall be four years. In case of an election to fill a vacancy occurring before the expiration of a full term, they shall hold for the residue of the unexpired term. Their number and classification may be regulated by law. Justices of the peace and judges or justices of inferior courts not of record, and their clerks, may be removed after due notice and an opportunity of being heard in their defence by such county, city or state courts as may be prescribed by law, for causes to be assigned in the order of removal.

Certain judicial officers in cities and villages how elected.

Section 18. All judicial officers of cities and villages, and all such judicial officers as may be created therein

by law, shall be elected at such times and in such manner as the Legislature may direct.

Section 19. Clerks of the several counties of this State shall be clerks of the Supreme Court, with such powers and duties as shall be prescribed by law. A clerk for the Court of Appeals, to be ex-officio clerk of the Supreme Court, and to keep his office at the seat of government, shall be chosen by the electors of the State; he shall hold his office for three years, and his compensation shall be fixed by law and paid out of the public Treasury.

County clerks to be clerks of sup. court.

Clerk for the court of appeals, how chosen and term of office.

Section 20. No judicial officer, except justices of the peace, shall receive to his own use, any fees or perquisites of office.

No judicial officer except &c., to rec. any fees.

Section 21. The Legislature may authorize the judgments, decrees and decisions of any local inferior court of record of original civil jurisdiction, established in a city, to be removed for review directly into the Court of Appeals.

Certain judgments and decrees may be removed to court of appeals.

Section 22. The Legislature shall provide for the speedy publication of all statute laws, and of such judicial decisions as it may deem expedient. And all laws, and judicial decisions shall be free for publication by any person.

Publication of laws.

Section 23. Tribunals of conciliation may be established, with such powers and duties as may be prescribed by law, but such tribunals shall have no power to render judgment to be obligatory on the parties, except they voluntarily submit their matters in difference and agree to abide the judgment, or assent thereto, in the presence of such tribunal, in such cases as shall be prescribed by law.

Tribunals of conciliation.

Section 24. The Legislature at its first session after the adoption of this Constitution, shall provide for the appointment of three commissioners, whose duty it shall be to revise, reform, simplify, and abridge the rules and practice, pleadings, forms, and proceedings of the courts of record of this State, and to report thereon to the Legislature, subject to their adoption and modification from time to time.

Commissioners to revise, &c., the rules, &c., of courts of record.

Organization
of courts of
appeal.

Section 25. The Legislature at its first session after the adoption of this Constitution, shall provide for the organization of the Court of Appeals, and for transferring to it the business pending in the Court for the Correction of Errors, and for the allowance of writs of error and appeals to the Court of Appeals, from the judgments and decrees of the present Court of Chancery and Supreme Court, and of the Courts that may be organized under this Constitution.

ARTICLE VII.

Canal debt.

Section 1. After paying the expenses of collection, superintendence, and ordinary repairs, there shall be appropriated and set apart in each fiscal year out of the revenues of the State canals, commencing on the first day of June, one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, the sum of one million and three hundred thousand dollars, until the first day of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, and from that time the sum of one million and seven hundred thousand dollars in each fiscal year, as a sinking fund, to pay the interest and redeem the principal of that part of the State debt called the canal debt, as it existed at the time first aforesaid, and including three hundred thousand dollars then to be borrowed, until the same shall be wholly paid; and the principal and income of the said sinking fund shall be sacredly applied to that purpose.

Sinking fund

\$1,300,000.

\$1,700,000.

General
Fund debt.

Sinking fund
\$350,000.

Section 2. After complying with the provisions of the first section of this article, there shall be appropriated and set apart out of the surplus revenues of the State canals, in each fiscal year, commencing on the first day of June, one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, the sum of three hundred and fifty thousand dollars, until the time when a sufficient sum shall have been appropriated and set apart, under the said first section, to pay the interest and extinguish the entire principal of the canal debt; and after that period, then the sum of one million and five hundred thousand dollars in each fiscal year, as a sinking fund, to pay the interest and redeem the principal of that part of the State debt

\$1,500,000.

called the general fund debt, including the debt for loans of the State credit to railroad companies which have failed to pay the interest thereon, and also the contingent debt on State stocks loaned to incorporated companies which have hitherto paid the interest thereon, whenever and as far as any part thereof may become a charge on the Treasury or General Fund, until the same shall be wholly paid; and the principal and income of the said last mentioned sinking fund shall be sacredly applied to the purpose aforesaid; and if the payment of any part of the moneys to the said sinking fund shall at any time be deferred, by reason of the priority recognized in the first section of this article, the sum so deferred, with quarterly interest thereon, at the then current rate, shall be paid to the last mentioned sinking fund, as soon as it can be done consistently with the just rights of the creditors holding said canal debt.

Section 3. After paying the said expenses of superintendence and repairs of the canals, and the sums appropriated by the first and second sections of this article, there shall be paid out of the surplus revenues of the canals, to the Treasury of the State, on or before the thirtieth day of September, in each year, for the use and benefit of the General Fund, such sum not exceeding two hundred thousand dollars, as may be required to defray the necessary expenses of the State; and the remainder of the revenues of the said canals shall, in each fiscal year, be applied, in such manner as the Legislature shall direct, to the completion of the Erie Canal enlargement, and the Genesee Valley and Black River canals, until the said canals shall be completed.

If at any time after the period of eight years from the adoption of this Constitution, the revenues of the State, unappropriated by this article, shall not be sufficient to defray the necessary expenses of the government, without continuing or laying a direct tax, the Legislature may, at its discretion, supply the deficiency, in whole or in part, from the surplus revenues of the canals, after complying with the provisions of the

200,000
\$20,000 of
the surplus
Canal revenues
annually appropriated
to General
Fund, and
the remainder
to specific
public works.

Certain deficiencies in the revenues of the State not exceeding \$250,000,

annually to be supplied from the revenues of the Canals.

first two sections of this article, for paying the interest and extinguishing the principal of the Canal and General Fund debt; but the sum thus appropriated from the surplus revenues of the canals shall not exceed annually three hundred and fifty thousand dollars, including the sum of two hundred thousand dollars, provided for by this section for the expenses of the government, until the General Fund debt shall be extinguished, or until the Erie Canal Enlargement and Genesee Valley and Black River Canals shall be completed, and after that debt shall be paid, or the said canals shall be completed, then the sum of six hundred and seventy-two thousand five hundred dollars, or so much thereof as shall be necessary, may be annually appropriated to defray the expenses of the government.

Loans to incorporated companies not to be released or compromised.

Section 4. The claims of the State against any incorporated company to pay the interest and redeem the principal of the stock of the State loaned or advanced to such company, shall be fairly enforced, and not released or compromised; and the moneys arising from such claims shall be set apart and applied as part of the sinking fund provided in the second section of this article. But the time limited for the fulfilment of any condition of any release or compromise heretofore made or provided for, may be extended by law.

Legislature shall by equitable taxes increase the revenues of the sinking funds in certain cases.

Section 5. If the Sinking Funds, or either of them provided in this article, shall prove insufficient to enable the State, on the credit of such fund, to procure the means to satisfy the claims of the creditors of the State as they become payable, the Legislature shall, by equitable taxes, so increase the revenues of the said funds as to make them, respectively, sufficient perfectly to preserve the public faith. Every contribution or advance to the canals, or their debt, from any source, other than their direct revenues, shall, with quarterly interest, at the rates then current, be repaid into the Treasury, for the use of the State, out of the canal revenues as soon as it can be done consistently with the just rights of the creditors holding the said canal debt.

Section 6. The Legislature shall not sell, lease, or State canals. otherwise dispose of any of the canals of the State; but they shall remain the property of the State and under its management, forever.

Section 7. The Legislature shall never sell or dispose Salt Springs. of the salt springs, belonging to this State. The lands contiguous thereto, and which may be necessary and convenient for the use of the salt springs, may be sold by authority of law and under the direction of the commissioners of the land office, for the purpose of investing the moneys arising therefrom in other lands alike convenient; but by such sale and purchase the aggregate quantity of these lands shall not be diminished.

Section 8. No moneys shall ever be paid out of the Appropriation bills. Treasury of this State, or any of its funds, or any of the funds under its management, except in pursuance of an appropriation by law; nor unless such payment be made within two years next after the passage of such appropriation act; and every such law, making a new appropriation, or continuing or reviving an appropriation, shall distinctly specify the sum appropriated, and the object to which it is to be applied; and it shall not be sufficient for such law to refer to any other law to fix such sum.

Section 9. The credit of the State shall not, in any State credit manner, be given or loaned to, or in aid of any individual not to be association or corporation. loaned.

Section 10. The State may, to meet casual deficits or Power to failures in revenues, or for expenses not provided for, contract contract debts, but such debts, direct and contingent, debts limited. singly or in the aggregate, shall not at any time, exceed one million of dollars; and the moneys arising from the loans creating such debts, shall be applied to the purpose for which they were obtained, or to repay the debt so contracted, and to no other purpose whatever.

Section 11. In addition to the above limited power Debts to repel to contract debts, the State may contract debts to repel invasion, &c., may be nvasion, suppress insurrection, or defend the State contracted. in war; but the money arising from the contracting of

such debts shall be applied to the purpose for which it was raised, or to repay such debts, and to no other purpose whatever.

Limitation
of the Legis-
lative power
in the crea-
tion of debts.

Section 12. Except the debts specified in the tenth and eleventh sections of this article, no debt shall be hereafter contracted by or on behalf of this State, unless such debt shall be authorized by a law, for some single work or object, to be distinctly specified therein; and such law shall impose and provide for the collection of a direct annual tax to pay, and sufficient to pay the interest on such debt as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal of such debt within eighteen years from the time of the contracting thereof.

No such law shall take effect until it shall, at a general election, have been submitted to the people, and have received a majority of all the votes cast for and against it, at such election.

On the final passage of such bill in either house of the Legislature, the question shall be taken by ayes and noes, to be duly entered on the journals thereof, and shall be: "shall this bill pass, and ought the same to receive the sanction of the people?"

The Legislature may at any time, after the approval of such law by the people, if no debt shall have been contracted in pursuance thereof, repeal the same; and may at any time, by law, forbid the contracting of any further debt or liability under such law; but the tax imposed by such act, in proportion to the debt and liability which may have been contracted, in pursuance of such law, shall remain in force and be irrepealable, and be annually collected, until the proceeds thereof shall have made the provision herein before specified to pay and discharge the interest and principal of such debt and liability.

The money arising from any loan or stock creating such debt or liability, shall be applied to the work or object specified in the act authorizing such debt or liability, or for the repayment of such debt or liability and for no other purpose whatever.

No such law shall be submitted to be voted on, with

in three months after its passage, or at any general election, when any other law, or any bill, or any amendment to the Constitution shall be submitted to be voted for or against.

Section 13. Every law which imposes, continues or revives a tax, shall distinctly state the tax and the object to which it is to be applied; and it shall not be sufficient to refer to any other law to fix such tax or object. Manner of passing bills, imposing a tax.

Section 14. On the final passage, in either house of the Legislature, of every act which imposes, continues or revives a tax, or creates a debt or charge, or makes, continues or revives any appropriation of public or trust-money, or property, or releases, discharges, or commutes any claim or demand of the State, the question shall be taken by ayes and noes, which shall be duly entered on the journals, and three-fifths of all the members elected to either house, shall, in all such cases, be necessary to constitute a quorum therein.

ARTICLE VIII.

Section 1. Corporations may be formed under general laws; but shall not be created by special act, except for municipal purposes, and in cases wherein the judgment of the Legislature, the objects of the corporation cannot be attained under general laws. All general laws and special acts passed pursuant to this section, may be altered from time to time, or repealed. Corporations how created.

Section 2. Dues from corporations shall be secured by such individual liability of the corporators and other means as may be prescribed by law. Debts of corporations.

Section 3. The term "corporations," as used in this article, shall be construed to include all associations and joint-stock companies having any of the powers or privileges of corporations not possessed by individuals or partnerships. And all corporations shall have the right to sue and shall be subject to be sued in all courts in like cases as natural persons. "Corporations" defined.

Charters for banking purposes. Section 4. The Legislature shall have no power to pass any act granting any special charter for banking purposes; but corporations or associations may be formed for such purposes under general laws.

Specie payments. Section 5. The Legislature shall have no power to pass any law sanctioning in any manner, directly or indirectly, the suspension of specie payments, by any person, association or corporation issuing bank notes of any description.

Registry of bills or notes. Section 6. The Legislature shall provide by law for the registry of all bills or notes, issued or put in circulation as money, and shall require ample security for the redemption of the same in specie.

Individual responsibility of stockholders. Section 7. The stock holders in every corporation and joint-stock association for banking purposes, issuing bank notes or any kind of paper credits to circulate as money, after the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and fifty, shall be individually responsible to the amount of their respective share or shares of stock in any such corporation or association, for all its debts and liabilities of every kind, contracted after the said first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and fifty.

Insolvency of banks, preference. Section 8. In case of the insolvency of any bank or banking association, the bill-holders thereof shall be entitled to preference in payment, over all other creditors of such bank or association.

Section 9. It shall be the duty of the Legislature to provide for the organization of cities and incorporated villages, and to restrict their power of taxation, assessment, borrowing money, contracting debts and loaning their credit, so as to prevent abuses in assessments, and in contracting debt by such municipal corporations.

ARTICLE IX.

Common School, Literature, and United States Deposite Funds. Section 1. The capital of the Common School Fund the capital of the Literature Fund; and the capital of the United States Deposite Fund, shall be respectively preserved inviolate. The revenues of the said Common

School Fund shall be applied to the support of common schools; the revenues of the said Literature Fund shall be applied to the support of academies, and the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars of the revenues of the United States Deposit Fund shall each year be appropriated to and made a part of the capital of the said Common School Fund.

ARTICLE X.

Section 1. Sheriffs, clerks of counties, including the register and clerk of the city and county of New-York, coroners and district attorneys, shall be chosen by the electors of the respective counties, once in every three years, and as often as vacancies shall happen. Sheriffs shall hold no other office, and be ineligible for the next three years after the termination of their offices. They may be required by law to renew their security, from time to time; and in default of giving such new security, their offices shall be deemed vacant. But the county shall never be made responsible for the acts of the sheriff.

Sheriffs,
clerks of
counties,
register and
clerk of N. Y.
coroners and
district attor-
neys.

The Governor may remove any officer in this section mentioned, within the term for which he shall have been elected; giving to such officer a copy of the charges against him, and an opportunity of being heard in his defence.

Governor
may remove.

Section 2. All county officers whose election or appointment is not provided for by this Constitution, shall be elected by the electors of the respective counties, or appointed by the boards of supervisors, or other county authorities, as the Legislature shall direct. All city, town, and village officers, whose election or appointment is not provided for by this Constitution, shall be elected by the electors of such cities, towns and villages, or of some division thereof, or appointed by such authorities thereof as the Legislature shall designate for that purpose. All other officers whose election or appointment is not provided for by this Constitution, and all other officers whose office may hereafter be

Officers how
chosen or
appointed.

created by law, shall be elected by the people, or appointed, as the Legislature may direct.

Duration of office. Section 3. When the duration of any office is not provided by this Constitution, it may be declared by law, and if not so declared, such office shall be held during the pleasure of the authority making the appointment.

Time of election. Section 4. The time of electing all officers named in this article, shall be prescribed by law.

Vacancies in office, how filled. Section 5. The Legislature shall provide for filling vacancies in office, and in case of elective officers, no person appointed to fill a vacancy shall hold his office by virtue of such appointment, longer than the commencement of the political year next succeeding the first annual election after the happening of the vacancy.

Political year. Section 6. The political year and legislative term, shall begin on the first day of January; and the Legislature shall every year assemble on the first Tuesday in January, unless a different day shall be appointed by law.

Removal from office. Section 7. Provision shall be made by law for the removal for misconduct or malversation in office of all officers (except judicial) whose powers and duties are not local or legislative, and who shall be elected at general elections, and also for supplying vacancies created by such removal.

When office deemed vacant. Section 8. The Legislature may declare the cases in which any office shall be deemed vacant, where no provision is made for that purpose in this Constitution.

ARTICLE XI.

Militia. Section 1. The militia of this State shall, at all times hereafter, be armed and disciplined, and in readiness for service; but all such inhabitants of this State, of any religious denomination whatever, as from scruples of conscience may be averse to bearing arms, shall be excused therefrom, upon such conditions as shall be prescribed by law.

Manner of choosing or Section 2. Militia officers shall be chosen or appointed as follows: Captains, subalterns and non-commis-

sioned officers shall be chosen by the written votes of the members of their respective companies. Field officers of regiments and separate battalions, by the written votes of the commissioned officers of the respective regiments and separate battalions; brigadier-generals and brigade inspectors by the field officers of their respective brigades; major-generals, brigadier-generals and commanding officers of regiments or separate battalions, shall appoint the staff officers to their respective divisions, brigades, regiments or separate battalions.

Section 3. The Governor shall nominate, and, with the consent of the Senate, appoint all major-generals, and the commissary-general. The adjutant-general and other chiefs of staff departments, and the aids-de-camp of the commander-in-chief, shall be appointed by the Governor, and their commissions shall expire with the time for which the Governor shall have been elected. The Commissary-general shall hold his office for two years. He shall give security for the faithful execution of the duties of his office, in such manner and amount as shall be prescribed by law.

Section 4. The Legislature shall, by law, direct the time and manner of electing militia officers, and of certifying their elections to the Governor.

Section 5. The commissioned officers of the militia shall be commissioned by the Governor; and no commissioned officer shall be removed from office, unless by the Senate on the recommendation of the Governor, stating the grounds on which such removal is recommended, or by the decision of a court-martial, pursuant to law. The present officers of the militia shall hold their commissions subject to removal as before provided.

Section 6. In case the mode of election and appointment of militia officers hereby directed, shall not be found conducive to the improvement of the militia, the Legislature may abolish the same, and provide by law for their appointment and removal, if two-thirds of the members present in each house shall concur therein.

appointing
militia officers.

Officers to be
appointed by
Governor and
Senate.

Commissary
General.

Election of
militia officers.

Officers how
commissioned.

Election of
militia officers
may be
abolished.

ARTICLE XII.

Oath of office
prescribed.

Section 1. Members of the Legislature, and all officers, executive and judicial, except such inferior officers as may be by law exempted, shall, before they enter on the duties of their respective offices, take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation:—

“I do solemnly swear (or affirm, as the case may be) that I will support the Constitution of the United States, and the Constitution of the State of New-York; and that I will faithfully discharge the duties of the office of _____ according to the best of my ability.”

And no other oath, declaration or test, shall be required as a qualification for any office or public trust.

ARTICLE XIII.

Amend-
ments.

Section 1. Any amendment or amendments to this Constitution may be proposed in the Senate and Assembly: and if the same shall be agreed to by a majority of the members elected to each of the two houses, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be entered on their journals with the yeas and nays taken thereon, and referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election of Senators, and shall be published for three months previous to the time of making such choice; and if in the Legislature so next chosen as aforesaid, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be agreed to by a majority of all the members elected to each house, then it shall be the duty of the Legislature to submit such proposed amendment or amendments to the people, in such manner and at such time as the Legislature shall prescribe; and if the people shall approve and ratify such amendment or amendments, by a majority of the electors qualified to vote for members of the Legislature, voting thereon, such amendment or amendments shall become part of the Constitution.

Future Con-
ventions,
how called.

Section 2. At the general election to be held in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-six, and in each twentieth year thereafter, and also at such time as the Legislature may by law provide, the question “Shall

there be a Convention to revise the Constitution and amend the same?" shall be decided by the electors qualified to vote for members of the Legislature; and in case a majority of the electors so qualified, voting at such election, shall decide in favor of a Convention for such purpose, the Legislature, at its next session, shall provide by law for the election of delegates to such Convention.

ARTICLE XIV.

Section 1. The first election of Senators and Mem- Election.
bers of Assembly, pursuant to the provisions of this Constitution, shall be held on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November, one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven.

The Senators and Members of Assembly who may be in office on the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, shall hold their offices until and including the thirty-first day of December following, and no longer. Term of office of senators and members of assembly.

Section 2. The first election of Governor and Lieutenant-Governor under this Constitution, shall be held on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November, one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight; and the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor in office when this Constitution shall take effect, shall hold their respective offices until and including the thirty-first day of December of that year. First election of Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, when.

Section 3. The Secretary of State, Comptroller, Treasurer, Attorney-General, District Attorney, Surveyor-General, Canal Commissioners and Inspectors of State Prisons, in office when this Constitution shall take effect, shall hold their respective offices until and including the thirty-first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, and no longer. State officers and others to remain in office, till 31st Dec., 1847.

Section 4. The first election of Judges and Clerk of the Court of Appeals, Justices of the Supreme Court, and County Judges, shall take place at such time between the first Tuesday of April and the second Tuesday of June, one thousand eight hundred and forty- First election of judicial officers, when.

seven, as may be prescribed by law. The said courts shall respectively enter upon their duties, on the first Monday of July, next thereafter; but the term of office of said judges, clerk and justices as declared by this Constitution, shall be deemed to commence on the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight.

Jurisdiction
of suits.

Section 5. On the first Monday of July, one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, jurisdiction of all suits and proceedings then pending in the present supreme court and court of chancery, and all suits and proceedings originally commenced and then pending in any court of common pleas, (except in the city and county of New-York,) shall become vested in the supreme court hereby established. Proceedings pending in courts of common pleas and in suits originally commenced in justices' courts, shall be transferred to the county courts provided for in this Constitution, in such manner and form and under such regulations as shall be provided by law. The courts of oyer and terminer hereby established shall, in their respective counties, have jurisdiction, on and after the day last mentioned, of all indictments and proceedings then pending in the present courts of oyer and terminer, and also of all indictments and proceedings then pending in the present courts of general sessions of the peace, except in the city of New-York, and except in cases of which the courts of sessions hereby established may lawfully take cognizance; and of such indictments and proceedings as the courts of sessions hereby established shall have jurisdiction on and after the day last mentioned.

Chancellor
and supreme
court.

Section 6. The chancellor and the present supreme court shall, respectively, have power to hear and determine any of such suits and proceedings ready on the first Monday of July, one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, for hearing or decision, and shall, for their services therein, be entitled to their present rates of compensation, until the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, or until all such suits and proceedings shall be sooner heard and determined.

Masters in chancery may continue to exercise the functions of their offices in the court of chancery, so long as the chancellor shall continue to exercise the functions of his office under the provisions of this Constitution. And the supreme court hereby established, shall also have power to hear and determine such of said suits and proceedings as may be prescribed by law.

Section 7. In case any vacancy shall occur in the office of chancellor or justice of the present supreme court, previously to the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, the Governor may nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint a proper person to fill such vacancy. Any judge of the court of appeals or justice of the supreme court, elected under this Constitution, may receive and hold such appointment.

Section 8. The offices of chancellor, justices of the existing supreme court, circuit judge, vice-chancellor, assistant vice-chancellor, judge of the existing county courts of each county, supreme court commissioner, master in chancery, examiner in chancery, and surrogate, (except as herein otherwise provided,) are abolished from and after the first Monday of July, one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven (1847).

Section 9. The chancellor, the justices of the present supreme court, and the circuit judges are hereby declared to be severally eligible to any office at the first election under this Constitution.

Section 10. Sheriffs, clerks of counties, (including the register and clerk of the city and county of New-York,) and justices of the peace and coroners, in office when this Constitution shall take effect, shall hold their respective offices until the expiration of the term for which they were respectively elected.

Section 11. Judicial officers in office when this Constitution shall take effect, may continue to receive such fees and perquisites of office as are now authorized by law, until the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, notwithstanding the provisions

Masters in
chancery.

Vacancy in
office of
Chancellor,
or Justice of
Supreme
Court, how
filled.

Offices
abolished.

Chancellor
and Justices
of present su-
preme court
eligible.

Officers to
hold until
expiration
of term.

Judicial offi-
cers may re-
ceive fees.

of the twentieth section of the sixth article of this Constitution.

Local courts
to remain
until, &c.

Section 12. All local courts established in any city or village, including the superior court, common pleas, sessions and surrogate's courts of the city and county of New-York, shall remain until otherwise directed by the Legislature, with their present powers and jurisdiction; and the judges of such courts and any clerks thereof in office on the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, shall continue in office until the expiration of their terms of office, or until the Legislature shall otherwise direct.

Constitution
goes into
operation.

Section 13. This Constitution shall be in force from and including the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, except as is herein otherwise provided.

DONE, in Convention, at the Capitol in the City of Albany, the ninth day of October, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the seventy-first.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto subscribed our names.

JOHN TRACY, *President,*

and Delegate from the County of Chenango.

JAMES F. STARBUCK, }

H. W. STRONG, }

FR. SEGER, }

Secretaries.

INDEX

TO THE

CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

[The references in the Index are to the Article and Section of the Constitution.]

	<i>Art.</i>	<i>Sec.</i>
Academies—support of,	9	1
Actions or suits—not to be affected,	1	18
by or against corporations,	8	3
Adjournment—neither house to adjourn without consent of the other,	3	11
Adjutant-General—appointment and tenure of office,	11	3
Agricultural Land—certain leases or grants to be void,	1	14
Alienation of Lands—restraints upon, to be void,	1	15
Amendments to Bills—may be made in either house,	3	13
to the Constitution—[see Constitution,]	13	1
Appeals, Court of—[see Court of Appeals,]	6	2
Appropriation Laws—to be passed within two years,	7	8
to specify distinctly sum appropriated,	7	8
bills, how to be passed,	7	14
Assembly—number of members,	3	2
number when and how apportioned,	3	5
districts, how and when formed when reorganized,	3	5
compensation of members,	3	6
members not to receive State civil appointments,	3	7
accepting U. S. office, vacates seat of member,	3	8
election to be held in November,	3	9
to judge of qualifications, elections, &c.,	3	10
to choose its own officers,	3	10
to keep a journal and publish the same,	3	11
to sit with open doors, except, &c.,	3	11

	<i>Art. Sec.</i>
Assembly—not to adjourn without consent of the Senate,	3
members not to be questioned elsewhere for words said in debate,	3
majority of, necessary to pass bills,	3
has the power of impeachment,	6
first election of members,	14
Assistant Vice-Chancellor—office abolished,	14
Attorney-General—election and tenure of office,	5
compensation, not to receive fees,	5
Commissioner of the Land Office,	5
Commissioner of the Canal Fund,	5
member of the Canal Board,	5
when incumbent to go out of office,	14
Attorney, District—[see District Attorney,]	10
Ayes and Noes—on final passage of bills,	3
to be entered on journal,	3
on bills returned by Governor with objections,	4
on removal of judicial officers,	6
on certain bills to create debt,	7
on tax and appropriation bills,	7
on amendments to the Constitution,	13
Bail—excessive, not to be required,	1
Ballot—elections to be by, except for town officers,	2
Banking—no special charter for, to be granted,	8
suspension of specie payments not to be sanctioned,	8
stockholders to be individually liable,	8
bill-holders preferred in cases of insolvency,	8
Bank Notes or Bills—to be registered, and security given,	8
to be first paid, in cases of insolvency,	8
Black River Canal—to be completed,	7
not to be sold or leased,	7
Betting on elections—persons may be excluded from voting,	2
Bills—laws to be passed by,	3
private and local, title of,	3
enacting clause of,	3
question on final passage,	3
returned from Governor with objections,	4
to create debt,	7
Bills for—tax and appropriations, three-fifths quorum, ...	7
Bribery—persons guilty of,	2
Borrowing money—State may borrow for deficit in sinking fund, ...	7
not exceeding \$1,000,000,	7
to repel invasion,	7
with assent of the people,	7
cities and villages to be restricted in,	8
Buffalo City Courts—how created,	6
judges of, to be elected,	6
how removed, if of record,	6
if not of record,	6
Canals—revenues, [see Revenues of Canals.]	
to be completed,	7
not to be sold, leased or disposed of,	7

	<i>Art.</i>	<i>Sec.</i>
Canal Commissioners—election and tenure of office,	5	3
term of office to be designated by lot,	5	3
members of Canal Board,	5	5
present, when to go out of office,	14	3
Canal Fund Commissioners—[see Commissioners of the Canal Fund.]		
Canal Board—of whom it shall consist,	5	5
its powers and duties,	5	6
Cancellor—office of, abolished,	14	8
to hear causes till July, 1848,	14	6
eligible at first election,	14	9
vacancy in office, supplied by Governor and Senate,	14	7
Chancery—[see Court of Chancery.]		
Consensus of the State—when to be taken,	3	4
Court of the Court of Appeals—election and tenure of,	6	19
compensation,	6	19
office to be at seat of government,	6	19
first election of,	14	4
Clerks of the Supreme Court—county clerks to be,	6	19
Clerks of Counties—[see County Clerks.]		
Clerk and Register of N. Y. City—election and tenure,	10	1
how removed, to be heard in defence,	10	1
time of election,	10	4
vacancy how filled,	10	5
to hold unexpired terms,	14	10
Credit of the State—not to be loaned,	7	9
of cities and villages to be restricted,	8	9
Citizens—not be disfranchised, unless by law,	1	1
not to answer for crimes, except on indictments, &c.,	1	6
not to be twice put in jeopardy for same offence,	1	6
Cities—may be created by special act,	8	1
to be restricted in their powers,	8	9
officers of, to be elected or appointed,	10	2
City Courts—[see Courts in Cities.]		
Criminal cases—no one to answer except on presentments, &c.,	1	6
no one to be witness against himself,	1	6
Circuit Courts—any justice of supreme court may hold,	6	6
terms of,	6	9
Circuit Judge—office of, abolished,	14	8
eligible to office at first election,	14	9
Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals,	6	2
Chief Justice of Supreme Court—how to be designated,	6	6
to preside at general terms,	6	6
Code—commissioners to reduce laws into,	1	17
Colonial Acts—the law of this State,	1	17
Colored Persons—what, entitled to vote,	2	1
certain, not to be taxed,	2	1
Common Law—part of the law of this State,	1	17
Common School Fund—capital inviolate,	9	1
income how applied,	9	1
Common Pleas Courts—business transferred,	14	5
judges of, abolished,	14	8
Comptroller—election of, and tenure of office,	5	1

	<i>Art. S.</i>
Comptroller—compensation, not to receive fees,	5
commissioner of the Land Office,	5
commissioner of the Canal Fund,	5
member of the Canal Board,	5
when present incumbent to go out of office,	14
Commissioners, Canal—[see Canal Commissioners.]	
Commissioners of the Canal Fund—who shall be,	5
to determine by lot the terms of Canal Commissioners,.....	5
powers and duties,	5
Commissioners of the Land Office—who shall be,.....	5
powers and duties,	5
may sell land contiguous to the Salt Springs,	7
Commissioners to form code and report to the Legislature,	1
vacancies how supplied, and compensation,.....	1
to simplify pleadings and practice,.....	6
of Supreme Court—office abolished,	14
Commissary-General—appointment and tenure of office,.....	11
to give security,.....	11
Compensation—of members of the Legislature,.....	3
of the Governor,	4
of the Lieutenant-Governor,.....	4
of Judges of Court of Appeals and Justices of Sup. Court, ..	6
of County Judge,.....	6
Conciliation—tribunals of, may be established,.....	6
not to render judgment except, &c.,	6
Conscience—liberty of, not to excuse acts of licentiousness,.....	1
persons exempt from military duty,	11
Constitution, how amended,	13
majority of each house necessary to propose amendments to, ..	13
amendments to be published before election of Senators,...	13
majority of each house of next Legislature must agree to	
amendments,	13
amendments to be approved by a majority of electors voting,	
when to take effect,.....	14
Convention to revise the Constitution—when question to be submitted, ..	13
majority of electors voting at the election, necessary,.....	13
delegates to be elected,	13
Congress—members of, ineligible to the Legislature,.....	3
Corporations—to be formed under general laws,..	8
by special act in certain cases,.....	8
general laws may be altered,	8
dues from, how secured,.....	8
defined—to sue and be sued in all courts,.....	8
for banking, not to be created by special act,	8
bank notes to be registered and secured,.....	8
stockholders in banks individually liable,	8
bank notes to be first paid,.....	8
restrictions on municipal,.....	8
Corporate rights or charters not affected,.....	1
Coroners—election and tenure of office,.....	10
Governor may remove, after hearing defence,	10
time of election,.....	10

	<i>Art.</i>	<i>Sec.</i>
Wardens—to hold unexpired term,.....	14	10
County—not to be divided in forming Senate districts, except, &c. . .	3	4
each county to have member of Assembly, except Hamilton,	3	5
supervisors may have power of local legislation,.....	3	17
not to be liable for acts of sheriff,.....	10	1
officers to be elected or appointed according to law,.....	10	2
County Clerks—to be Clerk of Supreme Court,.....	6	19
election, tenure of office and how removed,.....	10	1
time of election,.....	10	4
vacancies how filled, ..	10	5
to hold unexpired terms,	14	10
County Judge—election and tenure,.....	6	14
to hold county court and perform duties of surrogate,	6	14
County Judge—jurisdiction in cases arising in justices' courts,.....	6	14
jurisdiction in causes arising in special cases,.....	6	14
with two justices, to hold court of sessions,.....	6	14
to receive a salary,	6	14
may have equity jurisdiction conferred on,	6	14
two officers may be created,.....	6	15
how removed,	6	11
first election of,	14	4
Counsel—party accused entitled to,	1	6
Court for the trial of impeachments—members of,.....	6	1
to be sworn before trial,.....	6	1
two-thirds present necessary to convict,.....	6	1
judgment,	6	1
Court of Appeals—to have eight judges,	6	2
four to be elected and classified,.....	6	2
four to be selected from Supreme Court,.....	6	2
Chief Judge, how designated,	6	2
time and place of holding terms,	6	2
writs of error and appeals to,.....	6	25
Court, Supreme—of law and equity,.....	6	3
State to be divided into eight districts,.....	6	4
four justices in each,	6	4
one or more chief justice to be designated,.....	6	6
general terms held by three,.....	6	6
special terms held by one,.....	6	6
time and place of holding terms,.....	6	9
who may practice in,.....	6	8
when to enter upon duties,.....	14	4
Court, Supreme, old—writs of error from, to Court of Appeals,.....	6	25
to hear causes till July, 1848,.....	14	6
vacancy to be filled,.....	14	7
Court of Oyer and Terminer—Justice of Supreme Court to preside, ..	6	6
terms of,.....	6	9
business, when transferred,	14	5
Courts of Sessions—by whom held,.....	6	14
Courts in Cities—civil and criminal, may be established,.....	6	14
uniform except in New-York and Buffalo,.....	6	14
judges to be elected,	6	17
decision may be removed to Court of Appeals,.....	6	21

	<i>Art.</i>	<i>Se</i>
Courts in Cities, Civil and Crim.—judges how removed, if of record,	6	1
not of record,	6	1
Court for the Correction of Errors—business pending to be transferred,	6	1
Court of Chancery—Appeals to Court of Appeals,	6	1
to decide causes till July, 1848,	14	
business to be transferred,	14	
Masters in Chancery to act,	14	
Courts of General Sessions—business transferred,	14	
Culling—officers for, abolished,	5	
Debate, Legislative—freedom of, secured,	3	
Debts—obligation of, not to be impaired,	1	
due the State from corporations, to be enforced,	7	
due the State, time of payment may be extended,	7	
Debt—revenues of canal to pay yearly \$1,300,000,	7	
“ “ “ 1,700,000,	7	
“ “ “ 350,000,	7	
“ “ “ 1,500,000,	7	
to supply deficit in Sinking Fund,	7	
not to exceed \$1,000,000,	7	
money borrowed, how to be used,	7	
to repel invasion, repress insurrection, &c.,	7	
Debt—money borrowed, how to be used,	7	
not to create other, without providing for payment,	7	
nor without being approved by the people,	7	
law for, how to be passed, and question on,	7	
may be repealed in part,	7	
tax for debt incurred, not repealable,	7	
act to be submitted after three months,	7	
but not at a general election,	7	
cities and villages to be restricted in creating,	8	
Decisions—judicial, to be published,	6	
publication free,	6	
Districts, Senate,	3	
how and when altered,	3	
Districts, Assembly—how and when altered,	3	
Districts, Judicial—[see Judicial Districts of Supreme Court.]		
District Attorneys—election and tenure of office,	10	
Governor may remove, to be heard in defence,	10	
time of election,	10	
incumbent, when to go out of office,	14	
Divorce not to be granted without judicial proceedings,	1	
Duration of office, when not fixed by law,	10	
Elections—to be by ballot,	2	
of Members of the Legislature, when held,	3	
of Governor and Lieutenant-Governor,	4	
Secretary of State, and other State Officers,	5	
of sheriffs, &c.,	10	
judges, justices of Supreme Court, &c.,	14	
Electors—qualifications of,	2	
guilty of bribery, larceny, betting, &c., may be deprived of		
right of voting,	2	3
what constitutes residence of,	2	3

Enumeration of inhabitants—when taken,.....	3	4
Engineer—[see State Engineer and Surveyor.]		
Errors, Court for the Correction of—business to be transferred,.....	6	25
Canal—enlargement to be completed,.....	7	3
not to be sold, leased, &c.,.....	7	6
Heat to the people,.....	1	11
Executive power vested in Governor,.....	4	1
Miner in Chancery—office abolished,.....	14	8
Secretary of State not to receive, to his use,.....	5	1
Comptroller, Treasurer, and Attorney-General, do.	5	1
no judicial officer to receive fees, except justice of the peace, ..	6	20
certain judicial officers may receive, till July, 1847,.....	14	11
Fiduciary tenures—abolished,.....	1	12
Freedom of speech and press secured,.....	1	8
debate in Legislature secured,.....	3	12
religion,.....	1	3
Fines—excessive, not to be imposed,.....	1	5
and quarter sales to be void,.....	1	15
Fund, Sinking—[see Sinking Fund.]		
[See Common School, Literature, United States Deposite.]		
Funds—no money paid from, without appropriation,.....	7	8
General Sessions—courts of, business transferred,.....	14	5
Genesee Valley Canal—to be completed,.....	7	3
not to be sold or leased,.....	7	6
Government expenses—from canal revenues, \$200,000,.....	7	3
“ “ “ 350,000,.....	7	3
“ “ “ 672,500,.....	7	3
Governor—executive power vested in, and term of office,.....	4	1
who eligible,.....	4	2
when and how elected,.....	4	3
Commander-in-Chief, &c.,.....	4	4
to communicate by message,.....	4	4
to convene Legislature, or Senate only,.....	4	4
to execute laws, compensation,.....	4	4
to grant reprieves, pardons, &c.,.....	4	5
to suspend execution in cases of treason,.....	4	5
to report pardons and reprieves yearly,.....	4	5
when out of State, at head of military force,.....	4	6
not to appoint Members of the Legislature to office,.....	3	7
to sign bills if he approve,.....	4	9
if disapproved, to be returned with objections,.....	4	9
to determine by lot the terms of inspectors of State Prison, ..	5	4
to fill vacancy in office,.....	5	4
may suspend Treasurer, &c.,.....	5	7
may appoint another to perform duties,.....	5	7
to remove judicial officers, with consent of Senate,.....	6	11
to fill vacancy in office of judge of Court of Appeals.....	6	13
to fill vacancy in office of justice of Supreme Court,.....	6	13
may remove sheriff, county clerk, district attorney, and coroner,.....	10	1
may appoint, with consent of Senate, Major-Generals and Commissary-General,.....	11	3

	<i>Art.</i>	<i>Se</i>
Governor—to nominate Chancellor and Justice of Supreme Court, ..	14	
first election of,	14	
Grants—certain, with rents reserved, void,	1	
from King of Great Britain,	1	
Guaging—office for, abolished,	5	
Habeas Corpus—not to be suspended, except, &c.,	1	
Hamilton County—to elect members with Fulton,	3	
Impeachment—Assembly has the power of,	6	
judgment on conviction,	6	
persons convicted, liable to indictment,	6	
[See Court for the trial of.]		
Indictment—not to be tried without,	1	
persons convicted on impeachment, liable to,	6	
Indians—purchases of land from, void,	1	
Infamous crime—not to answer for, unless on presentment, &c.,	1	
persons guilty, may be deprived of right to vote,	2	
Inspectors of State Prison—election and tenure of office,	5	
terms to be determined by lot,	5	
to have charge of State Prison,	5	
to appoint all officers therein,	5	
vacancies to be filled by Governor,	5	
when incumbents go out of office,	14	
Inspections—all offices for, abolished, and not to be created,	5	
Invasions, &c.,—debt may be created for,	7	
money raised, how used,	7	
Jeopardy—not to be twice put in, for same offence,	1	
Journals—of each house to be kept and published, except, &c.,	3	
yeas and nays to be entered in,	3	
objections of Governor to be entered on,	4	
Judges of the Court of Appeals—who to be and tenure of office,	6	
election of four, and selection of four,	6	
compensation,	6	
election of,	6	
to hold no other office or trust,	6	
members of the Court for the Trial of Impeachments,	6	
votes given for, void,	6	
not to appoint to office,	6	
may be removed by joint resolution,	6	
to be heard in defence,	6	
vacancy in office to be filled by Governor,	6	
election for residue of term,	6	
not to receive fees,	6	
first election of,	14	
Judge of County Court—election and tenure of office,	6	
to hold county court and act as surrogate,	6	
jurisdiction in cases arising in justices' courts,	6	
jurisdiction in special cases,	6	
with two justices, to hold court of sessions,	6	
compensation,	6	
equity jurisdiction may be conferred on,	6	
two officers may be created,	6	
how removed,	6	

	<i>Art.</i>	<i>Sec.</i>
Judge of County Court—first election of,	14	4
Judge of the old County Court—office of, abolished,	14	8
Judgments of inferior courts in cities—may be removed to Court of Appeals,	6	21
Judicial officers—first election of,	14	4
when impeached not to act,	6	1
certain, may be removed by Governor and Senate,	6	11
may be removed by joint resolution,	6	11
to be heard in defence,	6	11
in cities and villages to be elected,	6	18
not to receive fees,	6	20
those now in office may receive fees,	14	11
Judicial districts—of Supreme Court,	6	4
when reorganized,	6	16
may be increased or diminished,	6	16
each to have four justices,	6	16
decreased, not to effect removal of justices,	6	16
Jurisdiction of courts—when to be transferred,	14	5
of the Court for the Correction of Errors,	6	25
of law and equity, and proceedings, may be altered,	6	5
Jury—right of trial by, secured; when waived,	1	2
to assess value of property,	1	7
in libel cases to determine law and fact,	1	8
Justices of the Supreme Court—number and tenure of office,	6	4
to be elected and classified,	6	4
how elected,	6	12
one or more chief justices,	6	6
compensation,	6	7
to hold no other office or trust,	6	8
votes given for, void,	6	8
not to appoint to office,	6	8
classification,	6	9
removal by concurrent resolution,	6	11
vacancy to be filled by Governor,	6	13
election for residue of term,	6	13
not to receive fees,	6	20
first election of,	14	4
Justices of the Old Supreme Court—office of, abolished,	14	8
to act till July, 1848,	14	6
eligible at first election,	14	9
Justices of the Peace—Members of Court of Sessions,	6	14
compensation as such,	6	14
election and tenure of office,	6	17
election to fill vacancy,	6	17
number and classification regulated,	6	17
how removed,	6	17
to hold unexpired terms,	14	10
King of Great Britain—grants of lands by,	1	18
Land—ultimate property in,	1	11
all to be allodial,	1	13
certain leases over 12 years void,	1	14
purchases from Indians void, unless, &c.,	1	16

	<i>Art.</i>	<i>Sec.</i>
Land Office—Commissioners of,	5	5
Laws to be enacted by bill only,	3	14
to be enforced by Governor,	4	4
certain, to be submitted to the people,	7	12
mode of enacting—[see Bills.]		
Law and Equity—Supreme Court of,	6	5
jurisdiction and proceedings in, may be altered,	6	5
who may practice,	6	8
Lawyers—who may be,	6	8
Life and Liberty—not to be deprived of, without, &c.,	1	6
Liberty of conscience—not to justify acts of licentiousness, &c.,	1	3
Libel—truth to be given in evidence,	1	8
law and fact to be determined by the jury,	1	8
Literature Fund inviolate, and revenues how applied,	9	1
Liability of corporators and stockholders,	8	2
in banking business,	8	7
Lieutenant-Governor—election and tenure of office,	4	1
qualifications and eligibility,	4	7
President of the Senate, and casting vote,	4	7
compensation of,	4	8
Commissioner of the Land Office,	5	5
Commissioner of the Canal Fund,	5	5
member of the Canal Board,	5	5
member of the Court for the Trial of Impeachments,	6	1
not to sit on trial of Governor,	6	1
first election of,	14	2
Legislature—what constitutes,	3	1
compensation of members of,	3	6
members not to receive civil appointments,	3	7
when elected,	3	9
majority constitutes a quorum,	3	10
each House to determine its own rules,	3	10
each House to choose its own officers,	3	10
each House to judge of elections, &c.,	3	10
each House to keep a journal, &c.,	3	11
each House to keep open doors,	3	11
each House not to adjourn without consent,	3	11
freedom of debate in, secured,	3	12
may confer powers of local legislation,	3	17
to elect Governor and Lieutenant-Governor in certain cases,	4	3
extra session of, how called,	4	4
may alter jurisdiction and proceedings in law and equity,	6	5
to provide for publication of laws and decisions,	6	25
to organize Court of Appeals,	6	25
to create corporations by general laws,	8	1
to provide for organization of cities and villages,	8	9
to restrict the powers of cities and villages,	8	9
to provide for filling vacancies in office,	10	5
legislative term, when to commence,	10	6
when to assemble,	10	6
to provide for removal of officers,	10	7
to declare what constitutes vacancy,	10	8

	<i>Art.</i>	<i>Sec.</i>
Legislature—to fix time for electing militia officers,	11	4
may change mode of choosing officers,	11	6
to provide for delegates to convention,	13	2
Local Bills—to embrace but one subject,	3	16
subject to be expressed in title,	3	16
Local Legislation—may be conferred on supervisors,	3	17
Lotteries prohibited,	1	10
Majority of each House necessary to form a quorum,	3	10
to pass bills,	3	15
Master in Chancery—office of, abolished,	14	8
to act until July, 1848,	14	6
Message—Governor to communicate by, to the Legislature,	4	4
objections to bill,	4	9
Measures and weights—standard of, how supplied,	5	8
Measuring—office for abolished, and not to be created,	5	8
Militia—Governor commander-in-chief of,	4	5
to be armed and disciplined,	11	1
exemptions on religious scruples,	11	1
officers of, how chosen,	11	2
major-generals and commissary-general of, how appointed, ..	11	3
adjutant-general and chiefs of staff departments, how ap-		
pointed,	11	3
time of choosing militia officers,	11	4
officers, how commissioned,	11	5
officers, how removed,	11	5
legislature may change mode of choosing officers,	11	6
Money—not to be paid without appropriation, in two years,	7	8
when borrowed, how used,	7	10
do. do.	7	11
do. do.	7	12
Municipal corporations—may be created by special acts,	8	1
Legislature to provide for organization of,	8	9
Legislature to restrict powers of taxation, debt, &c.,	8	9
New-York City—Senate districts in,	3	3
Supreme Court judicial district,	6	4
may have more than four justices of Supreme Court,	6	4
to have city courts,	6	14
courts in, to continue until altered,	14	12
Superior court continued until altered,	14	12
Path of office—form of, no other test required,	12	1
Offices for weighing, inspecting, &c., abolished,	5	8
not to extend to office for protecting health, &c.,	5	8
Officers—county, how to be elected or appointed,	10	2
city and town, how to be elected or appointed,	10	2
other, elected or appointed as law shall direct,	10	2
removal of other than judicial, local or legislative,	10	7
militia, how chosen,	11	2
major-generals, &c.,	11	3
oath of,	12	1
tenure of, when not fixed by law or Constitution,	10	3
oyer and Terminer—[see court of.]		
Pardons and commutations, &c.,	4	5

	<i>Art.</i>	<i>Sec.</i>
Pardons and commutations—laws may be passed regulating mode of applying for,	4	5
Governor to report yearly,	4	5
Practice of courts to be simplified,	6	24
Petition—right of, not to be abridged,	1	10
President of the Senate—Lieut. Governor, casting vote,	4	7
pro tem., when chosen,	3	10
when to act as Governor,	4	7
Personal liability of stockholders and corporators, &c.,	8	2
in banking corporations,	8	7
Pleadings to be revised and simplified,	6	24
Political year, when to begin,	10	6
Property—not to be taken without process of law,	1	6
without just compensation,	1	6
value to be ascertained by jury or commissioners,	1	7
by jury for private road,	1	7
public, taken for local or private purposes requires two-thirds,	1	9
ultimate, in lands, possessed by the State,	1	11
rights of, not affected,	1	18
Private road—may be opened,	1	7
damages to be found by jury,	1	7
Private or local Bills—to embrace but one subject,	3	10
title of, to state the subject,	3	10
Punishment—cruel or unusual not to be inflicted,	1	1
Public money or property taken for local or private purposes requires two-thirds,	1	1
not to be paid without appropriation in two years,	7	1
Qualification of Members and Election—each House to determine, ..	3	1
Quarter sales—to be void,	1	1
Question on bill to borrow money—how put,	7	1
Quorum—majority of each house,	3	1
three-fifths of each house required,	7	1
Register in New-York—[see clerk and register of New-York city.]		
Religion, freedom in, secured,	1	1
Removal—of Judges of the Court of Appeals,	6	1
of Justices of the Supreme Court,	6	1
decrease of districts not to effect,	6	1
of justices of the peace,	6	1
of judges of inferior courts, if not of record,	6	1
do. do. if of record,	6	1
of officers, other than judicial, local or legislative,	10	1
Rent and Services—certain, saved and protected,	1	1
Reports of decisions to be published,	6	1
Resolutions, certain—law of the State,	1	1
Residence—of electors what shall be,	2	1
of person eligible to the office of Governor,	4	1
Reprives—and pardons for offences,	4	1
mode of applying for, may be regulated by law,	4	1
to be communicated to the Legislature yearly,	4	1
Revenues of Canals—to pay superintendence and repairs,	7	1
to pay \$1,300,000 on canal debt yearly,	7	1
to pay \$1,700,000 on canal debt yearly,	7	1

Revenues of Canals—to pay \$350,000 on general fund debt,.....	7	2
to pay \$1,500,000 on general fund debt,.....	7	2
to repay deficiency in sinking fund,.....	7	5
to pay \$200,000 to expenses of government,.....	7	3
to pay \$350,000 to expenses of government,.....	7	3
to pay \$672,500 to expenses of government,.....	7	3
Rules—each House to determine its own,.....	3	10
Salt Springs—not to be sold,	7	7
lands contiguous, may be sold,.....	7	7
State—not to loan its credit,.....	7	9
may create \$1,000,000 debt,.....	7	10
State Engineer and Surveyor—election and tenure of office,.....	5	2
to be practical engineer,.....	5	2
commissioner of land office,.....	5	5
member of Canal Board,.....	5	5
Statutes—certain, law of this State,.....	1	17
to be published, publication free,.....	6	22
State Prisons—[see Inspectors of State Prisons.].....	5	4
Secretary of Legislative proceedings—when allowed,.....	3	11
Secretary of State—election and tenure of office,.....	5	1
compensation, not to receive fees,.....	5	1
commissioner of the land office,.....	5	5
of the canal fund,.....	5	5
member of the Canal Board,.....	5	5
incumbent when to go out of office,.....	14	3
Senate—number of Senators,.....	3	2
districts,.....	3	3
when and how altered, not to divide counties in forming,...	3	4
compensation,.....	3	6
not to receive civil appointments,.....	3	7
accepting U. S. office vacates seat of,.....	3	8
majority to constitute a quorum,.....	3	10
to determine its own rules, and judge of elections, &c.,.....	3	10
to keep and publish journal, and open doors,.....	3	11
not to adjourn without consent of Assembly,.....	3	11
freedom of debate secured,.....	3	11
majority requisite to pass bills,.....	3	15
question on bills to be taken by ayes and nays,.....	3	15
extra session may be convened,.....	4	7
president of, and president pro tem.,.....	4	4
members of the court for the trial of impeachments,.....	6	1
majority to remove judge of court of appeals, &c.,.....	6	11
may remove judicial officers on recommendation of Governor,	6	11
may remove militia officers on recommendation of Governor,	11	5
may appoint on nomination of the Governor,.....	11	3
first election of Senators, &c.,.....	14	1
incumbents when to go out of office,.....	14	1
sessions, Court of—by whom held,.....	6	14
Speaker of the Assembly—commissioner of the land office,.....	5	5
compensation of,.....	3	6
speech—freedom of, secured,.....	1	8
in legislative debate,.....	3	12

	Art.	Sec.
Specie payments of banks, not to be suspended,	8	5
of bank bills to be secured,	8	6
Sheriffs—election and tenure of office,	10	1
vacancy in office of,	10	5
to hold no other office, and ineligible for next term,	10	1
to renew security, and in default, office vacant,	10	1
county not to be responsible for acts of,	10	1
Governor may remove, and to be heard in defence,	10	1
time of election of,	10	4
incumbent to hold unexpired term,	14	10
Sinking Fund—\$1,300,000 from canal revenues yearly,	7	1
\$1,700,000 from canal revenues yearly,	7	1
\$350,000 from canal revenues yearly,	7	2
\$1,500,000 from canal revenues yearly,	7	2
if deferred, interest to be computed on,	7	2
dues from incorporated companies, part of,	7	4
money may be borrowed on credit of,	7	4
money to be repaid from canal revenues,	7	4
School Fund—capital inviolate, and revenues how applied,	9	1
Suffrage—rights of,	2	1
who may be deprived of,	2	1
proofs of, how ascertained,	2	1
Suits—certain not affected,	1	18
Supervisors of counties to make Assembly districts,	3	1
of New-York city to make Senate districts,	3	1
boards of, may have power of local legislation,	3	1
may apply for election of officers to act as surrogate, &c., ...	6	1
Supreme Court of Law and Equity. [See Court, Supreme, old.]		
[See Supreme Court, old.]		
Supreme Court Commissioner—office of abolished,	14	
Surrogate—county judge to perform duties of,	6	1
separate office in certain counties,	6	1
in case of inability or vacancy,	6	1
how removed,	6	1
old office of, abolished,	14	
Surveyor, State. [See Engineer and Surveyor.]		
Surveyor-General—when to go out of office,	14	
Taxation—certain colored persons exempt from,	2	
cities and villages to be restricted in power of,	8	
Tax direct—to support expense of government,	7	
to supply deficiency in Sinking Fund,	7	
to be repaid from canal revenues,	7	
law to state distinctly object of,	7	
bill for, to be passed by ayes and nays,	7	
three-fifths to make a quorum,	7	
Travel of Members of the Legislature—compensation for,	3	
Testimony in equity cases—how taken,	6	
Treason—Governor may suspend execution of sentence,	4	
Legislature may pardon,	4	
Treasurer—election and tenure of office of,	5	
compensation of, not to receive fees,	5	
Commissioner of the Land Office,	5	

	<i>Art.</i>	<i>Sec.</i>
Treasurer—should be commissioner of Canal Fund,.....	5	5
member of the Canal Board,	5	5
may be suspended by Governor and vacancy supplied,.....	5	7
incumbent when to go out of office,.....	14	3
Treasury—no money to be paid from, without appropriation,.....	7	8
Title of Bills—local and private,	3	16
Tribunals of conciliation, and powers,	6	23
Town officers to be elected or appointed,.....	10	2
Three-fifths necessary for quorum,.....	7	14
Two-thirds of all elected to pass certain bills,.....	1	9
of all present on bill returned by Governor,.....	4	9
of all present to change mode of electing militia officers, &c.,	11	6
of all elected to remove judge or justice of Supreme Court,..	6	11
United States officers—judicial or military not to hold seat in Legis-		
lature,.....	3	8
Deposit Fund—income of, how applied,	9	1
Vacancy in office of Treasurer,.....	5	7
Judge of Court of Appeals and Justice of Supreme Court,..	6	13
County Judge in certain cases,.....	6	15
Justice of the Peace,.....	6	17
Sheriffs, &c., and how filled till next political year,	10	5
Legislature to declare what constitutes,	10	8
provide for supplying,	10	7
of present Chancellor and Justices of Supreme Court,	14	7
Veto of the Governor,	4	9
Vice-Chancellor—office of, abolished,	14	8
Villages may be created by special acts,	8	1
judicial officers in, to be elected,.....	6	18
to be restricted in powers of taxation,.....	8	9
officers in, to be elected or appointed,	10	2
Courts in, to continue until altered,.....	14	12
Votes—certain, for Members of the Legislature, void,.....	3	7
for Judges of the Court of Appeals,	6	8
Supreme Court,.....	6	8
Weighing—all offices for, abolished,.....	5	8
Weights and Measures—standards of, how supplied,.....	5	8
Witness—not incompetent on account of religious belief,.....	1	3
not to be unreasonably detained,.....	1	5
not to testify against himself in criminal cases,.....	1	6
Writs of error to the Court of Appeals,.....	6	25
Year—political and Legislative term,	10	6
Yeas and nays—[see ayes and nays.]		



MANUAL
OF
PARLIAMENTARY PRACTICE,
BY
THOMAS JEFFERSON.

IMPORTANCE OF RULES.

SECTION I.

THE IMPORTANCE OF ADHERING TO RULES.

MR. ONSLOW, the ablest among the Speakers of the House of Commons, used to say, "It was a maxim he had often heard when he was a young man, from old and experienced members, that nothing tended more to throw power into the hands of Administration and those who acted with the majority in the House of Commons, than a neglect of, or departure from, the rules of proceeding: that these forms, as instituted by our ancestors, operated as a check and control on the actions of the majority: and that they were, in many instances, a shelter and protection to the minority, against the attempts of power."

So far the maxim is certainly true, and is founded in good sense, that as it is always in the power of the majority, by their numbers, to stop any improper measures proposed on the part of their opponents, the only weapon by which the minority can defend themselves against similar attempts from those in power, are the forms and rules of proceeding, which have been adopted as they were found necessary from time to time, and are become the law of the House; by a strict adherence to which, the weaker party can only be protected from those irregularities and abuses,

which these forms were intended to check, and which the wantonness of power is but too often apt to suggest to large and successful majorities.—2 *Hats.*, 171, 172.

And whether these forms be in all cases the most rational or not, is really not of so great importance. It is much more material that there should be a rule to go by, than what that rule is; that there may be a uniformity of proceeding in business, not subject to the caprice of the Speaker, or captiousness of the members. It is very material that order, decency and regularity be preserved in a dignified public body.—2 *Hats.*, 149.

SECTION II

LEGISLATURE.

All legislative powers herein granted, shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.—*Constitution of the United States, Article 1, Section 1.*

The Senators and Representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the Treasury of the United States.—*Const. U. S., Art. 1, Sec. 6.*

For the powers of Congress, see the following Articles and Sections of the Constitution of the United States.—Art. I, Sec. 4, 7, 8, 9.—Art. II., Sec. 1, 2.—Art. III., Sec. 3.—Art. IV., Sec. 1, 3, 5.—And all the Amendments.

SECTION III.

PRIVILEGED.

The privileges of the members of Parliament, from small and obscure beginnings, have been advancing for centuries with a firm and never-yielding pace. Claims seem to have been brought forward from time to time, and repeated till some example of their admission enabled them to build law on that example. We can only, therefore, state the point of progression at which they now are. It is now acknowledged: 1st, That they are at all times exempted from question elsewhere, for any thing said in their own House; that during the time of privilege, 2d, Neither a member himself, his wife,* or his servants, [*familiares sui*,] for any matter

* Order of the House of Commons, 1663, July 10.

of their own, may be* arrested on mesne process, in any civil suit; 3d, Nor be detained under execution, though levied before the time of privilege; 4th, Nor impleaded, cited or subpœnaed in any court; 5th, Nor summoned as a witness or juror; 6th, Nor may their lands or goods be distrained; 7th, Nor their persons assaulted, or characters traduced. And the period of time, covered by privilege, before and after the session, with the practice of short prorogations under the connivance of the Crown, amounts in fact to a perpetual protection against the course of justice. In one instance, indeed, it has been relaxed by 10 G. 3, c. 50, which permits judiciary proceedings to go on against them. That these privileges must be continually progressive, seems to result from their rejecting all definition of them; the doctrine being, that "their dignity and independence are preserved by keeping their privileges indefinite;" and that "the maxims upon which they proceed, together with the method of proceeding, rest entirely in their own breast; and are not defined and ascertained by any particular stated law."—1 *Blackstone*, 163, 164.

It was probably from this view of the encroaching character of privilege, that the framers of our Constitution, in their care to provide that the laws shall bind equally on all, and especially that those who make them shall not exempt themselves from their operation, have only privileged "Senators and Representatives" themselves from the single act of "arrest in all cases except treason, felony, and breach of the peace, during their attendance at the sessions of their respective Houses, and in going to and returning from the same, and from being questioned in any other place for any speech or debate in either House."—Const. U. S. Art. I., Sec. 6. Under the general authority "to make all laws necessary and proper for carrying into execution the powers given them," Const. U. S., Art. II., Sec. 8, they may provide by law the details which may be necessary for giving full effect to the enjoyment of this privilege. No such law being as yet made, it seems to stand at present on the following ground:—1. The act of arrest is void, *ab initio*, 2 Stra. 989.—2. The member arrested may be discharged on motion. 1 Bl. 166. 2 Stra. 990; or by Habeas Corpus under the Federal or State authority, as the case may be; or a writ of privilege out of the Chancery, 2 Stra. 989, in those States which have adopted that part of the laws of England.—Orders of the House of Com. 1550, Feb. 20.—3. The arrest, being unlawful, is a trespass, for which the officer and others concerned are liable to action or indictment in the ordinary courts of justice, as in other cases of unauthorized arrest.—4. The court before which the process is returnable, is bound to act as in other cases of unauthorized proceeding, and liable also, as in other similar cases, to have their proceedings stayed or corrected by the superior courts.

The time necessary for going to and returning from Congress not being defined, it will of course be judged of in every particular case by those who will have to decide the case.

While privilege was understood in England to extend, as it does here, only to exemption from arrest, *eundo, morando et redeundo*, the House of Commons themselves, decided that "a convenient time was to be understood."—1580—1 *Hats.* 99, 100. Nor is the law so strict in point of time as to require the party to set out immediately on his return, but allows him time to settle his private affairs and to prepare for his journey; and does not even scan his road very nicely, nor forfeit his protection for a little deviation from that which is most direct; some necessity perhaps constraining him to it.—2 *Stra.* 986, 987.

This privilege from arrest, privileges of course against all process, the disobedience to which is punishable by an attachment of the person; as a subpoena ad respondendum, or testificandum, or a summons on a jury; and with reason, because a member has superior duties to perform in another place.

When a representative is withdrawn from his seat by summons, the 47,700 people whom he represents lose their voice in debate and vote, as they do in his voluntary absence; when a Senator is withdrawn by summons, his State loses half its voice in debate and vote, as it does in his voluntary absence. The enormous disparity of evil admits no comparison.

So far there will probably be no difference of opinion as to the privileges of the two Houses of Congress; but in the following cases it is otherwise. In Dec. 1795, the House of Representatives committed two persons of the names of Randall and Whitney, for attempting to corrupt the integrity of certain members, which they considered as a contempt and breach of the privileges of the House; and the facts being proved, Whitney was detained in confinement a fortnight, and Randall three weeks, and was reprimanded by the Speaker. In March, 1796, the House of Representatives voted, a challenge given to a member of their House, to be a breach of the privileges of the House; but satisfactory apologies and acknowledgments being made, no further proceedings were had. The Editor of the Aurora having, in his paper of Feb. 19, 1800, inserted some paragraphs defamatory to the Senate, and failed in his appearance, he was ordered to be committed. In debating the legality of this order, it was insisted in support of it, that every man, by the law of nature, and every body of men, possesses the right of self-defence; that all public functionaries are essentially invested with the powers of self-preservation; that they have an inherent right to do all acts necessary to keep themselves in a condition to discharge the trusts confided to them; that whenever authorities are given, the means of carrying them into execution are given by necessary implication; that thus we see the British Parliament exercise the right of punishing contempts; all the State Legislatures exercise the same power, and every Court does the same; that if we have it not, we sit at the mercy of every intruder who may enter our doors or gallery, and by noise and tumult render proceeding in business impracticable; that if our tranquillity is to be perpetually disturbed by newspaper defamation, it will not be possible to exercise our functions with the requisite coolness and delibera-

tion; and that we must therefore have a power to punish those disturbers of our peace and proceedings. To this it was answered, that the Parliament and Courts of England have cognizance of contempts by the express provisions of their law; that the State Legislatures have equal authority, because their powers are plenary; they represent their constituents completely, and possess all their powers, except such as their Constitutions have expressly denied them; that the Courts of the several States have the same powers by the laws of their States, and those of the Federal Government by the same State laws, adopted in each State by a law of Congress; that none of these bodies, therefore, derive those powers from natural or necessary right, but from express law; that Congress have no such natural or necessary power, nor any powers but such as are given them by the Constitution; that that has given them directly, exemption from personal arrest, exemption from questions elsewhere for what is said in the House, and power over their own members and proceedings; for these no further law is necessary, the Constitution being the law: that, moreover, by that article of the Constitution which authorizes them "to make all laws necessary and proper for carrying into execution the powers vested by the Constitution in them," they may provide by law for an undisturbed exercise of their functions, *e. g.* for the punishment of contempts, of affrays or tumults in their presence, &c.; but, till the law be made, it does not exist; and does not exist, from their own neglect; that in the meantime, however, they are not unprotected, the ordinary magistrates and courts of law being open and competent to punish all unjustifiable disturbances or defamations, and even their own sergeant, who may appoint deputies *ad libitum* to aid him, 3 *Grey*, 59, 147, 255, is equal to the smallest disturbances; that in requiring a previous law, the Constitution had regard to the inviolability of the citizen as well as of the member; as, should one house, in the regular form of a bill, aim at too broad privileges, it may be checked by the other, and both by the President; and also as, the law being promulgated, the citizen will know how to avoid offence. But if one branch may assume its own privileges without control; if it may do it on the spur of the occasion, conceal the law in its own breast, and after the fact committed make its sentence both the law and the judgment on that fact; if the offence is to be kept undefined, and to be declared only *ex re nata*, and according to the passions of the moment, and there be no limitation either in the manner or measure of the punishment, the condition of the citizen will be perilous indeed. Which of these doctrines is to prevail, time will decide. Where there is no fixed law, the judgment on any particular case is the law of that single case only, and dies with it. When a new and even a similar case arises, the judgment which is to make, and at the same time apply, the law, is open to question and consideration, as are all new laws. Perhaps Congress, in the meantime, in their care for the safety of the citizens as well as that for their own protection, may declare by law what is necessary and proper to enable them to carry into execution the powers vested in them, and thereby hang up a rule for the inspection of all, which may direct the conduct of the citizens, and at the same time test the judgments they shall themselves pronounce in their own case.

Privilege from arrest takes place by force of the election; and before a return be made, a member elected may be named of a committee, and is to every intent a member, except that he can not vote until he is sworn.—*Memor.* 107, 108.—*D'Ewes*, 642, col.

2; 653, col. 1.—*Pet. Miscel. Parl.* 119—*Lex. Parl. c.* 23—2 *Hats.* 22, 62.

Every man must, at his peril, take notice who are members of either House returned of record.—*Lex. Parl.* 23, 4—*Inst.* 24.

On complaint of a breach of privilege, the party may either be summoned, or sent for in custody of the sergeant.—1 *Grey*, 88, 95.

The privilege of a member is the privilege of the House. If the member waive it without leave, it is a ground for punishing him, but cannot in effect waive the privilege of the House.—3 *Grey*, 140, 222.

For any speech or debate in either House, they shall not be questioned in any other place.—*Const. U. S., Art. I., Sec. 6*—*S. P. protest of Commons to James I.* 1621—2 *Rapin, No.* 54, p. 211, 212. But this is restrained to things done in the House in a Parliamentary course, 1 *Rush*, 663.—For he is not to have privilege contra morem parliamentarium, to exceed the bounds and limits of his place and duty.—*Com. p.*

If an offence be committed by a member in the House of which the House has cognizance, it is an infringement of their right for any person or court to take notice of it, till the House has punished the offender, or referred him to a due course.—*Lex. Parl.* 63.

Privilege is in the power of the House, and is a restraint to the proceedings of inferior courts, but not of the House itself.—2 *Nelson*, 450—2 *Grey*, 399. For whatever is spoken in the House is subject to the censure of the House; and offences of this kind have been severely punished, by calling the person to the bar to make submission, committing him to the Tower, expelling the House, &c.—*Scob.* 72—*Lex. Parl. c.* 22.

It is a breach of order, for the Speaker to refuse to put a question which is in order.—2 *Hats.* 175, 176—5 *Grey*, 133.

And even in cases of treason, felony, and breach of the peace, to which privilege does not extend as to substance; yet in Parliament, a member is privileged as to the mode of proceeding. The case is first to be laid before the House, that it may judge of the fact, and of the grounds of the accusation, and how far forth the manner of the trial may concern their privilege. Otherwise it would be in the power of other branches of the government, and even of every private man, under pretences of treason, &c.,

to take any man from his service in the House; and so as many, one after another, as would make the House what he pleaseth.—*Decision of the Commons on the King's declaring Sir John Hotham a traitor*, 4 *Rushw.* 586. So when a member stood indicted of felony, it was adjudged that he ought to remain of the House till conviction. For it may be any man's case, who is guiltless, to be accused and indicted of felony, or the like crime.—23 *El.* 1580—*D'Ewes* 283, col. 1—*Lex. Parl.* 133.

When it is found necessary for the public service to put a member under arrest, or when, on any public inquiry, matter comes out which may lead to affect the person of a member, it is the practice immediately to acquaint the House, that they may know the reasons for such a proceeding, and take such steps as they think proper.—2 *Hats.* 259. Of which see many examples—2 *Hats.* 256, 257, 258. But the communication is subsequent to the arrest.—1 *Blackst.* 167.

It is highly expedient, says Hatsell, for the due preservation of the privileges of the separate branches of the Legislature, that neither should encroach on the other, or interfere in any matter depending before them, so as to preclude, or even influence, that freedom of debate, which is essential to a free council. They are therefore not to take notice of any bills or other matters depending, or of votes that have been given, or of speeches that have been held, by the members of either of the other branches of the Legislature, until the same have been communicated to them in the usual Parliamentary manner.—2 *Hats.* 252—4 *Inst.* 15—*Seld. Jud.* 53. Thus the King's taking notice of the bill for suppressing soldiers, depending before the House, his proposing a provisional clause for a bill before it was presented to him by the two Houses, his expressing displeasure against some persons for matters moved in Parliament during the debate and preparation of a bill, were breaches of privilege.—2 *Nelson*, 743; and in 1783, December 17, it was declared a breach of fundamental privileges, &c., to report any opinion, or pretended opinion of the King, on any bill or proceeding depending in either House of Parliament, with a view to influence the votes of the members.—2 *Hats.* 251, 6.

SECTION IV.

ELECTIONS.

The times, places, and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives, shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations, except as to the place of choosing Senators.—*Const. U. S., Art. I., Sec. 4.*

Each house shall be the judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members.—*Const. U. S., Art. I., Sec. 5.*

SECTION V.

QUALIFICATIONS.

The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof, for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote.

Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the end of the second year; of the second class, at the expiration of the fourth year; and of the third class, at the expiration of the sixth year; so that one-third may be chosen every second year; and if vacancies happen, by resignation or otherwise, during the recess of the Legislature of any State, the Executive thereof may make temporary appointments, until the next meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

No person shall be a Senator, who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen.—*Const. U. S., Art. I., Sec. 3.*

The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several States; and the electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature.

No person shall be a Representative, who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States, which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons including those bound to serve for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand; but each State shall have at least one Representative.—*Const. U. S., Art. I., Sec. 2.*

The provisional apportionments of Representatives made in the Constitution, in 1787, and afterwards by Congress, were as follows:

STATES.	1787 (a)	1790 (b)	1800 (c)	1810 (d)	1820 (e)	1830 (f)
Maine, (g).....	0	0	0	0	7	8
New-Hampshire,.....	3	4	5	6	6	5
Massachusetts,.....	8	14	17	20	13	12
Rhode-Island,.....	1	2	2	2	2	2
Connecticut,.....	5	7	7	7	6	6
Vermont,.....	0	2	4	6	5	5
New-York,.....	6	10	17	27	34	40
New-Jersey,.....	4	5	6	6	6	6
Pennsylvania,.....	8	13	18	23	26	28
Delaware,.....	1	1	1	2	1	1
Maryland,.....	6	8	9	9	9	8
Virginia,.....	10	19	22	28	22	21
North-Carolina,.....	5	10	12	13	13	13
South-Carolina,.....	5	6	8	9	9	9
Georgia,.....	3	2	4	6	7	9
Kentucky,.....	0	2	6	10	12	13
Tennessee, (h).....	0	0	3	6	9	13
Ohio, (j).....	0	0	0	6	14	19
Louisiana, (k).....	0	0	0	0	3	3
Indiana, (l).....	0	0	0	0	3	7
Mississippi, (m).....	0	0	0	0	1	2
Illinois, (n).....	0	0	0	0	1	3
Alabama, (o).....	0	0	0	0	3	5
Missouri, (p).....	0	0	0	0	0	2
Michigan, (q).....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arkansas (r).....	0	0	0	0	0	0

(a) As per Constitution.

(b) As per act of April 14, 1792, one Representative for 33,000, first census.

(c) As per act of January, 14, 1802, one Representative for 33,000, second census.

(d) As per act of December 21, 1811, one Representative for 35,000, third census.

(e) As per act of March 7, 1822, one Representative for 40,000, fourth census.

When vacancies happen in the representation from any State, the Executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.—*Const. U. S., Art. I, Sec. 2.*

No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no person, holding any office under the United States, shall be a member of either House, during his continuance in office.—*Const. U. S., Art. I, Sec. 6.*

SECTION VI.

QUORUM.

A majority of each House shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner, and under such penalties as each House may decide.—*Const. U. S., Art. I, Sec. 5.*

In general, the chair is not to be taken until a quorum for business is present; unless, after due waiting, such a quorum be despaired of, when the chair may be taken, and the House adjourned. And whenever, during business, it is observed that a quorum is not present, any member may call for the House to be counted and being found deficient, business is suspended.—2 *Hats*. 12: 126.

(f) As per act of May 22, 1832, one Representative for 47,700, fifth census.

(g) Previous to the 3d March, 1820, Maine formed a part of Massachusetts, and was called the *District of Maine*, and its representatives are numbered with those of Massachusetts. By compact between Maine and Massachusetts, Maine became a separate and independent State, and by act of Congress of 3d March 1820, was admitted into the Union as such; the admission to take place on the 15th of the same month. On the 7th of April, 1820, Maine was declared entitled to seven Representatives, to be taken from those of Massachusetts.

(h)	Admitted	under act of Congress of	June 1, 1796,	with one Representative
(j)	"	"	April 30, 1802,	"
(k)	"	"	April 8, 1812,	"
(l)	"	"	December 11, 1816,	"
(m)	"	"	December 10, 1817,	"
(n)	"	"	December 3, 1818,	"
(o)	"	"	December 14, 1819,	"
(p)	"	"	March 2, 1821,	"
(q)	"	"	January 26, 1837,	"
(r)	"	"	January 15, 1837,	"

The President having taken the chair, and a quorum being present, the journal of the preceding day shall be read, to the end that any mistake may be corrected that shall have been made in the entries.—*Rules of the Senate*, 1.

SECTION VII.

CALL OF THE HOUSE.

On a call of the House, each person rises up as he is called, and answereth; the absentees are then only noted, but no excuse to be made till the House be fully called over. Then the absentees are called a second time, and if still absent, excuses are to be heard.—*Ord. H. of C.* 92.

They rise, that their persons may be recognized; the voice, in such a crowd, being an insufficient verification of their presence; but in so small a body as the Senate of the United States, the trouble of rising cannot be necessary.

Orders for calls on different days may subsist at the same time.—*Hats.* 72.

SECTION VIII.

ABSENCE.

No member shall absent himself from the service of the Senate without leave of the Senate first obtained. And in case a less number than a quorum of the Senate shall convene, they are hereby authorized to send the sergeant-at-arms, or any other person or persons by them authorized, for any or all absent members, as the majority of such members present shall agree, at the expense of such absent members, respectively, unless such excuse for non-attendance shall be made, as the Senate, when a quorum is convened, shall judge sufficient; and in that case the expense shall be paid out of the contingent fund. And this rule shall apply as well to the first convention of the Senate at the legal time of meeting, as to each day of the session, after the hour is arrived to which the Senate stood adjourned.—*Rule* 8.

SECTION IX.

SPEAKER.

The Vice-President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no vote unless they be equally divided.—*Const. U. S., Art. I., Sec. 3.*

The Senate shall choose their other officers, and also a President pro-tempore in the absence of the Vice-President, or when he shall exercise the office of President of the United States.—*Const. U. S., Art. I., Sec. 3.*

The House of Representatives shall choose their Speaker and other officers.—*Const. U. S., Art. I., Sec. 2.*

When but one person is proposed, and no objection made, it has not been usual in Parliament to put any question to the House but without a question, the members proposing him conduct him to the chair. But if there be objections, or another proposed, a question is put by the clerk.—2 *Hats.* 168. As are also questions of adjournment.—6 *Grey*, 406. Where the House debated and exchanged messages and answers with the king for a week, without a speaker, till they were prorogued. They have done it do die in diem for 14 days.—1 *Chand.* 331, 335.

In the Senate, a President pro-tempore, in the absence of the Vice-President is proposed and chosen by ballot. His office is understood to be determined on the Vice-President appearing and taking the chair, or at the meeting of the Senate after the first recess.—*Vide Rule* 23.

Where the Speaker has been ill, other Speakers pro-tempore have been appointed. Instances of this are, 1 *H.* 4, Sir John Cheney, and for Sir William Sturton, and in 15 *H.* Sir John Tyrell, in 1656, Jan. 27—1658, Mar. 9—1659, Jan. 13.

Sir Job Charlton ill, Seymour chosen, 1673, Feb. 18.

Seymour being ill, Sir Robert Sawyer chosen, 1678, April 15.

Sawyer being ill, Seymour chosen.

Not merel
pro-tempore,
Chand. 169, 277.

Thorpe in execution, a new Speaker chosen—31 *H.* VI.—*Grey*, 11; and March 14, 1694, Sir John Trevor chosen. There have been no later instances.—2 *Hats.* 161.—4 *Inst.*—8 *Le Parl.* 263.

A Speaker may be removed at the will of the House, and Speaker pro-tempore appointed.—*Grey*, 186—5 *Grey*, 134—*Vide Rule Sen.* 23.

SECTION X.

ADDRESS.

The President shall, from time to time, give to the Congress information the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient.—*Const. U. S., Art. II., Sec. 3.*

A joint address from both Houses of Parliament is read by the Speaker of the House of Lords. It may be attended by both Houses in a body, or by a committee from each House, or by the

two Speakers only. An Address of the House of Commons only may be presented by the whole House, or by the Speaker—9 *Grey*, 73, 1 *Chandler*, 298, 301, or by such particular members as are of the Privy Council.—2 *Hats*. 276.

SECTION XI.

COMMITTEES.*

Standing committees, as of privileges and elections, &c., are usually appointed at the first meeting, to continue through the session. The person first named is generally permitted to act as chairman. But this is a matter of courtesy; every committee having a right to elect their own chairman, who presides over them, puts questions, and reports their proceedings to the House.—*Inst.* 11, 12—*Scob.* 7—1 *Grey*, 112.

At these committees the members are to speak standing, and not sitting; though there is reason to conjecture it was formerly otherwise.—*D' Ewes*, 630, *col.* 1—4 *Parl. Hist.* 440—2 *Hats*. 77.

Their proceedings are not to be published, as they are of no force till confirmed by the House.—*Rushw. part* 3, *vol.* 2, 74—3 *Grey*, 1—*Scob.* 39. Nor can they receive a petition but through the House.—9 *Grey*, 412.

When a committee is charged with an inquiry, if a member moved to be involved, they cannot proceed against him, but must make a special report to the House; whereupon the member is ordered in his place, or at the bar, or a special authority is given to the committee to inquire concerning him.—9 *Grey*, 523.

So soon as the House sits, and a committee is notified of it, the chairman is in duty bound to rise instantly, and the members to attend the service of the House.—2 *Nals.* 319. *Vide Rules H. R.* 2.

It appears, that on joint committee of the Lords and Commons, each committee acted integrally, in the following instances.—*Grey*, 261, 278, 285, 338—1 *Chandler*, 357, 462. In the following instances it does not appear whether they did or not.—6 *Grey*, 9—7 *Grey*, 123, 229, 321.

Mode of appointing committees.—*Vide Senate Rules*, 33, 34. *Rules H. R.* 7.

SECTION XII.

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

The speech, messages, and other matters of great concernment are usually referred to a committee of the whole House—6 *Grey* 311, where general principles are digested in the form of resolutions, which are debated and amended till they get into a shape which meets the approbation of a majority. These being reported and confirmed by the House, are then referred to one or more select committees, according as the subject divides itself into one or more bills—*Scob.* 36, 44. Propositions for any charge on the people are especially to be first made in a committee of the whole—3 *Hats.* 127. *Vide Rules H. R.* 123, 124. The sense of the whole is better taken in committee, because in all committees every one speaks as often as he pleases—*Scob.* 49. *Vide Rules H. R.* 125. They generally acquiesce in the chairman named by the speaker; but, as well as all other committees, have a right to elect one, some member, by consent, putting the question.—*Scob.* 36—3 *Grey*, 301—*Vide Rules H. R.* 118. The form of going from the House into committee, is for the Speaker, on motion, to put the question that the House do now resolve itself into a committee of the whole, to take under consideration such a matter, naming it. If determined in the affirmative, he leaves the chair, and takes a seat elsewhere, as any other member; and the person appointed chairman seats himself at the clerk's table.—*Scob.* 36. *Vide Rules H. R.* 118. Their quorum is the same as that of the House; and if a defect happens, the chairman, on a motion and question rising, the Speaker resumes the chair, and the chairman can make no other report than to inform the House of the cause of their dissolution. If a message is announced during a committee, the Speaker takes the chair, and receives it, because the committee cannot.—2 *Hats.* 125, 126.

In a committee of the whole, the tellers, on a division, differ as to numbers, great heats and confusion arose, and danger of decision by the sword. The Speaker took the chair, the motion was forcibly laid on the table; whereupon the members retired to their places, the Speaker told the House "he had taken the chair without an order, to bring the House into order." So excepted against it; but it was generally approved as the only

expedient to suppress disorder. And every member was required, standing up in his place, to engage that he would proceed no further, in consequence of what had happened in the grand committee, which was done.—3 *Grey*, 139.

A committee of the whole being broken up in disorder, and the chair resumed by the Speaker without an order, the House was adjourned. The next day the committee was considered as thereby dissolved, and the subject again before the House; and it was decided in the House, without returning into committee.—3 *Grey*, 130.

No previous question can be put in a committee; nor can this committee adjourn as others may; but if their business is unfinished, they rise on a question, the House is resumed, and the chairman reports that the committee of the whole have, according to order, had under their consideration such a matter, and have made progress therein; but not having time to go through the same, have directed him to ask leave to sit again. Whereupon, a question is put on their having leave, and on the time when the House will again resolve itself into a committee.—*Scob.* 38. But if they have gone through the matter referred to them, a member moves that the committee may rise, and the chairman report their proceedings to the House, which being resolved, the chairman rises, the Speaker resumes the chair, the chairman informs him that the committee have gone through the business referred to them, and that he is ready to make report when the House shall think proper to receive it. If the House have time to receive it, there is usually a cry of "Now, now," whereupon he makes the report: but if it be late, the cry is, "To-morrow, to-morrow," or, "On Monday," &c.; or a motion is made to that effect, and a question put, that it be received to-morrow, &c.—*Scob.* 38.

In other things the rules of proceedings are to be the same as in the House.—*Scob.* 39.

SECTION XIII.

EXAMINATION OF WITNESSES.

Common fame is a good ground for the House to proceed by inquiry, and even to accusation.—*Resolution of House of Com-*

mons, 1 *Carl.* 1, 1625—*Rush. Lex. Parl.* 115—1 *Grey*, 16, 22, 92—8 *Grey*, 21, 23, 27, 45.

Witnesses are not to be introduced but where the House has previously instituted an inquiry, 2 *Hats.* 102, nor then are orders for their attendance given blank.—3 *Grey*, 51.

When any person is examined before a committee, or at the bar of the House, any member wishing to ask the person a question, must address it to the Speaker or chairman, who repeats the question to the person, or says to him, "You hear the question, answer it." But if the propriety of the question be objected to, the Speaker directs the witness, counsel, and parties to withdraw; for no question can be moved, or put, or debated, while they are there.—2 *Hats.* 108. Sometimes the questions are previously settled in writing before the witness enters.—2 *Hats.* 106, 107—8 *Grey*, 64. The questions asked must be entered in the journals.—3 *Grey*, 81. But the testimony given in answer before the House, is never written down; but before a committee it must be, for the information of the House, who are not present to hear it.—7 *Grey*, 52, 334.

If either House have occasion for the presence of a person in custody of the other, they ask the other their leave that he may be brought up to them in custody.—3 *Hats.* 52.

A member in his place gives information to the House of what he knows of any matter under hearing at the bar.—*Jour. H. of C.*, Jan. 22, 1744, 5.

Either house may request, but not command, the attendance of a member of the other. They are to make the request by message to the other House, and to express clearly the purpose of attendance, that no improper subject of examination may be tendered to him. The House then gives leave to the member to attend, if he choose it; waiting first to know from the member himself whether he chooses to attend, till which they do not take the message into consideration. But when the Peers are sitting as a court of Criminal Judicature, they may order attendance; unless where it be a case of impeachment by the Commons. There it is to be a request.—3 *Hats.* 17—9 *Grey*, 306, 406—10 *Grey*, 133.

Counsel are to be heard only on private, not on public bills; and on such points of law only as the House shall direct.—19 *Grey*, 61.

SECTION XIV.

ARRANGEMENT OF BUSINESS.

The Speaker is not precisely bound to any rules as to what bills or other matter shall be first taken up, but is left to his own discretion, unless the House on a question decide to take up a particular subject.—*Hakey*, 136.

A settled order of business is, however, necessary for the government of the presiding person, and to restrain individual members from calling up favorite measures, or matters under their special patronage, out of their just turn. It is useful also for directing the discretion of the House, when they are moved to take up a particular matter, to the prejudice of others, having a priority of right to their attention in the general order of business.

In Senate, the bills and other papers which are in possession of the House, and in a state to be acted upon, are arranged every morning, and brought on in the following order:

1. Bills ready for a second reading are read, that they may be referred to committee, and so be put under way. But if, on their being read, no motion is made for commitment, they are then laid on the table in the general file, to be taken up in their just turn.
2. After twelve o'clock, bills ready for it are put on their passage.
3. Reports in possession of the House, which offer grounds for a bill, are to be taken up, that the bill may be ordered in.
4. Bills or other matters before the House, and unfinished on the preceding day, whether taken up in turn, or on special order, are entitled to be resumed, and passed on through their present stage.
5. These matters being despatched, for preparing and expediting business, the general file of bills and other papers is then taken up, and each article of it is brought on according to its seniority, reckoned by the date of its first introduction to the House. Reports on bills belong to the dates of their bills.

[The arrangement of the business of the Senate is now as follows:

1. Motions previously submitted.
2. Reports of committees previously made.
3. Bills from the House of Representatives, and those introduced on leave, which have been read the first time, are read the second time, and if not referred to a committee, are considered in committee of the whole, and proceeded with in other cases.

4. After twelve o'clock, engrossed bills of the Senate, and bills of the House of Representatives, on the third reading are put on their passage.

5. If the above are finished before one o'clock, the general file of bills, consisting of those reported from committees on the second reading, and those reported from committees after having been referred, are taken up in the order in which they are reported to the Senate by the respective committees.

6. At one o'clock, if no business be pending, or if no motion be made to proceed to other business, the special orders are called, at the head of which stands the unfinished business of the preceding day.]—*Vide Rules H. R.*, 19 to 27, *inclusive*.

In this way we do not waste our time in debating what shall be taken up; we do one thing at a time, follow up a subject while it is fresh, and till it is done with; clear the House of business, gradatim, as it is brought on, and prevent, to a certain degree, its immense accumulation towards the close of the session.

Arrangement, however, can only take hold of matters in possession of the House. New matter may be moved at any time, when no question is before the House. Such are, original motions, and reports on bills. Such are, bills from the other House, which are received at all times, and receive their first reading as soon as the question then before the House is disposed of; and bills brought in on leave, which are read first whenever presented. So, messages from the other House, respecting amendments to bills, are taken up as soon as the House is clear of a question, unless they require to be printed, for better consideration. Orders of the day may be called for, even when another question is before the House.

SECTION XV.

ORDER.

Each House may determine the rules of its proceedings: punish its member for disorderly behavior; and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member.—*Const.* 1, 5.

In Parliament, "instances make order," *per Speaker Onslow*, *Hats.* 144; but what is done only by one Parliament, cannot be called custom of Parliament: *by Prynne*, 1 *Grey*, 52.

SECTION XVI.

ORDERS RESPECTING PAPERS.

The clerk is to let no journals, records, accounts or papers, be taken from the table, or out of his custody.—2 *Hats.* 193, 194.

Mr. Prynne having, at a committee of the whole, amended mistake in a bill, without order or knowledge of the committee was reprimanded.—1 *Chand.* 77.

A bill being missing, the House resolved, that a protestation should be made and subscribed by the members, "before Almighty God and this honorable House, that neither myself nor any other, to my knowledge, have taken away, or do at this present, conceal a bill entitled," &c.—5 *Grey*, 202.

After a bill is engrossed, it is put into the Speaker's hands, and he is not to let any one have it to look into it.—*Town. col.* 209.

SECTION XVII.

ORDER IN DEBATE.

When the Speaker is seated in his chair, every member is to sit in his place.—*Scob.* 6—3 *Grey*, 403.

When any member means to speak, he is to stand up in his place, uncovered, and to address himself, not to the House, or any particular member, but to the Speaker, who calls him by his name, that the House may take notice, who it is that speaks.—*Scob.* 6—*D'Ewes*, 487, *col.* 1—2 *Hats.* 77—4 *Grey*, 66—8 *Grey*, 108. But members who are indisposed, may be indulged to speak sitting.—3 *Hats.* 75, 77—1 *Grey*, 195.

In Senate, every member when he speaks, shall address the chair, standing in his place; and when he has finished, shall sit down.—*Rule* 3.

When any member is about to speak in debate, or deliver any matter to the House, he shall rise from his seat, and respectfully address himself to "Mr. Speaker," and shall confine himself to the question under debate, and avoid personality.—*Rule H. R.* 23.

When a member stands up to speak, no question is to be put; but he is to be heard, unless the House overrule him.—4 *Grey*, 390—5 *Grey*, 6, 143.

If two or more rise to speak nearly together, the Speaker determines who was first up, and calls him by name; whereupon he proceeds, unless he voluntarily sits down, and gives way to the other. But sometimes the House does not acquiesce in the Speaker's decision; in which case the question is put, "Which member was first up?"—2 *Hats.* 76—*Scob.* 7—*D'Ewes*, 434, *col.* 1, 2.

In the Senate of the United States, the President's decision is without appeal. Their rule is in these words: *When two members rise at the same time, the President shall name the person to speak; but in all cases, the member who shall first rise and address the chair, shall speak first.*—*Rule* 5.

No man can speak more than once to the same bill, on the same day; or even on another day, if the debate be adjourned. But if it be read more than once in the same day, he may speak once at every reading.—*Co. 12, 116—Hakew. 148—Scob. 58—2 Hats. 75.* Even a change of opinion does not give a right to be heard a second time.—*Smyth Comw. L. 2, c. 3—Arcan. Parl. 17.*

The corresponding rule of the Senate is in these words:—No member shall speak more than twice in any one debate on the same day, without leave of the Senate.—*Rule 4.*

No member shall speak more than once to the same question, without leave of the House, unless he be the mover, proposer, or introducer of the matter pending; in which case he shall be permitted to speak in reply, but not until every member choosing to speak shall have spoken.—*Rule H. R. 32.*

But he may be permitted to speak again to clear a matter of fact.—3 *Grey, 357, 416.* Or merely to explain himself, 3 *Hats. 73,* in some material part of his speech, *ib. 75;* or to the manner or words of the question, keeping himself to that only, and not travelling into the merits of it, *Memorials in Hakew. 29;* or to the orders of the House, if they be transgressed keeping within that line, and falling into the matter itself.—*Mem. Hakew. 30, 31.*

But if the Speaker rise to speak, the member standing up ought to sit down, that he may be first heard.—*Town. col. 205—Hale. Parl. 133—Mem. in Hakew. 30, 31.* Nevertheless, though the Speaker may of right speak to matters of order and be first heard, he is restrained from speaking on any other subject, except where the House have occasion for facts within his knowledge; then he may, with their leave, state the matter of fact.—3 *Grey, 38.*

No one is to speak impertinently or beside the question, superfluously or tediously.—*Scob. 31, 33—2 Hats. 166, 168—Hale. Parl. 133.*

No person is to use indecent language against the proceedings of the House, no prior determination of which is to be reflected on by any member, unless he means to conclude with a motion to rescind it.—2 *Hats. 169, 170—Rushw. p. 3, v. 1, fol. 42.* But while a proposition is under consideration, it is still in fieri, though it has even been reported by a committee, reflections on it are no reflections on the House.—9 *Grey, 308.*

No person, in speaking, is to mention a member then present by his name; but to describe him by his seat in the House, or who spoke last, or on the other side of the question, &c.—*Mem.*

in Hakew.—3 *Smyth's Comw. L. 2, c. 3*; not to digress from the matter to fall upon the person.—*Scob. 31*—*Hale. Parl. 133*—2 *Hats. 166*, by speaking, reviling, nipping, or unmannerly words against a particular member.—*Smyth's Comw. L. 2, c. 3*. The consequence of a measure may be reprobated in strong terms; but to arraign the motives of those who propose or advocate it, is a personality, and against order. Qui digreditur a materia ad personam, Mr. Speaker ought to suppress.—*Ord. Com. 1604, Apr. 19*.

When a member shall be called to order by the President, or a Senator, he shall sit down; and every question out of order shall be decided by the President, without debate, subject to an appeal to the Senate, and the President may call for the sense of the Senate on any question of order.—*Rule 6*.

While the Speaker is putting any question, or addressing the House, none shall walk out of or across the House; nor, in such case, or when a member is speaking, shall entertain private discourse; nor, while a member is speaking, shall pass between him and the Chair. Every member shall remain uncovered during the session of the House. No member or other person shall visit or remain by the Clerk's table while the ayes and noes are calling, or ballots are counting.—*Rule H. R. 34*.

No one is to disturb another in his speech, by hissing, coughing, spitting, 6 *Grey, 332*—*Scob. 8*—*D'Ewes, 332, col. 1*; nor stand up to interrupt him, *Town. col. 205*—*Mem. in Hakew. 31*; nor to pass between the Speaker and the speaking member; nor to go across the House, *Scob. 6*; or to walk up and down it; or to take books or paper from the table, or write there.—2 *Hats. 177*.

Nevertheless, if a member finds it is not the intention of the House to hear him, and that, by conversation or any other noise, they endeavor to drown his voice, it is the most prudent way to submit to the pleasure of the House, and sit down; for it scarcely ever happens that they are guilty of this piece of ill manners without sufficient reason, or inattentive to a member who says any thing worth their hearing.—2 *Hats. 77, 78*.

If repeated calls do not produce order, the Speaker may call by his name any member obstinately persisting in irregularity; whereupon the House may require the member to withdraw. He is then to be heard in exculpation, and to withdraw. Then the Speaker states the offence committed, and the House considers the degree of punishment they will inflict.—2 *Hats. 166, 7, 8, 172*.

For instances of assaults and affrays in the House of Commons, and the proceedings thereon, see 1 *Pet. Misc.* 82—3 *Grey*, 8, 128—4 *Grey*, 328—5 *Grey*, 38—26 *Grey*, 204—10 *Grey*, 8. Whenever warm words or an assault have passed between members, the House, for the protection of their members, requires them to declare in their places, not to prosecute any quarrel, 3 *Grey*, 128, 293—5 *Grey*, 289; or orders them to attend the Speaker, who is to accommodate their differences, and to report to the House, 3 *Grey*, 419; and they are put under restraint, if they refuse, or until they do.—9 *Grey*, 234, 312.

Disorderly words are not to be noticed till the member has finished his speech.—5 *Grey*, 356—6 *Grey*, 60. Then the person objecting to them, and desiring them to be taken down by the clerk at the table, must repeat them. The Speaker then may direct the clerk to take them down in his minutes. But if he thinks them not disorderly, he delays the direction. If the call becomes pretty general, he orders the clerk to take them down, as stated by the objecting member. They are then part of his minutes, and when read to the offending member, he may deny they were his words, and the House must then decide by a question whether they are his words or not. Then the member may justify them or explain the sense in which he used them, or apologize. If the House is satisfied, no further proceeding is necessary. But if two members still insist to take the sense of the House, the member must withdraw before that question is stated, and then the sense of the House is to be taken.—2 *Hats.* 199—4 *Grey*, 170—6 *Grey*, 59. When any member has spoken, or other business intervened, after offensive words spoken, they cannot be taken notice of for censure. And this is for the common security of all, and to prevent mistakes, which must happen, if words are not taken down immediately. Formerly, they might be taken down any time the same day.—2 *Hats.* 196—*Mem. in Hakew.* 71—3 *Grey*, 48—9 *Grey*, 514.

Disorderly words spoken in a committee, must be written down as in the House; but the committee can only report them to the House for animadversion.—6 *Grey*, 46.

The rule of the Senate says, If a member be called to order for words spoken the exceptionable words shall be immediately taken down in writing, that the President may be better enabled to judge.—*Rule 7.*

In Parliament, to speak irreverently or seditiously against the King, is against order.—*Smyth's Comw. L. 2, c. 3*—2 *Hats.* 170.

It is a breach of order in debate to notice what has been said on the same subject in the other House, or the particular votes or majorities on it there; because the opinion of each House should be left to its own independency, not to be influenced by the proceedings of the other; and the quoting them might beget reflections leading to misunderstanding between the two Houses.—8 *Grey, 22.*

Neither House can exercise any authority over a member or officer of the other, but should complain to the House of which he is, and leave the punishment to them. Where the complaint is of words disrespectfully spoken by a member of another House, it is difficult to obtain punishment; because of the rules supposed necessary to be observed (as to the immediate noting down of words) for the security of members. Therefore, it is the duty of the House, and more particularly of the Speaker, to interfere immediately, and not to permit expressions to go unnoticed, which may give a ground of complaint to the other House, and introduce proceedings and mutual accusations between the two Houses, which can hardly be terminated without difficulty and disorder.—3 *Hats.* 51.

No member may be present when a bill, or any business concerning himself, is debating; nor is any member to speak to the merits of it till he withdraws.—2 *Hats.* 219. The rule is, that if a charge against a member arise out of a report of a committee, or examination of witnesses in the House, as the member knows from that to what points he is to direct his exculpation, he may be heard to those points, before any question is moved or stated against him. He is then to be heard, and withdraw before any question is moved. But if the question itself is the charge, as for breach of order, or matter arising in debate, there the matter must be stated, that is, the question must be moved, himself heard, and then to withdraw.—2 *Hats.* 121, 122.

Where the private interests of a member are concerned in a bill or question, he is to withdraw. And where such an interest has appeared, his voice has been disallowed, even after a division. In a case so contrary, not only to the laws of decency, but to the fundamental principles of the social compact, which denies to

any man to be a judge in his own case, it is for the honor of the House that this rule of immemorial observance should be strictly adhered to.—2 *Hats*. 119, 121—6 *Grey*, 368.

No man is to come into the House with his head covered, nor to remove from one place to the other with his hat on, nor is to put on his hat in coming in; or removing, until he be sit down in his place.—*Scob*. 6.

A question of order may be adjourned to give time to look into precedents.—2 *Hats*. 118.

In the Senate of the United States, every question of order is to be decided by the President, without debate; but if there be a doubt in his mind, he may call for the sense of the Senate.—*Rule* 6.

If any member, in speaking or otherwise, transgress the rules of the House, the Speaker shall, or any member may, call to order; in which case the member so called to order shall immediately sit down, unless permitted to explain, and the House shall, if appealed to, decide on the case, but without debate: if there be no appeal, the decision of the Chair shall be submitted to. If the decision be in favor of the member called to order, he shall be at liberty to proceed; if otherwise, he shall not be permitted to proceed, in case any member object without leave of the House; and if the case require it, he shall be liable to the censure of the House.—*Rule H. R.* 29.

In Parliament, all decisions of the Speaker may be controlled by the House.—3 *Grey*, 319.

SECTION XVIII.

ORDERS OF THE HOUSE.

Of right, the door of the House ought not to be shut, but to be kept by porters, or sergeants-at-arms, assigned for that purpose.—*Mod. ten. Parl.* 23.

By the rule of the Senate, on motion made and seconded, to shut the doors of the Senate, on the discussion of any business which may, in the opinion of a member, require secrecy, the President shall direct the gallery to be cleared and during the discussion of such motion the door shall remain shut.—*Rule* 1.

No motion shall be deemed in order to admit any person or persons whatever within the doors of the Senate chamber, to present any petition, memorial, or address, or to hear any such read.—*Rule* 19.

The only case where a member has a right to insist on an order of the House, is, where he calls for the execution of a subsisting order of the House. Here, there having been already a resolution, a member has a right to insist that the Speaker, or any other who has the duty it is, shall carry it into execution; and no debate or delay.

can be had on it. Thus any member has a right to have the House or gallery cleared of strangers, an order existing for that purpose; or to have the House told when there is not a quorum present.—2 *Hats.* 87, 129. How far an order of the House is binding, see *Hakew.* 392.

But where an order is made that any particular matter be taken up on any particular day, there a question is to be put when it is called for, Whether the House will now proceed to that matter? Where orders of the day are on important or interesting matter, they ought not to be proceeded on till an hour at which the House is usually full—(*which in Senate is at noon*).

Orders of the day may be discharged at any time, and a new one made for a different day.—3 *Grey*, 48, 313.

When a session is drawing to a close, and the important bills are all brought in, the House, in order to prevent interruption from further unimportant bills, sometimes come to a resolution, that no new bill be brought in, except it be sent from the other House.—3 *Grey*, 156.

All orders of the House determine with the session; and one taken under such an order, may, after the session is ended, be discharged on a Habeas Corpus.—*Raym.* 120—*Jacobs, L. D., by Ruffhead—Parliament*, 1 *Lee*. 165, *Pritchard's case*.

Where the Constitution authorizes each House to determine the rule of its proceedings, it must mean in those cases, legislative, executive, or judiciary, submitted to them by the Constitution, or in something relating to these, and necessary towards their execution. But orders and resolutions are sometimes entered in the journals, having no relation to these, such as acceptances of invitations to attend orations, to take part in processions, &c. These must be understood to be merely conventional among those who are willing to participate in the ceremony, and are therefore perhaps improperly placed among the records of the House.

SECTION XIX.

PETITIONS.

A petition prays something. A remonstrance has no prayer.—1 *Grey*, 58.

Petitions must be subscribed by the petitioners, *Scob.* 87—*L. Parl. c.* 22—9 *Grey*, 362, unless they are attending, 1 *Grey*, 401, unable to sign, and averred by a member, 3 *Grey*, 418. But

a petition not subscribed, but which the member presenting it affirmed to be all in the handwriting of the petitioner, and his name written in the beginning, was on the question, (March 14, 1800,) received by the Senate. The averment of a member, or somebody without doors, that they know the handwriting of the petitioners, is necessary, if it be questioned.—6 *Grey*, 36. It must be presented by a member, not by the petitioners, and must be opened by him, holding it in his hand, 10 *Grey*, 57.

Before any petition or memorial addressed to the Senate, shall be received and read at the table, whether the same shall be introduced by the President or a member, a brief statement of the contents of the petition or memorial shall verbally be made by the introducer.—*Rule 24*.

Petitions, memorials, and other papers addressed to the House, shall be presented by the Speaker, or by a member in his place; a brief statement of the contents thereof shall be made verbally by the introducer; they shall not be debated on the day of their being presented, nor on any day assigned by the House for the receipt of petitions after the first thirty days of the session, unless where the House shall direct otherwise, but shall lie on the table, to be taken up in the order in which they were presented.—*Rule H. R. 55*.

Regularly a motion for receiving it must be made and seconded, and a question put, Whether it shall be received? But a cry from the house of "Received," or even its silence, dispenses with the formality of this question; it is then to be read at the table, and disposed of.

SECTION XX.

MOTIONS.

When a motion has been made, it is not to be put to the question, or debate, until it is seconded.—*Scob.* 21.

The Senate say, No motion shall be debated until the same shall be seconded.—*Rule 9*.

It is then, and not till then, in possession of the House. It is to be put into writing, if the House or Speaker require it, and must be read to the House by the Speaker as often as any member desires it for his information.—2 *Hats.* 82.

The Rule of the Senate is, When a motion shall be made and seconded, shall be reduced to writing, if desired by the President or any member, delivered in at the table, and read by the President, before the same shall be debated.—*Rule 10*.

When a motion is made and seconded, it shall be stated by the Speaker; or, being in writing, it shall be handed to the Chair, and read aloud by the clerk before debated.—*Rules H. R. 38.*

Every motion shall be reduced to writing, if the Speaker or any member desire it.—*Rules H. R. 39.*

It might be asked, whether a motion for adjournment, or for the orders of the day, can be made by one member while another is speaking? It cannot. When two members offer to speak, the one who rose first is to be heard, and it is a breach of order in another to interrupt him, unless by calling him to order if he depart from the subject. And the question of order being decided, he is still to be heard through. A call for adjournment, or for the order of the day, or for the question, by gentlemen from their seats, is not a motion. No motion can be made without arising and addressing the Chair. Such calls are themselves breaches of order, which, though the member who has risen may respect as an expression of impatience of the House, against further debate, yet, if he chooses, he has a right to go on.

SECTION XXI.

RESOLUTIONS.

When the House commands it is by an "order." But facts, principles, their own opinions, and purposes, are expressed in the form of resolutions.

A resolution for an allowance of money to the clerks being moved, it was objected to as not in order, and so ruled by the Chair. But on appeal to the Senate, (i. e. a call for their sense by the President, on account of doubt in his mind, according to Rule 16,) the decision was overruled.—*Journ. Sen. June 1. 1866.* I presume the doubt was, whether an allowance of money could be made otherwise than by bill.

SECTION XXII.

BILLS.

Every bill shall receive three readings previous to its being passed; and the President shall give notice at each, whether it be the first, second, or third; and each reading shall be on three different days, unless the Senate unanimously direct otherwise.—*Rule 26.*

Every bill shall be introduced on the report of a committee, or by motion for leave. In the latter case, at least one day's notice shall be given of the motion; and the motion shall be made, and the bill introduced, if leave is given, when resolutions are called for: such motion, or the bill when introduced, may be committed.—*Rule II. R. 108.*

SECTION XXIII.

BILLS, LEAVE TO BRING IN.

One day's notice, at least, shall be given of an intended motion for leave to bring in a bill.—*Rule 25.*

When a member desires to bring in a bill on any subject, he states to the House in general terms, the causes for doing it, and concludes by moving for leave to bring in a bill entitled, &c. Leave being given, on the question, a committee is appointed to prepare and bring in the bill. The mover and seconder are always appointed on the committee, and one or more in addition.—*Hakew. 132—Scob. 40.*

It is to be presented fairly written, without any erasure or interlineation; or the Speaker may refuse it.—*Scob. 31—1 Grey. 82, 84.*

SECTION XXIV.

BILLS, FIRST READING.

When a bill is first presented, the clerk reads it at the table and hands it to the Speaker, who, rising, states to the House the title of the bill; that this is the first time of reading it; and the question will be, Whether it shall be read a second time? Then sitting down, to give an opening for objections; if none be made he rises again, and puts the question, Whether it shall be read a second time?—*Hakew. 137, 141.* A bill cannot be amended at the first reading.—*6 Grey, 286*; nor is it usual for it to be opposed then, but it may be done and rejected.—*D'Ewes, 335, col. 1.—Hats. 198. (Vide Rules H. R. 109.)*

SECTION XXV.

BILLS, SECOND READING.

The second reading must regularly be on another day.—*Hakew. 143.* It is done by the clerk at the table, who then hands it to the Speaker. The Speaker rising, states to the House the title of the bill, that this is the second time of reading it, and that the question will be, Whether it shall be committed, or engrossed and read a third time? But if the bill came from the other

House, as it always comes engrossed, he states that the question will be, Whether it shall be read a third time? And before he has so reported the state of the bill, no one is to speak to it.—*Hakew.* 143, 146.

In the Senate of the United States, the President reports the title of the bill, that this is the second time of reading it, that it is now to be considered as in a committee of the whole, and the question will be, Whether it shall be read a third time? or, that it may be referred to a special committee.—*Vide Rule 27.*

SECTION XXVI.

BILLS, COMMITMENT.

If, on motion and question, it be decided that the bill shall be committed, it may then be moved to be referred to a committee of the whole House, or to a special committee. If the latter, the Speaker proceeds to name the committee. Any member also may name a single person, and the clerk is to write him down as of the committee. But the House have a controlling power over the names and number, if a question be moved against any one; and may in any case put in and put out whom they please.

Those who take exception to some particulars in the bill, are to be of the committee. But none who speak directly against the body of the bill. For he that would totally destroy, would not amend it.—*Hakew.* 146—*Town. col.* 208—*D'Ewes*, 634, *col.* 2—*Scob.* 47; or, as is said, 5 *Grey*, 145, the child is not to be put to a nurse that cares not for it—6 *Grey*, 373. It is therefore a constant rule, "that no man is to be employed in any matter who has declared himself against it." And when any member who is against the bill hears himself named of its committee, he ought to ask to be excused. Thus, March 6, 1606, Mr. Hadley was, on the question being put, excused from being of a committee, declaring himself to be against the matter itself.—*Scob.* 48.

No bill shall be committed or amended until it shall have been twice read, after which it may be referred to a committee.—*Rule 27.*

The first reading of a bill shall be for information; and, if opposition be made to it, the question shall be, "Shall this bill be rejected?" If no opposition be made, or if the question to reject be negatived, the bill shall go to its second reading without a question.—*Rules H. R.* 110.

In the appointment of the standing committees, the Senate will proceed, by ballot, severally, to appoint the chairman of each committee, and then by one

ballot, the other members necessary to complete the same; and a majority of the whole number of votes given shall be necessary to the choice of a chairman of a standing committee. All other committees shall be appointed by ballot, and a plurality of votes shall make a choice. When any subject or matter shall have been referred to a committee, any other subject or matter of a similar nature, may, on motion, be referred to such committee.—*Rule 34.*

The clerk may deliver the bill to any member of the committee.—*Town. col. 138.* But it is usual to deliver it to him who is first named.

In some cases, the House has ordered the committee to withdraw immediately into the committee-chamber, and act on, and bring back the bill, sitting the House. *Scob. 48, (Vide Rules H R. 102.)*

A committee meets when and where they please, if the House has not ordered time and place for them.—6 *Grey, 370.* But they can only act when together, and not by separate consultation and consent, nothing being the report of the committee, but what has been agreed to in committee actually assembled.

A majority of the committee constitutes a quorum for business *Elsynge's method of passing bills, 11.*

Any member of the House may be present at any select committee, but cannot vote, and must give place to all of the committee, and must sit below them.—*Elsynge, 12—Scob. 49.*

The committee have full power over the bill, or other paper committed to them, except that they cannot change the title or subject.—8 *Grey, 228.*

The paper before a committee, whether select or of the whole may be a bill, resolutions, draught of an address, &c., and it may either originate with them, or be referred to them. In every case, the whole paper is read first by the clerk, and then by the chairman, by paragraphs, *Scob. 49,* pausing at the end of each paragraph, and putting questions for amending, if proposed. In the case of resolutions on distinct subjects, originating with themselves, a question is put on each separately, as amended, or unamended, and no final question on the whole.—3 *Hats. 276.* But if they relate to the same subject, a question is put on the whole. If it be a bill, draught of an address, or other paper originating with them, they proceed by paragraphs, putting questions for amending, either by insertion or striking out, if proposed; but no question on agreeing to the paragraphs separately. This is re

served to the close, when a question is put on the whole for agreeing to it as amended or unamended. But if it be a paper referred to them, they proceed to put questions of amendment, if proposed, but no final question on the whole; because all parts of the paper having been adopted by the House, stand, of course, unless altered, or struck out by a vote. Even if they are opposed to the whole paper, and think it cannot be made good by amendments, they cannot reject it, but must report it back to the House without amendments, and there make their opposition.

The natural order in considering and amending any paper is, to begin at the beginning, and proceed through it by paragraphs; and this order is so strictly adhered to in Parliament, that when a latter part has been amended, you cannot recur back and make any alteration in a former part.—2 *Hats.* 90. In numerous assemblies, this restraint is, doubtless, important.

But in the Senate of the United States, though in the main we consider and amend the paragraphs in their natural order, yet recurrences are indulged; and they seem on the whole, in that small body, to produce advantages outweighing their inconveniences.

To this natural order of beginning at the beginning, there is a single exception found in Parliamentary usage. When a bill is taken up in committee, or on its second reading, they postpone the preamble, till the other parts of the bill are gone through. The reason is, that on consideration of the body of the bill, such alterations may therein be made, as may also occasion the alteration of the preamble.—*Scob.* 50—7 *Grey*, 431.

On this head, the following case occurred in the Senate, March 6, 1800. A resolution which had no preamble, having been already amended by the House, so that a few words only of the original remained in it, a motion was made to prefix a preamble, which, having an aspect very different from the resolution, the mover intimated that he should afterwards propose a correspondent amendment in the body of the resolution. It was objected that a preamble could not be taken up till the body of the resolution is done with. But the preamble was received; because we are in fact through the body of the resolution we have amended, that as far as amendments have been offered, and indeed till little of the original is left, it is the proper time, therefore, to consider a preamble; and whether the one offered be consistent with the resolu-

tion, is for the House to determine. The mover, indeed, has intimated that he shall offer a subsequent proposition for the body of the resolution; but the House is not in possession of it; it remains in his breast, and may be withheld. The rules of the House can only operate on what is before them. The practice of the Senate, too, allows recurrences backward and forwards for the purpose of amendments, not permitting amendments in a subsequent, to preclude those in a prior part, or *e converso*.

When a committee is through the whole, a member moves that the committee may rise, and the chairman report the paper to the House, with or without amendments, as the case may be.—2 *Hats.* 289, 292—*Scob.* 53—2 *Hats.* 290—8 *Scob.* 50.

When a vote is once passed in a committee, it cannot be altered but by the House, their votes being binding on themselves.—1607, *June* 4.

The committee may not erase, interline, or blot the bill itself; but must in a paper by itself, set down the amendments, stating the words that are to be inserted or omitted, *Scob.* 50; and where, by reference to the page, line and word of the bill.—*Scob.* 50.

SECTION XXVII.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE.

The chairman of the committee, standing in his place, informs the House, that the committee to whom was referred such a bill have, according to order, had the same under consideration, and have directed him to report the same without any amendment, or with sundry amendments, (as the case may be,) which he is ready to do when the House pleases to receive it. And he, or any other may move that it may be now received. But the cry of "now now," from the House, generally dispenses with the formality of a motion and question. He then reads the amendments, with the coherence in the bill, and opens the alterations, and the reasons of the committee for such amendments, until he has gone through the whole. He then delivers it at the clerk's table where the amendments reported are read by the clerk, without the coherence: whereupon the papers lie upon the table, till the House, at its convenience, shall take up the report.—*Scob.* 52—*Hakew.* 148.

The report being made, the committee is dissolved, and can act no more without a new power.—*Scob.* 51. But it may be revived by a vote, and the same matter recommitted to them.—4 *Grey*, 361.

SECTION XXVIII.

BILL, RECOMMITMENT.

After a bill has been committed and reported, it ought not, in an ordinary course, to be recommitted. But in cases of importance, and for special reasons, it is sometimes recommitted, and usually to the same committee.—*Hakew.* 151. If a report be committed before agreed to in the House, what has passed in the committee is of no validity; the whole question is again before the committee, and a new resolution must be again moved, as if nothing had passed.—3 *Hats.* 131, *note*.

In Senate, January, 1800, the salvage bill was recommitted three times after the recommitment.

A particular clause of a bill may be committed without the whole bill.—3 *Hats.* 131; or so much of a paper to one, and so much to another committee.

SECTION XXIX.

BILL, REPORT TAKEN UP.

When the report of a paper, originating with a committee, is taken up by the House, they proceed exactly as in committee. Here, as in committee, when the paragraphs have, on distinct questions, been agreed to *seriatim*.—5 *Grey*, 366—6 *Grey*, 368—8 *Grey*, 7, 104, 360—1 *Tar buck's deb.* 125—3 *Hats.* 348—no question needs be put on the whole report.—5 *Grey*, 381.

On taking up a bill reported with amendments, the amendments only are read by the clerk. The Speaker then reads the first, and puts it to the question: and so on till the whole are adopted or rejected, before any other amendment be admitted, except it be an amendment to an amendment.—*Elsyng's Mem.* 23. When through the amendments of the committee, the Speaker pauses, and gives time for amendments to be proposed in the House to the body of the bill; as he does also if it has been reported with-

out amendments; putting no question but on amendments proposed; and when through the whole, he puts the question, Whether the bill shall be read the third time?

SECTION XXX.

QUASI-COMMITTEE.

If on the motion and question, the bill be not committed, or if no proposition for commitment be made, then the proceedings in the Senate of the United States, and in Parliament, are totally different. The former shall be first stated.

The 28th rule of the Senate says, "All the bills, on a second reading, shall first be considered by the Senate in the same manner as if the Senate were in a committee of the whole, before they shall be taken up and proceeded on by the Senate agreeably to the standing rules, unless otherwise ordered;" that is to say, unless ordered to be referred to a special committee. And when the Senate shall consider a treaty, bill, or resolution, as in committee of the whole, the Vice-President, or President pro-tempore, may call a member to fill the chair, during the time the Senate shall remain in committee of the whole; and the chairman so called, shall, during such time, have the power of a President pro-tempore.

The proceedings of the Senate, as in a committee of the whole, or in quasi-committee, is precisely as in a real committee of the whole, taking no questions but on amendments. When through the whole, they consider the quasi-committee as risen, the House resumed, without any motion, question, or resolution to that effect, and the President reports, "that the House, acting as in committee of the whole, have had under their consideration the bill entitled, &c., and have made sundry amendments, which he will now report to the House." The bill is then before them, as it would have been if reported from a committee, and questions are regularly to be put again on every amendment: which being gone through, the President pauses to give time to the House to propose amendment to the body of the bill, and when through, puts the question whether it shall be read the third time?

After progress in amending a bill in quasi-committee, a motion may be made to refer it to a special committee. If the motion prevails, it is equivalent in effect to the several votes that the committee rise, the House resume itself, discharge the committee of the whole, and refer the bill to a special committee. In the case, the amendments already made fall. But if the motion fails, the quasi-committee stands in *statu quo*.

How far does this 28th rule subject the House, when in quasi-committee, to the laws which regulate the proceedings of committees of the whole? The particulars in which these differ from proceedings in the House, are the following: 1. In a committee every member may speak as often as he pleases. 2. The vote of a committee may be rejected or altered when reported to the House. 3. A committee, even of the whole, cannot refer an

matter to another committee. 4. In a committee, no previous question can be taken; the only means to avoid an improper discussion, is to move that the committee rise: and if it be apprehended that the same discussion will be attempted on returning into committee, the House can discharge them and proceed itself on the business, keeping down the improper discussion by the previous question. 5. A committee cannot punish a breach of order, in the House or in the gallery.—9 *Grey*, 113; it can only rise and report it to the House, who may proceed to punish.

The first and second of these peculiarities attach to the quasi-committee of the Senate, as every day's practice proves; and seem to be the only ones to which the 28th rule meant to subject them; for it continues to be a House, and therefore, though it acts in some respects as a committee, in others it preserves its character as a House. Thus, 3d. It is in the daily habit of referring its business to a special committee. 4th. It admits the previous question; if it did not, it would have no means of preventing an improper discussion; not being able, as the committee is, to avoid it by returning into the House; for the moment it would resume the same subject there, the 20th rule declares it again a quasi-committee. 5th. It would doubtless exercise its powers as a House on any breach of order. 6th. It takes a question by Yea and Nay as the House does. 7th. It receives messages from the President, and the other House. 8th. In the midst of a debate, it receives a motion to adjourn, and adjourns as a House, not as a committee.

SECTION XXXI.

BILLS, SECOND READING IN THE HOUSE.

In Parliament, after the bill has been read a second time, if on the motion and question, it be not committed, or if no proposition for commitment be made, the Speaker reads it by paragraphs, pausing between each, but putting no question but on amendments proposed; and when through the whole, he puts the question, Whether it shall be read a third time? if it came from the other House. Or, if originating with themselves, Whether it shall be engrossed and read a third time? The Speaker reads sitting, but rises to put a question. The clerk stands while he reads.

But the Senate of the United States is so much in the habit of making many and material amendments at the third reading, that it has become the practice not to engross a bill till it has passed. An irregular and dangerous practice; because, in this way, the paper which passes the Senate is not that which goes to the other House; as the act of the Senate has never been seen in the Senate. In reducing numerous, difficult, and illegible amendments into the text, the secre-

tary may, with the most innocent intentions, commit errors, which can never again be corrected.*

The bill being now as perfect as its friends can make it, this is the proper stage for those fundamentally opposed, to make their first attack. All attempts at other periods, are with disjointed efforts; because many who do not expect to be in favor of the bill, ultimately, are willing to let it go on to its perfect state, to take time to examine it themselves, and to hear what can be said for it; knowing that, after all, they have sufficient opportunities of giving it their veto. Its two last stages, therefore, are reserved for this, that is to say, on the question, Whether it shall be engrossed and read a third time? and lastly, Whether it shall pass? The first of these is usually the most interesting contest because then the whole subject is new and engaging, and the minds of the members having not yet been declared by any trying vote, the issue is the more doubtful. In this stage, therefore, is the main trial of strength between its friends and opponents and it behooves every one to make up his mind decisively for the question, or he loses the main battle; and accident and management may, and often do, prevent a successful rallying on the next and last question, Whether it shall pass?

When the bill is engrossed, the title is to be endorsed on the back, and not within the bill.—*Hakev.* 250.

SECTION XXXII.

READING PAPERS.

Where papers are laid before the House, or referred to a committee, every member has a right to have them once read at the

* This difficulty has since been obviated by the following Rule of the Senate:—
 “The final question, upon the second reading of every bill, resolution, constitutional amendment, or motion, originating in the Senate, and requiring three readings previous to being passed, shall be, Whether it shall be engrossed and read a third time? and no amendment shall be received for discussion at the third reading of any bill, resolution, amendment, or motion, unless by unanimous consent of the members present; but it shall at all times be in order, before the final passage of any such bill, resolution, constitutional amendment, or motion to move its commitment; and should such commitment take place, and an amendment be reported by the committee, the said bill, resolution, constitutional amendment, or motion, shall be again read a second time, and considered as a committee of the whole, and then the aforesaid question shall be again put.”

able, before he can be compelled to vote on them. But it is a great, though common error, to suppose that he has a right, *quoties quoties*, to have acts, journals, accounts or papers, on the table, read independently of the will of the House. The delay and interruption which this might be made to produce, evince the impossibility of the existence of such a right. There is, indeed, no manifest a propriety of permitting every member to have as much information as possible on every question on which he is to vote, that when he desires the reading, if it be seen that it is really for information, and not for delay, the Speaker directs it to be read without putting a question, if no one objects. But if objected to, a question must be put.—2 *Hats.* 117, 118.

It is equally an error to suppose that any member has a right, without a question put, to lay a book or paper on the table, and have it read; on suggesting that it contains matter infringing on the privileges of the House.—2 *Hats.* 117, 118.

For the same reason, a member has not a right to read a paper in his place, if it be objected to, without leave of the House. But this rigor is never exercised but where there is an intentional or gross abuse of the time and patience of the House.

A member has not a right even to read his own speech, committed to writing, without leave. This also is to prevent an abuse of time; and therefore is not refused, but where that is intended.—2 *Grey*, 227.

A report of a committee of the Senate on a bill from the House of Representatives being under consideration, on motion that the report of the committee of the House of Representatives on the same bill be read in the Senate, it passed in the negative.—*Feb.* 8, 1793.

Formerly, when papers were referred to a committee, they used to be first read, but of late, only the titles; unless a member insists they shall be read, and then nobody can oppose it.—2 *Hats.* 117.

SECTION XXXIII.

PRIVILEGED QUESTIONS.

When a question is under debate, no motion shall be received but to adjourn, to lie on the table, to postpone indefinitely, to postpone to a day certain, to commit, or to amend; which several motions shall have precedence in the order

they stand arranged, and the motion for adjournment shall always be in order, and be decided without debate.—*Rule 11.*

When a question is under debate, no motion shall be received but to adjourn, to lie on the table, for the previous question, to postpone to a day certain, to commit or amend, to postpone indefinitely; which several motions shall have precedence in the order in which they are arranged; and no motion to postpone to a day certain, to commit, or to postpone indefinitely, being decided, shall be again allowed on the same day, and at the same stage of the bill or proposition. A motion to strike out the enacting words of a bill shall have precedence of a motion to amend, and, if carried, shall be equivalent to its rejection.—*Rules H. R. 41.*

It is no possession of a bill, unless it be delivered to the clerk to be read, or the Speaker reads the title.—*Lex. Parl. 274—Elsynge Mem. 85—Ord. House of Commons, 64.*

It is a general rule, that the question first moved and seconded, shall be first put.—*Scob. 21, 22—2 Hats. 81.* But this rule gives way to what may be called privileged questions; and the privileged questions are of different grades among themselves.

A motion to adjourn simply takes place of all others; for otherwise the House might be kept sitting against its will, and indefinitely. Yet this motion cannot be received after another question is actually put, and while the House is engaged in voting.

Orders of the day take the place of all other questions, except for adjournment. That is to say, the question which is the subject of an order, is made a privileged one *pro hac vice*. The order is a repeal of the general rule as to this special case. When any member moves, therefore, for the orders of the day to be read, no further debate is permitted on the question which was before the House, for if the debate might proceed, it might continue through the day and defeat the order. This motion, to entitle it to precedence, must be for the orders generally, and not for any particular one; and if it be carried on the question—"Whether the House will now proceed to the orders of the day?" they must be read, and proceeded on in the course in which they stand.—*2 Hats. 83.* For priority of order gives priority of right, which cannot be taken away but by another special order.

After these, there are other privileged questions, which will require considerable explanation.

It is proper that every parliamentary assembly should have certain forms of question, so adapted as to enable them fitly to dispose of every proposition which can be made to them. Such are: 1. The previous question: 2. To postpone indefinitely: 3.

To adjourn to a definite day: 4. To lie on the table: 5. To commit: 6. To amend. The proper occasion for each of these questions should be understood.

1. When a proposition is moved, which it is useless or inexpedient now to express or discuss, the previous question has been introduced for suppressing, for that time, the motion and its discussion.—3 *Hats*. 188, 189.

2. But as the previous question gets rid of it only for that day, and the same proposition may recur the next day, if they wish to suppress it for the whole of that session, they postpone it indefinitely.—3 *Hats*. 183. This quashes the proposition for that session, as an indefinite adjournment is a dissolution, or the continuance of a suit *sine die* is a discontinuance of it.

3. When a motion is made which it will be proper to act on, but information is wanted, or something more pressing claims the present time, the question or debate is adjourned to such day within the session as will answer the views of the House.—*Hats*. 81. And those who have spoken before, may not speak again when the adjourned debate is resumed.—2 *Hats*. 73. Sometimes, however, this has been abusively used, by adjourning it to a day beyond the session, to get rid of it altogether, as would be done by an indefinite postponement.

4. When the House has something else which claims its present attention, but would be willing to reserve in their power to take up a proposition whenever it shall suit them, they order it to lie on their table. It may then be called for at any time.

5. If the proposition will want more amendment and digestion than the formalities of the House will conveniently admit, they refer it to a committee.

6. But if the proposition be well digested, and may need but few and simple amendments, and especially if these be of leading consequence, they then proceed to consider and amend it themselves.

The Senate, in their practice, vary from this regular gradation of forms. Their practice, comparatively, with that of Parliament, stands thus:

For the Parliamentary,
Postm't. indefinitely,
Adjournment,
Lying on the table,

The Senate uses,
—Postm't. to a day beyond the session.
—Postm't. to a day within the session.
{ Postponement indefinite.
{ Lying on the table.

In their 11th Rule, therefore, which declares, that while a question is before the Senate, no motion shall be received, unless it be for the previous question, or to postpone, commit or amend the main question, the term postponement must be understood according to their broad use of it, and not in its Parliamentary sense. Their rule then establishes as privileged questions, the previous question, postponement, commitment, and amendment.

But it may be asked, Have these questions any privilege among themselves? or are they so equal that the common principle of the "first moved, first put," takes place among them? This will need explanation. Their competitions may be as follows:

1. Prev. Qu. and Postpone	}	In the 1st, 2d, and 3d classes, and the 1st member of the 4th class, the rule "first moved, first put," takes place.
Commit		
Amend		
2. Postpone and Prev. Qu.	}	
Commit		
Amend		
3. Commit and Prev. Qu.	}	
Postpone		
Amend		
4. Amend. and Prev. Qu.	}	
Postpone		
Commit		

In the 1st class, where the previous question is first moved, the effect is peculiar. For it not only prevents the after motion to postpone or commit from being put to question before it, but also from being put after it. For if the previous question be decided affirmatively, to wit, that the main question shall *now* be put, it would of course be against the decision to postpone or commit. And if it be decided negatively, to wit, that the main question shall not now be put, this puts the House out of possession of the main question, and consequently there is nothing before them to postpone or commit. So that neither voting for nor against the previous question, will enable the advocates for postponing or committing to get at their object. Whether it may be amended, shall be examined hereafter.

2d class. If postponement be decided affirmatively, the proposition is removed from before the House, and consequently there is no ground for the previous question, commitment, or amendment. But if decided negatively, that it shall not be postponed, the main question may then be suppressed by the previous question, or may be committed or amended.

The 3d class is subject to the same observations as the 2d.

The 4th class—Amendment of the main question first moved, and afterwards the previous question, the question of amendment shall be first put.

Amendment and postponement competing, postponement is first put, as the equivalent proposition to adjourn the main question would be in Parliament. The reason is, that the question for amendment is not suppressed by postponing or adjourning the main question, but remains before the House whenever the main question is resumed: and it might be that the occasion for other urgent business might go by, and be lost by length of debate on the amendment, if the House had it not in their power to postpone the whole subject.

Amendment and commitment. The question for committing, though last moved, shall be first put; because in truth it facilitates and befriends the motion to amend. *Scobell* is express—“On a motion to amend a bill, any one may, notwithstanding, move to commit it, and the question for commitment shall be first put.”—*Scob. 46.*

We have hitherto considered the case of two or more of the privileged questions contending for privilege between themselves, when both were moved on the original or main question; but now let us suppose one of them to be moved, not on the original primary question, but on the secondary one, *e. g.*

Suppose a motion to postpone, commit, or amend the main question, and that it be moved to suppress that motion by putting the previous question on it. This is not allowed: because it would embarrass questions too much to allow them to be piled on one another several stories high; and the same result may be had in a more simple way, by deciding against the postponement, commitment or amendment.—2 *Hats.* 81, 2, 3, 4.

Suppose a motion for the previous question, or commitment or amendment of the main question, and that it be then moved to postpone the motion for the previous question, or for commitment or amendment of the main question; 1. It would be absurd to postpone the previous question, commitment, or amendment, alone, and thus separate the appendage from its principal; yet it must be postponed separately from its original, if at all; because the rule of the Senate says, that when a main question is be-

fore the House, no motion shall be received but to commit, amend or pre-question the original question; which is the Parliamentary doctrine; therefore the motion to postpone the secondary motion for previous question, or for committing or amending, cannot be received: 2. This is a piling of questions one on another, which, to avoid embarrassment, is not allowed: 3. The same result may be had more simply, by voting against the previous question, commitment or amendment.

Suppose a commitment moved of a motion for the previous question, or to postpone or amend.

The 1st, 2d, and 3d reasons before stated, all hold good against this.

Suppose an amendment moved to a motion for the previous question? Answer: The previous question cannot be amended by Parliamentary usage, as well as the 9th Rule of the Senate, has fixed its form to be, "Shall the main question be now put?" in the affirmative at this instant. And as the present instant is but one, it cannot admit of no modification. To change it to to-morrow, or any other moment, is without example and without utility. But suppose a motion to amend a motion for postponement, as to one day instead of another, or to a special instead of indefinite time. The useful character of amendment gives it a privilege of attaching itself to a secondary and privileged motion. That is, we may amend a postponement of a main question. So we may amend a commitment of a main question, as by adding, for example, "with instruction to inquire," &c. In like manner, if an amendment be moved to an amendment, it is admitted. But it would not be admitted in another degree; to wit, to amend an amendment to an amendment of a main question. This would lead to too much embarrassment. The line must be drawn somewhere; and usage has drawn it after an amendment to the amendment. The same result may be sought by deciding against the amendment to the amendment, and then moving it again as it was wished to be amended. In this form it becomes only an amendment to an amendment.

When motions are made for reference of the same subject to a select committee, and to a standing committee, the question on reference to the standing committee shall be first put.—*Rule 35.*

*In filling a blank with a sum, the largest sum shall be first put to the question, by the 13th Rule of the Senate,** contrary to the rule of Parliament, which privileges the smallest sum and longest time.—

Grey, 179—2 Hats. 8, 83—3 Hats. 132, 133. And this is considered to be not in the form of an amendment to the question; but is alternate or successive originals. In all cases of time or number we must consider whether the larger comprehends the lesser, as in a question to what day a postponement shall be, the number of a committee, amount of a fine, term of an imprisonment, term of irredeemability of a loan, or the *terminus in quem* in any other case. Then the question must begin *a maximo*. Or whether the lesser includes the greater, as in questions on the limitation of the rate of interest, on what day the session shall be closed by adjournment, on what day the next shall commence, when an act shall commence, or the *terminus a quo* in any other case, where the question must begin *a minimo*. The object being not to begin at that extreme which, and more, being within every man's wish, no one could negative it, and yet if we should vote in the affirmative, every question for more would be precluded; but at that extreme which would unite few, and then to advance or recede till you get to a number which will unite a bare majority.—3 *Grey, 76, 384, 385.* "The fair question in this case is not that to which, and more, all will agree, whether there shall be addition to the question."—1 *Grey, 365.*

Another exception to the rule of priority is, when a motion has been made to strike out or agree to a paragraph. Motions to amend are to be put to the question, before a vote is taken on striking out, or agreeing to the whole paragraph.

But there are several questions, which, being incidental to every one, will take place of every one, privileged or not, to wit, a question of order arising out of any other question, must be decided before that question.—2 *Hats. 88.*

A matter of privilege arising out of any question, or from a quarrel between two members, or any other cause, supersedes the consideration of the original question, and must be first disposed of.—2 *Hats. 88.*

* In filling up blanks, the largest sum and longest time shall be put first.—*rule 13.*

Reading papers relative to the question before the House. This question must be put before the principal one.—2 *Hats.* 88.

Leave asked to withdraw a motion. The rule of Parliament being, that a motion made and seconded is in possession of the House, and cannot be withdrawn without leave, the very terms of the rule imply that leave may be given, and consequently may be asked and put to the question.

SECTION XXXIV.

THE PREVIOUS QUESTION.

When any question is before the House, any member may move a previous question, "Whether that question (called the main question) shall now be put?" If it pass in the affirmative, then the main question is to be put immediately, and no man may speak any thing further to it, either to add or alter.—*Memor. in Hakew.* 28—4 *Grey*, 27.

The previous question being moved and seconded, the question from the chair shall be, "Shall the main question be now put?" and if the nays prevail, the main question shall not then be put.—*Rule* 9.

This kind of question is understood by Mr. Hatsell to have been introduced in 1604.—2 *Hats.* 80. Sir Henry Vane introduced it.—2 *Grey*, 113, 114—3 *Grey*, 384. When the question was put in this form: "Shall the main question be put?" A determination in the negative suppressed the main question during the session but since the words "now put" are used, they exclude it for the present only. Formerly, indeed, only till the present debate was over; 4 *Grey*, 43; but now for that day and no longer.—2 *Grey*, 113, 114.

Before the question, "Whether the main question shall now be put?" any person might formerly have spoken to the main question, because otherwise he would be precluded from speaking to it at all.—*Mem. in Hakew.* 28.

The proper occasion for the previous question is, when a subject is brought forward of a delicate nature as to high personage &c., or the discussion of which may call forth observations, which

might be of injurious consequences. Then the previous question is proposed, and in the modern usage, the discussion of the main question is suspended, and the debate confined to the previous question. The use of it has been extended abusively to other cases: but in these, it is an embarrassing procedure: its uses could be as well answered by other more simple Parliamentary forms, and therefore it should not be favored, but restricted within narrow limits as possible.

Whether a main question may be amended after the previous question on it has been moved and seconded?—2 *Hatsell*, 88, says, if the previous question has been moved and seconded, and also proposed from the Chair, (by which he means, stated by the speaker for debate,) it has been doubted whether an amendment can be admitted to the main question. He thinks it may, after the previous question moved and seconded; but not after it has been proposed from the Chair.

In this case he thinks the friends to the amendment must vote that the main question be not now put; and then move their amended question, which being made new by the amendment, is no longer the same which has been just suppressed, and therefore may be proposed as a new one. But this proceeding certainly endangers the main question, by dividing its friends, some of whom may choose it unamended, rather than lose it altogether; while others of them may vote, as *Hatsell* advises, that the main question be not now put; with a view to move it again in an amended form. The enemies of the main question, by this manoeuvre to the previous questions, get the enemies to the amendment added to them on the first vote, and throw the friends of the main question under the embarrassment of rallying again as they can. To support his opinion, too, he makes the deciding circumstance, whether an amendment may or may not be made, to be, that the previous question has been proposed from the Chair. But as the rule is, that the House is in possession of a question as soon as it is moved and seconded, it cannot be more than possession of it by its being also proposed from the Chair. It may be said, indeed, that the object of the previous question being to get rid of a question, which it is not expedient should be discussed, its object may be defeated by moving to amend, and in the discussion of that motion, involving the subject of the main question. But so may the object of the previous question be defeated by

moving the amended question, as Mr. Hatsell proposes, after the decision against putting the original question. He acknowledges too, that the practice has been to admit previous amendment, and only cites a few late instances to the contrary. On the whole, I should think it best to decide it *ab inconvenienti*; to wit, Which is the most inconvenient, to put it in the power of one side of the House to defeat a proposition by hastily moving the previous question, and thus forcing the main question to be put amended or to put it in the power of the other side to force on, incidentally, at least, a discussion which would be better avoided? Perhaps the last is the least inconvenience; inasmuch as the Speaker, by confining the discussion rigorously to the amendment only, may prevent their going into the main question; and inasmuch also as so great a proportion of the cases in which the previous question is called for, are fair and proper subjects of public discussion, and ought not to be obstructed by a formality introduced for question of a peculiar character.

SECTION XXXV.

AMENDMENTS.

On an amendment being moved, a member who has spoken to the main question may speak again to the amendment.—*Scob.* 25

If an amendment be proposed inconsistent with one already agreed to, it is a fit ground for its rejection by the House; but not within the competence of the Speaker to suppress, as if it were against order. For, were he permitted to draw questions of consistency within the vortex of order, he might usurp a negative to important modifications, and suppress instead of subserving the legislative will.

Amendments may be made so as totally to alter the nature of the proposition; and it is a way of getting rid of a proposition by making it bear a sense different from what was intended by the movers, so that they vote against it themselves.—2 *Hats.* 79; 4, 84. A new bill may be engrafted, by way of amendment on the words "Be it enacted," &c.—1 *Grey*, 190, 192.

If it be proposed to amend by leaving out certain words, it may be moved as an amendment to this amendment to leave out a part of the words of the amendment, which is equivalent to leaving them in the bill.—2 *Hats.* 80, 9. The Parliamentary question is always, whether the words shall stand part of the bill?

When it is proposed to amend by inserting a paragraph, or part of one, the friends of the paragraph may make it as perfect as they can, by amendments, before the question is put for inserting it. If it be received, it cannot be amended afterwards in the same stage, because the House has, on a vote, agreed to it in that form. In like manner if it is proposed to amend by striking out a paragraph, the friends of the paragraph are first to make it as perfect as they can by amendments, before the question is put for striking it out. If, on the question, it be retained, it cannot be amended afterwards; because a vote against striking out is equivalent to a vote agreeing to it in that form.

When it is moved to amend, by striking out certain words and inserting others, the manner of stating the question is, first to read the whole passage to be amended, as it stands at present, then the words proposed to be struck out; next those to be inserted; and lastly the whole passage, as it will be when amended. And the question, if desired, is then to be divided, and put first on striking out. If carried, it is next on inserting the words proposed. If that be lost, it may be moved to insert others.—2 *Hats.* 80, 7.

A motion is made to amend by striking out certain words, and inserting others in their place, which is negatived. Then it is moved to strike out the same words, and to insert others of a tenor entirely different from those first proposed. It is negatived. Then it is moved to strike out the same word and insert nothing, which is agreed to. All this is admissible; because to strike out and insert A, is one proposition. To strike out and insert B, is a different proposition. And to strike out and insert nothing, is still different. And the rejection of one proposition does not preclude the offering a different one. Nor would it change the case were the first motion divided by putting the question first on striking out, and that negatived. For as putting the whole

motion to the question at once would not have precluded, the putting the half of it cannot do it.*

But if it had been carried affirmatively to strike out the words and to insert A, it could not afterwards be permitted to strike out A and insert B. The mover of B should have notified, while the insertion of A was under debate, that he would move to insert B. In which case, those who preferred it would join in rejecting A.

After A is inserted, however, it may be moved to strike out a portion of the original paragraph, comprehending A, provided the coherence to be struck out be so substantial as to make this effectively a different proposition. For then it is resolved into the common case of striking out a paragraph after amending it. Nor does any thing forbid a new insertion, instead of A and its coherence.

In Senate, January 25, 1798, a motion to postpone, until the second Tuesday in February, some amendments proposed to the Constitution. The words, "until the second Tuesday in February," were struck out by way of amendment. Then it was moved to add, "until the first day of June." Objected, that it was not in order, as the question should first be put on the longest time; therefore a shorter time decided against, a longer cannot be put to question. It was answered that this rule takes place only in filling blanks for time. But when a specific time stands part of a motion, that may be struck out as well as any other part of the motion; and when struck out a motion may be received to insert any other. In fact it is not till they are struck out, and a blank for the time thereby produced, that the rule can begin to operate, by receiving all the propositions for different times, and putting the questions successively on the longest. Otherwise it would be in the power of the mover, by inserting originally a

* In a case of a division of the question, and a decision against striking out. I advance, doubtingly, the opinion here expressed. I find no authority either way; and I know it may be viewed under a different aspect. It may be thought, that having decided separately not to strike out the passage, the same question for striking out cannot be put over again, though with a view to a different insertion. Still I think it more reasonable and convenient to consider the striking out and insertion as forming one proposition; but should readily yield to any evidence that the contrary is the practice in Parliament.

short time, to preclude the possibility of a longer. For till the short time is struck out, you cannot insert a longer; and if, after it is struck out, you cannot do it, then it cannot be done at all. Suppose the first motion has been to amend, by striking out "the second Tuesday in February," and inserting instead thereof, "the first of June." It would have been regular then to divide the question, by proposing first the question to strike out, and then that to insert. Now this is precisely the effect of the present proceeding; only instead of one motion and two questions, there are two motions and two questions to effect it; the motion being divided as well as the question.

When the matter contained in two bills might be better put into one, the manner is to reject the one, and incorporate its matter into another bill by way of amendment. So, if the matter of one bill would be better distributed into two, any part may be struck out by way of amendment, and put into a new bill. If a section is to be transposed, a question must be put on striking it out where it stands, and another for inserting it in the place desired.

A bill passed by the one House, with blanks. These may be filled up by the other, by way of amendments, returned to the first, as such, and passed.—3 *Hats*. 83.

The number prefixed to the section of a bill being merely a marginal indication, and no part of the text of the bill, the clerk regulates that; the House or committee is only to amend the text.

SECTION XXXVI.

DIVISION OF THE QUESTION.

If a question contain more parts than one, it may be divided into two or more questions.—*Mem. in Hakew.* 29. But not as the right of an individual member, but with the consent of the House. or who is to decide whether a question is complicated or not? where it is complicated? into how many propositions it may be divided? The fact is, that the only mode of separating a complicated question is by moving amendments to it; and these must be decided by the House on a question, unless the House orders to be divided; as on the question, Dec. 2, 1640, making void

the election of the Knights for Worcester, on a motion it was resolved to make two questions of it, to wit, one on each Knight.—2 *Hats.* 85, 86. So, wherever there are several names in a question they may be divided and put one by one.—9 *Grey* 444. So, 1729, April 17, on an objection that a question was complicated, it was separated by amendment.—2 *Hats.* 79, 5.

The soundness of these observations will be evident from the embarrassments produced by the 12th rule of the Senate, which says, "If the question in debate contain several points, any member may have the same divided; but on a motion to strike out and insert, it shall not be in order to move for a division of the question; but the rejection of a motion to strike out and insert one proposition shall not prevent a motion to strike out and insert a different proposition, nor prevent a subsequent motion simply to strike out; nor shall the rejection of a motion simply to strike out, prevent a subsequent motion to strike out and insert."

1798, May 30, the alien bill in quasi-committee. To a section and proviso in the original, had been added two new provisos by way of amendment. On a motion to strike out the section amended, the question was desired to be divided. To do this, it must be put first on striking out either the former proviso, or some distinct member of the section. But when nothing remain but the last member of the section, and the provisos, they cannot be divided so as to put the last member to question by itself; for the provisos might thus be left standing alone as exceptions to the rule when the rule is taken away; or the new provisos might be left to a second question, after having been decided on once before at the same reading, which is contrary to rule. But the question must be on striking out the last member of the section amended. This sweeps away the exceptions with the rule, and relieves from inconsistency. A question to be divisible, must comprehend points so distinct and entire, that one of them being taken away, the other may stand entire. But a proviso or exception with an enacting clause, does not contain an entire point or proposition.

May 31. The same bill being before the Senate. There was a proviso, that the bill should not extend, 1. To any foreign minister; nor, 2. To any person to whom the President should give passport; nor, 3. To any alien merchant, conforming himself to such regulations as the President shall prescribe; and division of the question into its simplest elements was called for. It was divided into four parts, the 4th taking in the words, "conformi

himself," &c. It was objected, that the words "any alien merchant" could not be separated from their modifying words, "conforming," &c., because these words, if left by themselves, contain no substantive idea, will make no sense. But admitting that the divisions of a paragraph into separate questions, must be so made as that each part may stand by itself, yet the House having, on the question, retained the two first divisions, the words, "any alien merchant," may be struck out, and their modifying words will then attach themselves to the preceding description of persons, and become a modification of that description.

When a question is divided, after the question on the 1st member, the 2d is open to debate and amendment; because it is a known rule, that a person may rise and speak at any time before the question has been completely decided by putting the negative as well as the affirmative side. But the question is not completely put when the vote has been taken on the first member only. One-half the question, both affirmative and negative, still remains to be put.—See *Executive Journ.*, June 25, 1795. The same decision by President Adams.

SECTION XXXVII.

CO-EXISTING QUESTIONS.

It may be asked, Whether the House can be in possession of two motions or propositions at the same time? So that, one of them being decided, the other goes to question without being moved anew. The answer must be special. When a question is interrupted by a vote of adjournment, it is thereby removed from before the House; and does not stand *ipso facto* before them at their next meeting, but must come forward in the usual way: so, when it is interrupted by the order of the day. Such other privileged questions also as dispose of the main question (*c. g.* the previous question, postponement or commitment,) remove it from before the House. But it is only suspended by a motion to amend, to withdraw, to read papers, or by a question of order or privilege, and stands again before the House when these are decided. None but the class of privileged questions can be brought forward while there is another question before the House; the rule being,

that when a motion has been made and seconded, no other can be received, except it be a privileged one.

SECTION XXXVIII.

EQUIVALENT QUESTIONS.

If, on a question for rejection, a bill be retained, it passes of course to its next reading.—*Hakew.* 141 ; *Scob.* 42, and a question for a second reading determined negatively, is a rejection without further question.—4 *Grey*, 149. And see *Elsynge's Memor.* 42, in what cases questions are to be taken for rejection.

Where questions are perfectly equivalent, so that the negative of the one amounts to the affirmative of the other, and leave no other alternative, the decision of the one concludes necessarily the other.—4 *Grey*, 157. Thus the negative of striking out amounts to the affirmative of agreeing ; and therefore to put a question on agreeing after that of striking out, would be to put the same question in effect twice over. Not so in questions of amendments between the two Houses. A motion to recede being negatived, does not amount to a positive vote to insist, because there is another alternative, to wit, to adhere.

A bill originating in one House, is passed by the other with an amendment. A motion in the originating House, to agree to the amendment is negatived. Does this result from this vote of disagreement ; or must the question on disagreement be expressly voted ? The questions respecting amendments from another House are, 1st. To agree : 2d. Disagree : 3d. Recede : 4th. Insist : 5th. Adhere.

1st. To agree.	}	Either of these concludes the other necessarily, for the positive of either is exactly the equivalent of the negative of the other, and no other alternative remains. On either motion amendments to the amendment may be proposed ; <i>e. g.</i> if it be moved to disagree, those who are for the amendment have a right to propose amendments, and to make it as perfect as they can, before the question of disagreeing is put.
2d. To disagree.		

- 3d. To recede. } You may then either insist or adhere.
 4th. To insist. } You may then either recede or adhere.
 5th. To adhere. } You may then either recede or insist.
- Consequently, the negative of these is not equivalent to a positive vote, the other way. It does not raise so necessary an implication as may authorize the secretary by inference to enter another vote; for two alternatives still remain, either of which may be adopted by the House.

SECTION XXXIX.

THE QUESTION.

The question is to be put first on the affirmative, and then on the negative side.

After the Speaker has put the affirmative part of the question, any member who has not spoken before the question, may rise and speak before the negative be put. Because it is no full question till the negative part be put.—*Scob.* 23—*Hats.* 73.

But in small matters, and which are of course such as receiving petitions, reports, withdrawing motions, reading papers, &c., the speaker most commonly supposes the consent of the House, where no objection is expressed, and does not give them the trouble of putting the question formally.—*Scob.* 22—2 *Hats.* 87—5 *Grey*, 129—9 *Grey*, 301.

SECTION XL.

BILLS, THIRD READING.

To prevent bills from being passed by surprise, the House by a standing order, directs that they shall not be put on their passage before a fixed hour, naming one at which the House is commonly called.—*Hakew.* 153.

The usage of the Senate is, not to put bills on their passage till noon.

A bill reported and passed to the third reading, cannot on that day be read the third time and passed. Because this would be to pass on two readings on the same day. At the third reading, the

clerk reads the bill, and delivers it to the Speaker, who states the title, that it is the third time of reading the bill, and that the question will be, Whether it shall pass? Formerly the Speaker, or those who prepared a bill, prepared also a breviat or summary statement of its contents, which the Speaker read when he declared the state of the bill at the several readings. Sometimes, however, he read the bill itself, especially on its passage.—*Hakew.* 136, 137, 153—*Coke*, 22, 115. Latterly, instead of this, he, at the third reading, states the whole contents of the bill, verbatim; only instead of reading the formal parts, "Be it enacted, &c.," he states that "the preamble cites so and so; the first section enacts that, &c., the second section enacts," &c.

But in the Senate of the United States, both of these formalities are dispensed with, the breviat presenting but an imperfect view of the bill, and being capable of being made to present a false one; and the full statement being a useless waste of time, immediately after a full reading by the clerk; and especially as every member has a printed copy in his hand.

A bill on the third reading, is not to be committed for the matter or body thereof; but to receive some particular clause or proviso, it hath been sometimes suffered, but as a thing very unusual.—*Hakew.* 156; thus, 27 *El.* 1584, a bill was committed on the third reading, having been formerly committed on the second; but it declared not usual.—*D'Ewes*, 127, *col.* 2, 414, *col.* 2.

When an essential provision has been omitted, rather than erase the bill, and render it suspicious, they add a clause on a separate paper, engrossed and called a rider, which is read and put to the question three times.—*Elsynge's Memorials*, 59—6 *Grey* 335—1 *Blacks.* 183. For examples of riders, see 3 *Hats.* 121, 122, 124, 126. Every one is at liberty to bring in a rider without asking leave.—10 *Grey*, 52.

It is laid down as a general rule, that amendments proposed at the second reading shall be twice read, and those proposed at the third reading thrice read; as also all amendments from the other House.—*Town.* *col.* 19, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28.

It is with great, and almost invincible reluctance, that amendments are admitted at this reading, which occasions erasures or interlineations. Sometimes the proviso has been cut off from a bill, sometimes erased.—9 *Grey*, 513.

This is the proper stage for filling up blanks: for if filled u

before, and now altered by erasure, it would be peculiarly unsafe.

At this reading, the bill is debated afresh, and for the most part is more spoken to, at this time, than on any of the former readings.—*Hakew.* 153.

The debate on the question, Whether it should be read a third time? has discovered to its friends and opponents the arguments on which each side relies, and which of these appear to have influence with the House; they have had time to meet them with new arguments, and to put their old ones into new shapes. The former vote has tried the strength of the first opinion, and furnished grounds to estimate the issue; and the question now offered for its passage, is the last occasion which is ever to be offered for carrying or rejecting it.

When the debate is ended, the Speaker, holding the bill in his hand, puts the question for its passage; by saying, "Gentlemen, all who are of opinion that this bill shall pass, say aye," and after the answer of ayes, "All those of the contrary opinion say no."—*Hakew.* 154.

After the bill has passed, there can be no further alteration of it in any point.—*Hakew.* 159.

SECTION XLI.

DIVISION OF THE HOUSE.

The affirmative and negative of the question having been both put and answered, the Speaker declares whether the yeas or nays have it by the sound, if he be himself satisfied, and it stands as the Judgment of the House. But if he be not himself satisfied which voice is the greater, or if, before any other member comes into the House, or before any new motion is made, (for it is too late after that,) any member shall rise and declare himself dissatisfied with the Speaker's decision, then the Speaker is to divide the House.—*Scob.* 24—2 *Hats.* 140.

When the House of Commons is divided, the one party goes forth and the other remains in the House. This has made it important which go forth, and which remain; because the latter gain all the indolent, the indifferent, and inattentive. Their general rule, therefore, is, that those who give their vote for the preserva-

tion of the orders of the House, shall stay in, and those who are for introducing any new matter, or alteration, or proceeding, contrary to the established course, are to go out. But this rule is subject to many exceptions and modifications.—2 *Rush. p. 3, fol. 62*—*Socb. 43, 52*—*Co. 12, 116*—*D'Ewes, 105, col. 1*—*Mem. in Hakew. 25, 29*, as will appear by the following statement of who go forth.

Petition that it be received,*.....	}	Ayes.
Read,		
Lie on the table,.....	}	Noes.
Rejected after refusal to lie on the table,		
Referred to a committee, or farther proceeding,	}	Ayes.
Bill, that it be brought in,.....		
Read 1st or 2d time,	}	Ayes.
Engrossed, or read 3d time,		
Proceeding on every other stage,.....		
Committed,		
To a committee of the whole,.....	}	Noes.
To a select committee,		
Report of a bill to lie on the table,.....	}	Noes.
Be <i>now</i> read,.....		
Be taken into consideration three months hence,.....	}	50 P. J. 251.
Amendments be read a 2d time,.....		
Clause offered on report of bill be read 2d time,.....	}	Ayes. 33
For receiving a clause,.....		
With amendments be engrossed,		
That a bill be now read a third time,		
Receive a rider,	}	Noes. 39 26
Pass,.....		
Be printed,	}	Ayes. 15
Committees. That A. take the chair,.....		
To agree to a whole or any part of the report,.....	}	Noes. 20
That the House do <i>now</i> resolve into a committee,...		
Speaker. That he now leave the chair, after order		
to go into committee,.....		
That he issue warrant for a new visit,.....	}	
Member. That none be absent without leave,.....		

Witness. That he be further examined,	Ayes. 344
Previous questions,	Noes.
Blanks. That they be filled with the largest sum,....	} Ayes.
Amendments. That words stand part of,.....	
Lords. That their amendment be read a 2d time,.....	Ayes.
Messengers be received,.....	} Ayes.
Orders of the day to be now read, if before 2 o'clock,	
if after 2 o'clock,.....	Noes.
Adjournment till the next sitting day, if before 4 o'clock,	} Ayes.
if after 4 o'clock,.....	
Over a sitting day, (unless a previous resolution,).....	Ayes.
Over the 30th January,	Noes.
Over sitting day on Sunday, or any other day, not being a sitting day,	} Ayes.

The one party being gone forth, the Speaker names two tellers from the affirmative, and two from the negative side, who first count those sitting in the House, and report the number to the Speaker. Then they place themselves within the door, two on each side, and count those who went forth, as they come in, and report the number to the Speaker.—*Mem. in Hakew. 26.*

A mistake in the report of the tellers may be rectified after the report made.—2 *Hats. 145.* Note.

But in both houses of Congress all these intricacies are avoided. The ayes first rise and are counted, standing in their places, by the President or Speaker. They then sit, and the noes rise, and are counted in like manner.

In Senate, if they be equally divided, the Vice-President announces his opinion, which decides.

The Constitution, however, has directed that “the yeas and nays of the members of either House, on any question, shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.” And again, that in all cases of reconsidering a bill, disapproved by the President, and returned with his objections, “the yeas and nays of both Houses shall be determined by the yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill, shall be entered on the journals of each House respectively.”

By the 16th and 17th rules of the Senate, when the yeas and nays shall be called for by one-fifth of the members present, each member called upon shall, unless for special reasons he be excused by the Senate, declare openly, and without debate, his assent or dissent to the question. In taking the yeas and nays, and on the call of the House, the names of the members shall be taken alphabetically.

When the yeas and nays shall be taken upon any question, in pursuance of the above rule, no member shall be permitted, under any circumstances whatever, to vote after the decision is announced from the Chair.

When it is proposed to take a vote by yeas and nays, the President or Speaker states, that "The question is whether, *e. g.* the bill shall pass? That it is proposed, that the yeas and nays shall be entered on the journal. Those, therefore, who desire it will rise." If he finds and declares that one-fifth have risen, he then states, that "those who are of opinion that the bill shall pass are to answer in the affirmative; those of the contrary opinion in the negative." The clerk then calls over the names alphabetically, notes the yea or nay of each, and gives the list to the President or Speaker, who declares the result. In Senate, if there be an equal division, the Secretary calls on the Vice-President, and notes affirmative or negative, which becomes the decision of the House.

In the House of Commons every member must give his vote in one way or the other.—*Scob.* 24. As it is not permitted to any one to withdraw who is in the House when the question is put, nor is any one to be told in the division who was not in when the question was put.—2 *Hats.* 140.

This last position is always true when the vote is by yeas and nays; where the negative, as well as the affirmative of the question is stated by the President at the same time, and the vote of both sides begins and proceeds *pari. possu.* It is true, also, when the question is put in the usual way, if the negative has also been put. But if it has not, the member entering, or any other member may speak, and even propose amendments by which the debate may be opened again, and the question greatly deferred. And as some who have answered aye, may have been changed by new arguments, the affirmative must be put over again. If, then, the member entering may by speaking a few words, occasion repetition of the question, it would be useless to deny it on a simple call for it.

While the House is telling, no member may speak or move out of his place; for if any mistake be suspected, it must be told again. *Mem. in Hakew.* 26.—2 *Hats.* 143.

If any difficulty arises in point of order, during the division, the Speaker is to decide, peremptorily, subject to the future censure of the House, if irregular. He sometimes permits old experienced members to assist him with their advice, which they do sitting in their seats, covered, to avoid the appearance of debate; but this can only be with the Speaker's leave, else the division might last several hours.—2 *Hats.* 143.

The voice of the majority decides. For the *lex majoris partis*

the law of all councils, elections, &c., where not otherwise expressly provided.—*Hakew.* 93. But if the House be equally divided, "*semper presumatur pro negante*:" that is, the former law is not to be changed but by a majority.—*Towns. col.* 134.

But in the Senate of the United States, the Vice-President decides, when the House is divided.—*Const. U. S., Art. I., Sec. 2.*

When, from counting the House, on a division, it appears that there is not a quorum, the matter continues exactly in the state in which it was before the division, and must be resumed at that point on any future day.—2 *Hats.* 126.

1606, May 1, on a question whether a member, having said *yea*, may afterwards sit and change his opinion? A precedent was remembered by the Speaker, of Mr. Morris, attorney of the records, in 39 *Eliz.*, who in like case changed his opinion.—*Mem. in Hakew.* 27.

SECTION XLII.

TITLE.

After the bill has passed, and not before, the title may be amended, and it is to be fixed by a question; and the bill is then sent to the other House.

SECTION XLIII.

RECONSIDERATION.

When a question has been once made and carried in the affirmative or negative, it shall be in order for any member of the majority to move for the reconsideration thereof: but no motion for the reconsideration of any vote shall be in order after a bill, resolution, message, report, amendment or motion, upon which the vote was taken, shall have gone out of the possession of the Senate, pronouncing their decision; nor shall any motion for reconsideration be in order unless made on the same day on which the vote was taken, or within the two next days of actual session of the Senate thereafter.—*Rule* 20.

793, Jan. A bill on its second reading, being amended, and on the question whether it shall be read a third time negatived, was restored by a decision to consider the question. Here the votes of negative and reconsideration, like affirmative and negative quantities in equation, destroy one another, and are as if they were expunged from the journals. Consequently the bill is open for amend-

ment, just so far as it was the moment preceding the question for the third reading. That is to say, all parts of the bill are open for amendment, except those on which votes have been already taken in its present stage. So also may it be recommitted.

The rule permitting the reconsideration of a question affixing to it no limitation of time or circumstance, it may be asked whether there is no limitation? If, after the vote, the paper on which it has passed has been parted with, there can be no reconsideration: as if a vote has been for the passage of a bill, and the bill has been sent to the other House. But where the paper remains, as on a bill rejected, when or under what circumstances, does it cease to be susceptible of reconsideration? This remains to be settled, unless a sense that a right of reconsideration is a right to waste the time of the House in repeated agitations of the same question, so that it shall never know when a question is done with should induce them to reform this anomalous proceeding.*

In Parliament, a question once carried, cannot be questioned again at the same session; but must stand as the judgment of the House.—*Towns. col.* 67—*Mem. in Hakew.* 33. And a bill once rejected, another of the same substance cannot be brought in again the same session.—*Hakew.* 158—6 *Grey*, 392. But this does not extend to prevent putting the same questions in different stages of a bill; because every stage of a bill submits the whole and every part of it to the opinion of the House, as open for amendment, either by insertion or omission, though the same amendment has been accepted or rejected in a former stage. So in reports of committees, *e. g.* report of an address, the same question is before the House, and open for free discussion.—*Towns. col.* 26—2 *Hats.* 98, 100, 101. So orders of the House or instructions to committee may be discharged. So a bill begun in one House, sent to the other, and there rejected, may be renewed again in that other passed and sent back.—*Ib.* 92—3 *Hats.* 161. Or if, instead of being rejected, they read it once and lay it aside, and put it off a month, they may order in another to the same effect, with the same or a different title.—*Hakew.* 97, 98.

Divers expedients are used to correct the effects of this rule, as, by passing an explanatory act, if any thing has been omitted or ill-expressed, 3 *Hats.* 278; or an act to enforce, and make more effectual an act, &c., or to rectify mistakes in an act, &c., or a committee on one bill may be instructed to receive a clause to rectify the mistakes of another. Thus, June 24, 1685, a clause was inserted in a bill for rectifying a mistake committed by

* This defect is remedied by Rule 20, cited above, which has been adopted since the original edition of this work was published.

clerk in engrossing a bill of reply.—2 *Hats.* 194, 6. Or the session may be closed for one, two, three, or more days, and a new one commenced. But then all matters depending must be finished, or they fall, and are to begin *de novo*.—2 *Hats.* 94, 98. Or a part of the subject may be taken up by another bill, or taken up in a different way.—6 *Grey*, 304, 316.

And in cases of the last magnitude, this rule has not been so strictly and verbally observed as to stop indispensable proceedings altogether.—2 *Hats.* 92, 98. Thus, when the address on the preliminaries of peace, 1782, had been lost by a majority of one; on account of the importance of the question, and smallness of the majority, the same question in substance, though with words not in the first, and which might change the opinion of some members, was brought on again, and carried; as the motives for it were thought to outweigh the objection of form.—2 *Hats.* 99, 100.

A second bill may be passed, to continue an act of the same session; or to enlarge the time limited for its execution.—2 *Hats.* 5, 98. This is not in contradiction to the first act.

SECTION XLIV.

BILLS SENT TO THE OTHER HOUSE.

All bills passed in Senate shall, before they are sent to the House of Representatives, be examined by a committee, consisting of three members, whose duty shall be to examine all bills, amendments, resolutions, or motions, before they go out of the possession of the Senate, and to make report that they are correctly engrossed; which report shall be entered on the journal.—*Rule* 33.

A bill from the other House is sometimes ordered to lie on the table.—2 *Hats.* 97.

When bills passed in one House, and sent to the other, are founded on special facts requiring proof, as usual, either by message, or at a conference, to ask the grounds and evidence; and this evidence, whether arising out of papers, or from the examination of witnesses, is immediately communicated.—3 *Hats.* 48.

SECTION XLV.

AMENDMENTS BETWEEN THE HOUSES.

When either House, *e. g.* the House of Commons, sends a bill to the other, the other may pass it with amendments. The regu-

lar progression in this case is, that the Commons disagree to the amendment; the Lords insist on it; the Commons insist on their disagreement; the Lords adhere to their amendment; the Commons adhere to their disagreement. The term of insisting may be repeated as often as they choose to keep the question open. But the first adherence by either, renders it necessary for the other side to recede or adhere also; when the matter is usually suffered to fall.—10 *Grey*, 148. Latterly, however, there are instances of their having gone to a second adherence. There must be an absolute conclusion of the subject somewhere, or otherwise transactions between the houses would be endless.—3 *Hats* 268, 270. The term of insisting, we are told by Sir John Trevor was then, [1679] newly introduced into Parliamentary usage by the Lords.—7 *Grey*, 94. It was certainly a happy innovation as it multiplies the opportunities of trying modifications, which may bring the Houses to a concurrence. Either House, however is free to pass over the term of insisting, and to adhere in the first instance.—10 *Grey*, 146. But it is not respectful to the other. In the ordinary Parliamentary course, there are two free conferences, at least, before adherence.—10 *Grey*, 147.

Either House may recede from its amendment, and agree to the bill; or recede from their disagreement to the amendment and agree to the same absolutely, or with an amendment. For here the disagreement and receding destroy one another, and the subject stands as before the disagreement.—*Elsynge*, 23, 27—*Grey*, 476.

But the House cannot recede from or insist on, its own amendment with an amendment, for the same reason that it cannot send to the other House an amendment to its own act after it has passed the act. They may modify an amendment from the other House by engrafting an amendment on it, because they have never assented to it; but they cannot amend their own amendment, because they have, on the question, passed it in that form.—9 *Grey*, 353—10 *Grey*, 240. In Senate, March, 29, 1798. Nowhere one House has adhered to their amendment, and the other agrees with an amendment, can the first House depart from the form which they have fixed by an adherence.

In the case of a money bill, the Lords' proposed amendment became, by delay, confessedly necessary. The Commons, however, refused them, as infringing on their privilege as to money.

bills, but they offered themselves to add to the bill a proviso to the same effect, which had no coherence with the Lords' amendments, and urged, that it was an expedient warranted by precedent, and not unparliamentary in a case become impracticable, and irredeemable in any other way.—3 *Hats*. 256, 266, 270, 271. But the Lords refused and the bill was lost.—1 *Chand*. 288. A like case, 1 *Chand*. 311. So the Commons resolve that it is unparliamentary to strike out at a conference any thing in a bill which had been agreed and passed by both houses.—6 *Grey*, 274—1 *Chand*. 312.

A motion to amend an amendment from the other House, takes precedence of a motion to agree or disagree.

A bill originating in one House, is passed by the other with an amendment.

The originating House agrees to their amendment with an amendment. The other may agree to their amendment with an amendment; that being only in the second and not the third degree. For as to the amending House, the first amendment with which they passed the bill is a part of its text; it is the only text they have agreed to. The amendment to that text by the originating House, therefore, is only in the 1st degree, and the amendment to that again by the amending House is only in the 2d, to wit; an amendment to an amendment, and so admissible. Just so when on a bill from the originating House, the other at its 2d reading, makes an amendment; on the 3d reading, this amendment is become the text of the bill, and if an amendment to it be moved, an amendment to that amendment may also be moved, as being only in the second degree.

SECTION XLVI.

CONFERENCES.

It is on the occasion of amendments between the Houses that conferences are usually asked; but they may be asked in all cases of difference of opinion between the two Houses on matters depending between them. The request of a conference, however, must always be by the House which is possessed of the papers.—*Hats*. 71.—1 *Grey*, 425.

Conferences may be either simple or free. At a conference simply, written reasons are prepared by the House asking it, and they are read and delivered without debate, to the managers of the other House at the conference; but are not then to be answered.—3 *Grey*, 144. The other House then, if satisfied, vote the reasons satisfactory, or say nothing; if not satisfied, they resolve them not satisfactory, and ask a conference on the subject of the last conference, where they read and deliver in like manner, written answers to those reasons.—3 *Grey*, 183. They are meant chiefly to record the justification of each House to the nation at large, and to posterity, and in proof that the miscarriage of a necessary measure is not imputable to them.—3 *Grey*, 255. At free conferences, the managers discuss *viva voce*, and freely, and interchange propositions for such modifications as may be made in a Parliamentary way, and may bring the sense of the two Houses together. And each party reports in writing to their respective Houses the substance of what is said on both sides, and it is entered in their journals.—6 *Grey*, 220—3 *Hats.* 280. (*Vide Joint Rules*, 1.) This report cannot be amended or altered as that of a committee may be.—*Jour. Senate*, May 24, 1796.

A conference may be asked, before the House asking it has come to a resolution of disagreement, insisting or adhering.—3 *Hats.* 269, 341. In which case the papers are not left with the other conferees, but are brought back to be the foundation of the vote to be given. And this is the most reasonable and respectful proceeding. For, as was urged by the Lords on a particular occasion, "it is held vain, and below the wisdom of Parliament, to reason or argue against fixed resolutions, and upon terms of impossibility to persuade."—3 *Hats.* 226. So the Commons say "an adherence is never delivered at a free conference, which implies debate."—10 *Grey*, 147. And on another occasion the Lords made it an objection that the Commons had asked a free conference after they had made resolutions of adhering. It was then affirmed, however, on the part of the Commons, that nothing was more Parliamentary than to proceed with free conferences after adhering, 3 *Hats.* 269; and we do in fact see instances of conference, or free conference, asked after the resolution of disagreeing—3 *Hats.* 251, 253, 260, 286, 291, 316, 349, of insisting, *ib.* 280, 299, 299, 319, 322, 355, of adhering, 269, 270, 283, 300, and even of a second or final adherence.—3 *Hats.* 270. And in all cases o

conference asked after a vote of disagreement, &c., the conferees of the House asking it are to leave the papers with the conferees of the other; and in one case where they refused to receive them, they were left on the table in the conference chamber.—2 *Hats.* 71, 317, 323, 354.—10 *Grey*, 146.

After a free conference, the usage is to proceed with free conferences, and not to return again to a conference.—3 *Hats.* 270—*Grey*, 229.

After a conference denied, a free conference may be asked.—1 *Grey*, 45.

When a conference is asked, the subject of it must be expressed or the conference not agreed to.—*Ord. H. Com.* 89—1 *Grey*, 425—7 *Grey*, 31. They are sometimes asked to inquire concerning an offence or default of a member of the other House—6 *Grey*, 81—1 *Chand.* 304; or the failure of the other House to present to the King a bill passed by both Houses, 8 *Grey*, 302, or on information received, and relating to the safety of the nation.—10 *Grey*, 171; or when the methods of Parliament are thought by the one House to have been departed from by the other, a conference is asked to come to a right understanding thereon.—10 *Grey*, 148. So, when an unparliamentary message has been sent, instead of answering it, they ask a conference.—3 *Grey*, 155. Formerly, an address or articles of impeachment, or a bill with amendments, or a vote of the House, or concurrence in a vote, or a message from the King, were sometimes communicated by way of conference.—7 *Grey*, 128, 300, 387—7 *Grey*, 80—8 *Grey*, 210, 255—1 *Tarbuck's Deb.* 278—10 *Grey*, 293—1 *Chandler*, 49, 287. But this is not the modern practice.—8 *Grey*, 255.

A conference has been asked, after the first reading of a bill.—*Grey*, 194. This is a singular instance.

SECTION XLVII.

MESSAGES.

Messages between the House are to be sent only while both Houses are sitting.—3 *Hats.* 15. They are received during a debate, without adjourning the debate.—3 *Hats.* 22.

In Senate messengers are introduced in any state of business, except—1. While a question is putting. 2. While the yeas and nays are calling. 3. While the ballots are calling. The first case is short; the second and third are cases where any interruption might occasion errors difficult to be corrected.—*Rule 46.*

In the House of Representatives, as in Parliament, if the House be in a committee, when a messenger attends, the Speaker takes the chair to receive the message, and then quits it to return into a committee, without a question or interruption.—4 *Grey*, 226.

Messengers are not saluted by the Members, but by the Speaker, for the House.—*Grey*, 253, 474.

If messengers commit an error in delivering their messages, they may be admitted or called in to correct their message.—4 *Grey*, 41. Accordingly, March 13, 1800, the Senate having made two amendments to a bill from the House of Representatives their secretary, by mistake, delivered one only; which being inadmissible by itself, that House disagreed, and notified the Senate of their disagreement. This produced a discovery of the mistake. The secretary was sent to the other House to correct his mistake. The correction was received, and the two amendments acted on *de novo*.

As soon as the messenger who has brought bills from the other House has retired, the Speaker holds the bill in his hand and acquaints the House, "that the other House have by their messengers, sent certain bills," and then reads their titles, and deliver them to the clerk, to be safely kept till they shall be called for to be read.—*Hakew*. 178.

It is not the usage for one House to inform the other by what numbers a bill has passed.—10 *Grey*, 150. Yet they have sometimes recommended a bill as of great importance to the consideration of the House to which it is sent.—3 *Hats*. 25. Nor when they have rejected a bill from the other House, do they give notice of it; but it passes sub-silently, to prevent unbecoming altercations.—1 *Black*. 133.

But in Congress the rejection is noticed by message to the House in which the bill originated.—*Joint Rules*, 12.

A question is never asked by the one House, of the other, by way of message, but only at a conference; for this is an interrogatory, not a message.—3 *Grey*, 151, 181.

When a bill is sent by one House to the other, and is neglected they may send a message to remind them of it.—3 *Hats*. 25—

Grey, 154. But if it be mere inattention, it is better to have it done informally, by communications between the Speakers, or members of the two Houses.

Where the subject of a message is of a nature that it can properly be communicated to both Houses of Parliament, it is expected that this communication should be made to both on the same day. But where a message was accompanied with an original declaration, signed by the party to which the message referred, it being sent to one House, was not noticed by the other, because the declaration, being original, could not possibly be sent to both Houses at the same time.—2 *Hats*. 260, 261, 262.

The King having sent original letters to the Commons, afterwards desires they may be returned, that he may communicate them to the Lords.—1 *Chandler*, 303.

SECTION XLVIII.

ASSENT.

The House which has received a bill, and passed it, may present for the King's assent, and ought to do it, though they have not by message notified to the other their passage of it. Yet the notifying by message is a form which ought to be observed between the two Houses, from motives of respect and good understanding.—2 *Hats*. 243. Were the bill to be withheld from being presented to the King, it would be an infringement of the rules of parliament.—2 *Hats*. 242.

When a bill has passed both Houses of Congress, the House last acting on it notifies its passage to the other, and delivers the bill to the joint committee of enrollment, who see that it is truly enrolled in parchment. (*Vide Joint Rules*, 6.) When the bill is enrolled, it is not to be written in paragraphs, but solidly and all in a piece, that the blanks within the paragraphs may not give room for forgery. 9 *Grey*, 143. It is then put in the hands of the clerk of the House of Representatives, to have it signed by the Speaker. The clerk then brings it by way of message to the Senate, to be signed by their President. The secretary of the Senate returns it to the committee of enrollment, who present it to the President of the United States.—(*Vide Joint Rules*, 8, 9.) If he approves, he signs and deposits it among the rolls in the office of the Secretary of State, and notifies by message the House in which it originated, that he has approved and signed it; which that House informs the other by message. If the President disapproves, he is to return it, with his objections, to the House in which it shall have originated, who are to enter the objections at large, on their journal, and proceed to

reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of the House shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the President's objections, to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that House, it shall become a law. If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted,) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress, by their adjournment, prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.—*Const. U. S., Art. I, Sec. 7.*

Every order, resolution, or vote, to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary, (except on a question of adjournment,) shall be presented to the President of the United States, and before the same shall take effect, shall be approved by him, or being disapproved by him shall be repassed by two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.—*Const. U. S., Art. I, Sec. 7.*

SECTION XLIX.

JOURNALS.

Each House shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may, in their judgment, require secrecy.—*Const. U. S., Art. I, 5, 3.*

The proceedings of the Senate, when not acting as in a committee of the House, shall be entered on the journals, as concisely as possible, care being taken to detail a true account of the proceedings. Every vote of the Senate shall be entered on the journals, and a brief statement of the contents of each petition, memoria or paper, presented to the Senate, be also inserted on the journals.—*Rule 32.*

The titles of bills, and such parts thereof only as shall be affected by proposed amendments, shall be inserted on the journals.—*Rule 31.*

If a question is interrupted by a vote to adjourn, or to proceed to the orders of the day, the original question is never printed in the journal, it never having been a vote, nor introductory to an vote; but when suppressed by the previous question the first question must be stated, in order to introduce and make intelligible, the second.—2 *Hats.* 83.

So also, when a question is postponed, adjourned, or laid on the table, the original question, though not yet a vote, must be expressed in the journals; because it makes part of the vote of postponement, adjourning, or laying on the table.

Where amendments are made to a question, those amendments are not printed in the journals, separated from the question; but only the question as finally agreed to by the House. The rule of entering in the journals only what the House has agreed to, is founded in great prudence and good sense; as the

may be many questions proposed which it may be improper to publish to the world, in the form in which they are made.—2 *Hats.* 85.

In both Houses of Congress, all questions whereon the yeas and nays are desired by one-fifth of the members present, whether decided affirmatively or negatively, must be entered in the journals.—*Const. U. S., Art. I., 5, 3.*

The first order for printing the votes of the House of Commons, was October 30, 1685.—1 *Chandler*, 387.

Some judges have been of opinion that the journals of the House of Commons are no records, but remembrances. But this is not law.—*Cob.* 110, 111—*Lex. Parl.* 114, 115—*Jour. H. C. Mar.* 17, 592—*Hale. Parl.* 105. For the Lords, in their House, have power of judicature; the Commons, in their House, have power of judicature; and both Houses together have power of judicature; and the book of the clerk of the House of Commons is a record, as affirmed by act of Parliamentary.—6 *H.* 8 c. 16—*Inst.* 23, 34; and every member of the House of Commons has a judicial place.—

Inst. 15. As record, they are open to every person; and a printed note of either House is sufficient ground for the other to notice it. Either may appoint a committee to inspect the journals of the other, and report what has been done by the other in any particular case.—2 *Hats.* 261—3 *Hats.* 27, 30. Every member has right to see the journals, and to take and publish votes from them. Being a record, every one may see and publish them.—6 *Grey*, 118, 119.

On information of a misentry or omission of an entry in the journal, a committee may be appointed to examine and rectify it, and report it to the House.—2 *Hats.* 194, 5.

SECTION L.

ADJOURNMENT.

The two Houses of Parliament have the sole, separate, and independent power of adjourning, each their respective Houses. The King has no authority to adjourn them; he can only signify his desire, and it is in the wisdom or prudence of either House to comply with his requisition or not, as they see fitting.—2 *Hats.* 332—*Blackstone*, 186—5 *Grey*, 122.

By the Constitution of the United States, a smaller number than a majority may adjourn from day to day.—I. 5. But neither House, during the session of Congress, shall without the consent of the other adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two Houses shall be sitting.—I. 5. The President may, on extraordinary occasion, convene both Houses, or either of them, and in case of disagreement between them, with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper.—*Const. II., 3.*

A motion to adjourn simply, cannot be amended as by adding "To a particular day." But must be put simply, "That this House do now adjourn?" and, if carried in the affirmative, it is adjourned to the next sitting day, unless it has come to a previous resolution "That at its rising, it will adjourn to a particular day;" and then the House is adjourned to that day.—2 *Hats.* 82.

Where it is convenient that the business of the House be suspended for a short time, as for a conference presently to be held &c., it adjourns during pleasure.—2 *Hats.* 305. Or for a quarter of an hour.—5 *Grey*, 331.

If a question be put for adjournment, it is no adjournment till the Speaker pronounces it.—5 *Grey*, 137. And from courtesy and respect, no member leaves his place till the Speaker has passed on.

SECTION LI.

A SESSION.

Parliament have three modes of separation, to wit, by adjournment, by prorogation, or dissolution by the King, or by the efflu of the term for which they were elected. Prorogation or dissolution constitutes there what is called a session; provided some act has passed. In this case, all matters depending before them are discontinued, and at their next meeting are to be taken up *de novo* if taken up at all.—1 *Blackst.* 186. Adjournment, which is but themselves, is no more than a continuance of the session from one day to another, or for a fortnight, a month, &c., *ad libitum*. All matters depending remain in *statu quo*, and when they meet again be the term ever so distant, are resumed without any fresh commencement, at the point at which they were left.—1 *Lev.* 165—*Lex. Parl. c.* 2—1 *Ro. Rep.* 29—4 *Inst.* 7, 27, 28—*Hutt.* 61—1 *Mo* 152—*Ruffh. Jac. L. Dict. Parliaments*—*Blackst.* 186. Their who

session is considered in law but as one day, and has relation to the first day thereof.—*Bro. Abr. Parliament*, 86.

Committees may be appointed to sit during a recess by adjournment, but not by prorogation.—5 *Grey*, 374—9 *Grey*, 350—1 *Chandler*, 50. Neither House can continue any portion of itself in any Parliamentary function, beyond the end of the session, without the consent of the two other branches. When done, it is by a bill constituting them commissioners for the particular purpose.

Congress separate in two ways only, to wit, by adjournment or dissolution, by the efflux of their time. What then constitutes a session with them? A dissolution certainly closes one session, and the meeting of a new Congress begins another. The Constitution authorizes the President, "On extraordinary occasions, to convene both Houses or either of them."—*Art. I., Sec. 1*. If convened by the President's proclamation, this must begin a new session, and of course determine the preceding one to have been a session. So, if it meets under the clause of the Constitution which says, "The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday of December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day."—*I. 4*—this must begin a new session. For even if the last adjournment was to this day, the act of adjournment is merged in the higher authority of the Constitution, and the meeting will be under that, and not under their adjournment. So far we have fixed landmarks for determining sessions. In other cases, it is declared by the joint vote authorizing the President of the Senate and the Speaker, to close the session on a fixed day, which is usually in the following form, "Resolved, by the Senate, and House of Representatives, that the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives be authorized to close the present session by adjourning their respective Houses on the — day of ——".

When it was said above, that all matters depending before Parliament were discontinued by the determination of the session, it was not meant for judiciary cases, depending before the House of Lords, such as impeachments, appeals, and writs of error. These are continued of course to the next session.—*Raym.* 120, 381—*Jeffh. Jac. L. D. Parliament*.

Impeachments stand in like manner continued before the Senate of the United States.*

* It was held in the case of Hastings, that a dissolution did not work the discontinuance of an impeachment.

SECTION LII.

TREATIES.

The President of the United States has power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur.—*Const. U. S., Art. II., Sec. 2.*

All confidential communications, made by the President of the United States to the Senate, shall be, by the members thereof, kept inviolably secret; and that all treaties, which may hereafter be laid before the Senate, shall also be kept secret until the Senate shall by their resolution take off the injunction of secrecy.—*Rule 38.*

Treaties are legislative acts. A treaty is the law of the land. It differs from other laws only as it must have the consent of a foreign nation, being but a contract with respect to that nation. In all countries, I believe, except England, treaties are made by the legislative power; and there, also, if they touch the laws of the land, they must be approved by Parliament. *Ware vs. Hylton*.—3 *Dallas' Rep.* 199. It is acknowledged, for instance, that the King of Great Britain cannot, by a treaty, make a citizen or an alien.—*Vattel, b. 1, c. 19, sec. 214.* An act of Parliament was necessary to validate the American treaty of 1783. And abundant examples of such acts can be cited. In the case of the treaty of Utrecht, in 1712, the commercial articles required the concurrence of Parliament; but a bill brought in for that purpose was rejected. France, the other contracting party, suffered these articles in practice, to be not insisted on, and adhered to the rest of the treaty.—4 *Russell's Hist. Mod. Europe*, 457.—2 *Smollett*, 246.

By the Constitution of the United States, this department of legislation is confined in two branches only, of the ordinary legislature; the President originating, and Senate having a negative. To what subjects this power extends, has not been defined in detail by the Constitution; nor are we entirely agreed among ourselves. 1. It is admitted that it must concern the foreign nation, party to the contract, or it would be a mere nullity *res inter alias acta*.—2. By the general power to make treaties, the Constitution must have intended to comprehend only those objects which are usually regulated by treaty, and cannot be otherwise regulated.—3. It must have meant to except out of these the rights reserved to the States; for surely the President and Senate cannot do by treaty what the whole Government is interdicted from doing in any way.—4. And also to except those subjects of legislation in which it gave a participation to the House of Representatives. This last exception is denied by some, on the ground that it would leave very little matter for the treaty to work on. The less the better, say others. The Constitution thought it wise to restrain the Executive and Senate from ex-

angling and embroiling our affairs with those of Europe. Besides, as the negotiations are carried on by the Executive alone, the subjecting to the ratification of the Representatives such articles as are within their participation, is no more convenient than to the Senate. But the ground of this exemption is denied as founded. For example, *e. g.* the treaty of commerce with France; and it will be found that out of thirty-one articles, there are not more than small portions of two or three of them which would not still remain as subjects of treaties, unchanged by these exceptions.

Treaties being declared, equally with the laws of the United States, to be the supreme law of the land, it is understood that an act of the Legislature alone can declare them infringed and rescinded. This was accordingly the process adopted in the case of France, in 1798.

It has been the usage of the Executive, when it communicates a treaty to the Senate for their ratification, to communicate also the correspondence of the negotiations. This having been omitted in the case of the Prussian treaty, was remedied by a vote of the House, of February 12, 1800, and was obtained. And in December, 1800, the Convention of that year between the United States and France, with the report of the negotiations with the Envoys, but not their instructions, being laid before the Senate, the instructions were asked for, and communicated by the President.

The mode of voting on questions of ratification, is by nominal call.

Whenever a treaty shall be laid before the Senate for ratification, it shall be read a first time for information only; when no motion to reject, ratify, or modify the whole or any part, shall be received.

On its second reading shall be for consideration; and on a subsequent day, when the Senate shall be taken up as in a committee of the whole, and every one shall be free to move a question on any particular article in this form: "Will the Senate advise and consent to the ratification of this article," or propose amendments thereon, either by inserting or leaving out words, in which last case the question shall be, "Shall the words stand part of the article?" And in every of the said cases, the concurrence of two-thirds of the Senators present shall be required to decide affirmatively. And when through the whole, the proceedings shall be referred to the House, and questions be again severally put thereon for confirmation, or new ones proposed, requiring in like manner a concurrence of two-thirds, whatever is retained or inserted.

The votes so confirmed shall, by the House or a committee thereof, be reduced to the form of a ratification with or without modifications, as may have been agreed, and shall be proposed on a subsequent day, when every one shall again be free to move amendments, either by inserting or leaving out words; in which case the question shall be, "Shall the words stand part of the resolution?" In both cases the concurrence of two-thirds shall be requisite to carry the affirmative, as well as on the final question to advise and consent to the ratification in the form agreed to.—*Rule 37.*

When any question may have been decided by the Senate, in which two-thirds of the members present are necessary to carry the affirmative, any member who moved on that side which prevailed in the question, may be at liberty to move for reconsideration; and a motion for reconsideration shall be decided by a majority of votes.—*Rule 42.*

SECTION LIII.

IMPEACHMENT.

The House of Representatives shall have the sole power of impeachment.—*Const. U. S., Art. I., Sec. 3.*

The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose, they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside; and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present. Judgment in cases of impeachment, shall not extend farther than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust, or profit under the United States. But the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment, and punishment, according to law.—*Const. U. S., Art. I., Sec. 3.*

The President, Vice-President, and all civil officers of the United States, shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of, treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors.—*Const. U. S., Art. II., Sec. 4.*

The trial of crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury.—*Const. U. S., Art. III., Sec. 2.*

These are the provisions of the Constitution of the United States on the subject of impeachments. The following is a sketch of some of the principles and practices of England, on the same subject.

JURISDICTION.

The Lords cannot impeach any to themselves, nor join in an accusation, because they are judges.—*Seld. Judic. in Parl.* 12. Nor can they proceed against a commoner, but on complaint to the Commons.—*Id.* 84. The Lords may not, by the law, try a commoner for capital offence, on the information of the King, or a private person; because the accused is entitled to a trial by peers generally; but on accusation by the House of Commons they may proceed against the delinquent of whatsoever degree and whatsoever be the nature of the offence; for there they do not assume to themselves trial at common law. The Commons are then instead of a Jury, and the judgment is given on their demand, which is instead of a verdict. So the Lords do not judge, but not try the delinquent.—*Id.* 6, 7. But Wooddeson denies that a commoner can be charged capitally before the Lords, even by the Commons; and cites Fitzharris's case, 1681, impeached of high treason, where the Lords remitted the prosecution

the inferior court.—8 *Grey's Deb.* 325, 6, 7—2 *Wooddeson*, 601, 576. *Seld.* 1610, 1619, 1641—4 *Black.* 257—3 *Seld.* 1604, 1618, 9, 1656.

ACCUSATION.

The Commons, as the grand inquest of the nation, become jurors for penal justice.—2 *Woodd.* 597—6 *Grey*, 356. The general course is to pass a resolution, containing a criminal charge against the supposed delinquent, and then to direct some member to impeach him by oral accusation, at the bar of the House of Lords, in the name of the Commons. The person signifies that articles will be exhibited, and desires that the delinquent may be sequestered from his seat, or be committed, or that the Peers will take order for his appearance.—*Sachev. Trial*, 325—2 *Woodd.* 2, 605—*Lord's Jour.* 3 June, 1701—1 *Wms.* 616—6 *Grey*, 324.

PROCESS.

If the party do not appear, proclamations are to be issued, giving him a day to appear. On their return, they are strictly examined. If any error be found in them, a new proclamation issues, giving a short day. If he appear not, his goods may be sequestered, and they may proceed.—*Seld. Jud.* 98, 99.

ARTICLES.

The accusation (article) of the Commons, is substituted in place of an indictment. Thus by the usage of Parliament in impeachment for writing or speaking, the particular words need not be specified.—*Sach. Tr.* 325—*Woodd.* 602, 605—*Lord's Jour.* 3 June, 1701—1 *Wms.* 616.

APPEARANCE.

If he appears, and the case be capital, he answers in custody, though not if the accusation be general. He is not to be committed but on special accusations. If it be for a misdemeanor only, he answers, a Lord in his place, a Commoner at the bar, and not in custody, unless, on the answer, the Lords find cause to commit him till he finds sureties to attend, and lest he should fly.—*Seld. Jud.* 98, 99. A copy of the articles is given him and a day fixed for his answer.—*T. Ray*, 1 *Rushw.* 268—*Fost.* 232—1 *Clar.*

Hist. of the Reb. 379. On a misdemeanor, his appearance may be in person, or he may answer in writing, or by attorney.—1 *Seld. Jud.* 100. The general rule on an accusation for a misdemeanor is, that in such a state of liberty or restraint as the party is when the commons complain of him, in such he is to answer.—*Seld. Jud.* 101. If previously committed by the Commons, he answers as a prisoner. But this may be called in some sort, *judicium per suorum*—*Seld. Jud.* In misdemeanors, the party has a right to counsel by the common law; but not in capital cases.—*Seld. Jud.* 102.—5.

ANSWER.

The answer need not observe great strictness of form. It may plead guilty as to part, and defend as to the residue; saving all exceptions, deny the whole, or give a particular answer to each article separately.—1 *Rush.* 274—2 *Rush.* 1374—12 *Parl. Hist.* 442—3 *Lord's Jour.* 13 Nov. 1643—2 *Woodd.* 607. But cannot plead a pardon in bar to the impeachment.—2 *Woodd.* 6—2 *St. Tr.* 735.

REPLICATION, REJOINDER, ETC.

There may be a replication, rejoinder, &c., *Seld. Jud.* 114—*Grey's Deb.* 233—*Sach. Tr.* 15—*Jour. H. of Commons*, 6 Mar. 1640, 1.

WITNESSES.

The practice is to swear the witnesses in open House, and to examine them there; or a committee may be named, who shall examine them in committee, either on interrogatories agreed or in the House, or such as the committee, in their discretion, shall command.—*Seld. Jud.* 120, 123.

JURY.

In the case of Alice Pierce, 1 *R.* 2, a jury was empannelled for her trial before a committee.—*Seld. Jud.* 123. But this was on complaint, not an impeachment by the Commons.—*Seld. Jud.* 1. It must have also been for a misdemeanor only, as the Lord Spiritual sat in the case, which they do on misdemeanors,

in capital cases.—*Seld. Jud.* 148. The judgment was a forfeiture of all her lands and goods.—*Seld. Jud.* 188. This, Seldon says, is the only jury he finds recorded in Parliament for misdemeanors, but he makes no doubt, if the delinquent doth put himself on the trial of his country, a jury ought to be empannelled; and he adds that it is not so on impeachment by the Commons; they are in *loco proprio*, and here no jury ought to be empannelled.—*Id.* 124. The Lord Berkley, 6, *E.* 3, was arraigned for the murder of, *L.* 2, on an information on the part of the King, and not on impeachment of the Commons; for then they had been *patria sua*. He waived his peerage, and was tried by a jury of Gloucestershire and Warwickshire.—*Id.* 125. In one, 1 *H.* 7, the Commons protest that they are not to be considered as parties to any judgment given or hereafter to be given in Parliament.—*Id.* 133. They have been generally, and more justly considered, as is before stated, the grand jury. For the conceit of Seldon is certainly not accurate, that they are the *patria sua* of the accused, and that the Lords do only judge, but not try. It is undeniable that they do try. For they examine witnesses as to the facts, and acquit or condemn according to their own belief of them. And Lord Hale says, “the Peers are judges of law as well as of fact.” 2 *Hale, P.* 275. Consequently of fact as well as of law.

PRESERVE OF COMMONS.

The Commons are to be present at the examination of witnesses.—*Seld. Jud.* 124. Indeed, they are to attend throughout, either as a committee of the whole House: or otherwise, at discretion, appoint managers to conduct the proofs.—*Rushw. Tr. of Jeff.* 37—*Com. Journ.* 4 Feb. 1709, 10—2 *Wood.* 614. And judgment is not to be given till they demand it.—*Seld. Jud.* 124. But they are not to be present on impeachment when the Lords confer of the answer or proofs, and determine of their judgment. Their presence, however, is necessary at the answer and judgment in cases capital—*Id.* 58, 159, as well as not capital, 162. The Lords debate the judgment among themselves. Then the case is first taken on the question of guilty or not guilty; and if they convict, the question, or particular sentence, is out of that which seemeth to be most generally agreed on.—*Seld. Jud.* 167—2 *Wood.* 612.

JUDGMENT.

Judgments in Parliament, for death, have been strictly guide *per legem terræ*, which they cannot alter; and not at all according to their discretion. They can neither admit any part of the legal judgment, nor add to it. Their sentence must be *secundum, non ultra legem*.—*Seld. Jud.* 168, 169, 170, 171. This trial, though it varies in external ceremonies, yet differs not in essentials from criminal prosecutions before inferior courts. The same rules of evidence, the same legal notions of crimes and punishments, prevail. For impeachments were not framed to alter the law, but to carry it into more effectual execution against too powerful delinquents. The judgment, therefore, is to be such as is warranted by legal principles or precedents.—6 *Sta. Tr.* 14—2 *Wood.* 611. The Chancellor gives judgments in misdemeanors; the Lord High Steward, formerly, in cases of life and death.—*Seld. Jud.* 180. But now the Steward is deemed not necessary.—*Fost.* 144.—1 *Wood.* 613. In misdemeanors, the greatest corporal punishment has been imprisonment.—*Seld. Jud.* 184. The King's assent is necessary in capital judgments, (but 2 *Wood.* 614, contra,) but not in misdemeanors.—*Seld. Jud.* 136.

CONTINUANCE.

An impeachment is not discontinued by the dissolution of Parliament; but may be resumed by the new Parliament.—*T. Rep.* 383—5 *Com. Jour.* 23 Dec. 1790.—*Lord's Jour.* May 16, 1791—*Wood.* 618.

INDEX

TO

JEFFERSON'S MANUAL.

<i>absence</i> , not allowed without leave,.....	99
provision in case of,	99
<i>address</i> , how presented,	100, 101
<i>where</i> , question discussed,	140
effect of a vote to,	141
should be two conferences before vote to,	150
<i>adjournment</i> , motion for, cannot be amended,.....	158
rules and regulations in respect to,.....	157, 158
a question is removed by,.....	139
of the session, all unfinished business falls, <i>in case of Prorogation</i>	158
of the session, modes and manner discussed,	158
to be declared by the Speaker,.....	158
for more than three days by concurrent votes,.....	158
provision for disagreement respecting,.....	158
effect of, on business pending,.....	158
<i>amendment to Bills</i> —See also <i>Bills</i> ,.....	120, 121
proceedings in relation to,.....	120, 121
how to be reported,	121
fall on recommitment,.....	121
in the third degree not admissible,	130, 150
discussion of the nature and coherence of,	129, 134
Speaker cannot refuse to receive because inconsistent,	134
may totally change the subject,....	134
if House refuse to strike out a paragraph it cannot be amended,..	135
a new bill may be engrafted on another,	134
mode of proceeding on amendments between the Houses,.....	151, 152
made in committee of the whole, falls by reference,.....	122
proposed, inconsistent with one adopted may be put,	134
may be amended, <i>prior</i> to adoption but not <i>after</i> ,	136
(proposed,) by <i>striking out</i> , and lost, the paragraphs proposed to	
be stricken out cannot be amended,	135
not identical or equivalent to one lost, may be proposed,.....	135
by insertion, how far liable to further amendment,.....	136
<i>apportionment</i> of representatives, table of,	97

<i>Appropriation, made by resolution,</i>	11
<i>Arrest, definition of privilege from,</i>	91, 92
terminates with the session,	11
<i>Assault and Affrays in the House, how settled,</i>	110
<i>Assent to bills, by the executive, regulations respecting,</i>	15
<i>Ayes and Noes, how questions are determined by,</i>	14
no member to vote if not present,	140
<i>Bills, engrossed, must not be looked into,</i>	10
to be fairly written, or speaker may refuse them,	110
amendments fall, if recommitted,	12
a particular clause may be recommitted,	12
amendments, how proceeded with,	12
amendments fall if referred to committee,	12
proceedings on second reading,	123, 12
time for attacking or opposing,	124, 14
what constitutes possession,	12
one bill may be engrafted on another,	134, 13
one House may pass with blanks and be filled in the other,	13
on third reading, forms observed,	141, 14
on third reading may be committed,	14
on third reading, amended by <i>riders</i> ,	14
on third reading, blanks filled,	14
cannot be altered after passage,	14
new, concerning their introduction,	11
to receive three readings, &c.,	11
how brought in on notice and leave,	11
forms in introducing,	12
not amended at first reading,	11
proceedings on the second reading,	116, 123, 12
how and to whom committed,	11
shall be read twice before commitment,	11
not to be referred to avowed opponents,	11
referred, may be delivered to any of the committee,	11
amendments between the Houses, mode of proceeding,	149, 15
by whom to be taken from House to House,	15
may be specially commended to notice of the other House,	15
rejected, course to be pursued,	15
if one House neglects a bill, the other may remind of it,	15
how to be enrolled, signed and presented to President,	15
amendments cannot be receded from or insisted on, by the amending House, with a further amendment,	15
amendment to an amendment has precedence over a motion to agree or disagree,	15
amendments to amendments, how far admissible,	15
proceedings upon in committee of the whole, &c.,	12
titles, when made,	14
reconsideration, when and how the question may be moved,	147, 14
reconsideration, at what time to be moved,	14
reconsideration, effect of a vote for,	14

<i>Bills</i> , (rejected) relating to their being brought in during the same session,.....	148
originating in one House, rejected in the other, may be renewed in the rejecting House,	148
expedient for remedying omissions in,	148
mode of proceeding, when founded on facts requiring explanation,.....	148
effect of a vote to insist or adhere,	150
conferences upon, at what stages, and by whom asked,.....	151
papers relating to, to be left with the conferees of the House acceding to the conference,.....	153
enrolling,	155
proceedings when disapproved,	155
not returned in ten days, to be laws, unless an adjournment intervene,.....	156
<i>Rank</i> s, longest time, largest sum first put,.....	131
bills may be passed with, and be filed in other House,	137
may be filled in engrossed bills,	142
construction of the rule of filling,	136
<i>reach of Peace</i> , mode of proceeding on charge of,.....	95
<i>ribery</i> , (Randall and Whitney's case,) breach of privilege,.....	92
<i>Business</i> , order of, in Senate,	105, 106
a settled order in its arrangement useful,	105
<i>all of the House</i> , proceedings in case of,.....	99
<i>challenge</i> , breach of privilege,	92
<i>chairman</i> , of committee elected,	101
of committee of the whole, may be elected,	102
<i>change of Vote</i> , right to,.....	147
<i> clerk</i> , puts questions before the election of Speaker,.....	100
to read standing,	123
numbers the sections,	137
may correct his errors,.....	137
<i>committees</i> , cannot inquire concerning their members,.....	101
must not sit when House is in Session,.....	101
may elect chairman,.....	101
manner of proceeding in,.....	118
cannot reconsider or alter their own votes,.....	120
how they report amendments,	120
cannot sit in the recess after Congress has expired,	159
a member <i>elect</i> , though not returned, may be appointed on,.....	93
standing,	101
forms and proceedings in,.....	101, 118
joint, how they act,	101
who shall compose,.....	117
how appointed in Senate,.....	117
time and place of meeting,.....	118
majority of, to constitute a quorum,.....	118
members of the House may be present at their sittings,.....	118
their power over a bill,	121

<i>Committees</i> , have entire control over a report recommitted,	122
dissolved by a report,	122
how revived,	122
may be discharged from instructions,	148
when they may sit during recess,	159
effect of a reference to, when a bill has been amended in committee of the whole,	122
<i>Committee of the Whole</i> , great matters usually referred to,	102
may elect their chairman,	102
Speaker may resume chair if in great disorder,	102
manner of doing business in, in Senate,	122
proceedings in,	102, 118, 122
irregularly dissolved,	103
cannot adjourn,	103
report proceedings,	103
subjects which have passed through may be referred to special committees,	122
particulars which attach to,	122
<i>Communications</i> , confidential, to be kept secret,	164
<i>Common fame</i> , a ground for proceeding,	101
<i>Conferences</i> , common to have two before vote to adhere,	151
cannot alter any thing on which the Houses have agreed,	151
discussion of the nature and occasion of,	151
report of, cannot be amended or altered,	151
papers left with conferees of House agreeing to,	151
when, by which House, and what stages to be asked,	151
<i>Co-existing questions</i> , discussed,	13
<i>Counsel</i> may be heard on private bills and law points,	10
<i>Count of the House</i> may be called,	9
(See <i>Division of the House</i> .)	
<i>Covered</i> , when members are not to be,	10
<i>Debate</i> , no one to speak impertinently, superfluously, or tediously, ..	10
not cut off, till both sides of the question be put,	13
forms and proprieties to be observed,	107, 108, 10
The Speaker not allowed to engage in, except on points of order,	10
proceedings of the House not to be censured,	10
personalities to be prohibited,	10
motives not to be arraigned,	10
violation of order in, to be suppressed by the Speaker,	109, 11
disorderly words not to be noticed until the member has finished,	1
disorderly words when taken down,	1
proceedings of the House not to be noticed in,	1
members concerned or implicated by the subject of, ought to withdraw,	1
<i>Decorum</i> , points of, (See <i>Debate</i>),	110, 1
<i>Defamatory publications</i> , breach of privilege,	1
<i>Disorder in Committee of Whole</i> , Speaker to resume chair if great, .	1

<i>Disorder</i> , members creating, proceedings,.....	110
<i>Disorderly words</i> , how and when taken down,.....	110
<i>Division of the House</i> , practice in ascertaining,.....	133
<i>of questions</i> discussed,.....	137, 138
<i>Doors</i> , rule respecting their being closed,.....	112
ought not to be shut, to be kept by persons appointed,.....	112
<i>Duel</i> , challenge to, breach of privilege,.....	92
<i>Elections</i> , time, place, and manner of holding,.....	96
of members to be judged by each House,.....	96
<i>Engrossed Bills</i> , not to be looked into,.....	107
<i>Errors</i> , cannot be corrected in committee of the whole,.....	106
various modes of correcting,.....	107
Clerk may correct his own,.....	154
<i>Equivalent questions</i> , discussed,.....	140
<i>Felony</i> , mode of proceeding on charge of,.....	94, 95
<i>Gallery</i> , clearing of,.....	112
committee of the whole cannot punish for disorder in,.....	123
<i>Hats</i> , when to be taken off,.....	112
<i>House</i> , division of, how ascertained,.....	143, 144
<i>of Representatives</i> —See <i>Representatives</i> .	
<i>Impeachment</i> , sketch of the law of Parliament respecting,.....	162
<i>Inquiry</i> , or accusation, common fame a ground for,.....	103
<i>Insist</i> , question discussed,.....	149, 150
effect of vote to,.....	150
<i>Journal</i> , shall be kept by each House,.....	156
of each House to be published,.....	156
shall show every vote,.....	156
to contain a brief statement of every petition, paper, &c., presented,.....	156
titles of bills and parts affected by amendments, to be inserted on,.....	156
what questions shall be entered on,.....	156
a record, in law,.....	157
subject to examination.....	157
direction as to making up,.....	156, 157
either House may notice or inspect journal of the other,.....	157
how it may be amended,.....	157
<i>Irreverent</i> , not to be spoken of irreverently, &c.,.....	111
<i>Largest sum</i> , question first put,.....	131
<i>Lie on the table</i> , call up at any time matters that,.....	127
<i>Longest time</i> , question first put,.....	131
<i>Majority</i> , decides on general questions,.....	147
<i>Members</i> and officers of one House not amenable to the other,.....	111
must vote when question is put,.....	146
not to vote unless present when question was put,.....	146
<i>Memorial</i> —See <i>Petition</i> .	
<i>Messages</i> cannot be received in committee,.....	102
nature of,.....	153
Executive to be made to both Houses at the same time,.....	155

<i>Messages</i> , to be received,	154
forms in receiving,	154
errors in delivery may be corrected,	154
bills not acted on, the subject of,	154
<i>Minority</i> , protected by adherence to Rules,	89
<i>Mistakes</i> —See <i>Errors</i> .	
<i>Motion</i> not to be put or debated until seconded,	114
to be put in writing if desired,	115
to be read for information,	115
to adjourn, not in order when a member has the floor,	115
privileged, what shall be,	125
removed from before House by adjournment, &c.,	126
See <i>Questions</i> .	
<i>Newspaper publications</i> , defamatory, breach of privilege,	92
<i>Officers</i> , of either House, forms of nomination or election,	99
of one House not amenable to the other,	111
<i>Onslow, Mr.</i> , his opinion of importance of rules,	89
<i>Order</i> , violated by Speaker, by not putting question,	94
“instances make” order,	106
respecting papers—See <i>Papers</i> ,	106
in debate—See <i>Debate</i> ,	107
questions of, may be adjourned,	112
decision of the Speaker, on points of, may be controlled,	112
a member may insist on the execution of a subsisting,	112
committee of the whole cannot punish breach of,	123
if points arise while question is putting, Speaker to decide promptly,	146
of <i>business</i> , property of,	105, 106
for the Senate	105
of <i>the day</i> , how and when to be called up,	113
of <i>the day</i> , may be discharged at any time,	113
cannot be moved while member is speaking,	115
take precedence of all questions,	126
of <i>the House</i> , determined with the session,	113
question of, to supersede a question depending,	131
and <i>resolution</i> , distinction between,	115
<i>special</i> , rules upon subjects of,	113, 126
<i>Opposition to bills</i> , proper time to make,	124, 143
<i>Papers and Journals</i> , not to be removed from the clerk's table,	106
rules respecting their preservation,	107
reading of, how far they may be called for,	124, 125
referred, usually read by title,	125
to be left with conferees of the House, according to conference,	152
<i>Parliament</i> , each House may adjourn independently of the other, ...	157
<i>Petition and Remonstrance</i> , distinction,	117
to be presented by a member, its form, &c.,	114
to be subscribed or written by petitioner,	117
must go to committee through the House,	101

<i>Petition and Remonstrance</i> , question as to receiving,.....	113, 114
<i>Postpone Indefinitely</i> , effect of a question to,.....	127
<i>beyond session</i> , effect of,.....	127, 128
<i>Preamble</i> , last considered,.....	119
<i>President of the Senate</i> , provided by the Constitution,.....	99
may appoint chairman,.....	102
<i>President of the Senate, pro tempore</i> , to be chosen in the absence of the Vice-President,	99
at what time his office shall determine,.....	100
of the United States, forms in presenting bills to,.....	155
<i>Previous Question</i> , its intencion and effect,.....	132
can an amendment be moved to M. Q.,.....	132
cannot be put in committee,	132
effect of,.....	127
discussed,.....	128, 129, 130
<i>Priority and Precedence</i> } of motions, discussions of,.....	126, 131
<i>Privilege of Parliament</i> has gradually increased,.....	90
<i>Privilege of members of Parliament</i> ,.....	90, 92, 95
of Senators and Representatives,	91
of Senators, constructive extent,.....	92
of the two Houses, cases of the alleged breach of,.....	92
of members commence by virtue of election,.....	93
of members must be ascertained at the peril of the party vio- lating,	94
of members, the privileges of the House,.....	94
a member cannot waive breach of,.....	94
is violated by Speaker not putting a question which is in order,.. of one House in relation to the other, or in relation to a co-ordi- nate branch of the Government,	94
breach of, party summoned or sent for,.....	95
breach of, by members, punishable by House only,.....	94, 95
breach of, by the King or Executive,.....	95
members of one House cannot be summoned by the other,.....	104
neither House can exercise authority over members or officers of the other,.....	111
of a member where he is charged or interested, &c.,.....	111
question of, takes precedence of all,.....	131
<i>Privileged Questions</i> —See <i>Questions</i> .	
<i>Qualification of Senators</i> ,	96
<i>Quarrel</i> , in committee, must be settled in House,	110
members must declare they will not prosecute,	110
question of privilege arising from, has precedence,.....	131
<i>Questions</i> , general rule for putting,.....	125, 126
the propriety of certain considered,.....	126
removed from before House by adjournment,	139
may be debated between the count of affirmative and nega- tive,.....	141
manner of putting,.....	143

<i>Questions</i> , must speak or move about while putting,.....	145
must be decided promptly, if any difficulty arise,.....	146
one House cannot question the other,.....	154
<i>privileged</i> , what shall be,.....	125, 131
in filling blanks,.....	131
in reference to committees,.....	330
in amending amendments, and agree or disagree,.....	151
motion to amend has precedence over motion to strike out,.....	131
<i>of order</i> , (incidental,) how far it shall supersede any other,.....	131
<i>division of</i> , how made,.....	137
what are divisible,.....	138
when divided, each point open to debate and amendment,.....	138
(<i>co-existing</i>), what suspends, and what removes from the House, an existing question,.....	139
<i>equivalent</i> , what is considered,.....	140
determined by ayes and noes,.....	140, 141
to be resumed in <i>statu quo</i> , when suspended by the want of a quorum,.....	140
<i>previous</i> —See <i>Previous Questions</i> .	
<i>Quorum</i> , only shall do business,.....	98
what number shall be a,.....	98
how attendance of may be compelled,.....	99
any member may desire a count for the purpose of ascertaining,.....	98
not present suspend the question,.....	98, 147
<i>Randall and Whitney</i> , reference to case, breach of privilege,.....	92
<i>Reading of Papers</i> , right to require,.....	124
question on, first put,.....	132
<i>a speech</i> , is not a right,.....	125
<i>a report</i> of one House not of right in the other House,.....	125
<i>Recede</i> , question discussed,.....	150
effect of a vote to,.....	150
<i>Recommitment</i> , effect of,.....	130
<i>Reconsideration</i> of bills, orders, instructions, &c.,.....	147, 148
of questions requiring two-thirds, by whom may be moved,.....	161
<i>Remonstrance and Petition</i> , distinction,.....	111
<i>Report of Committee</i> , how to proceed in House,.....	120
of one House, not to be read in the other,.....	120
<i>Representatives</i> , apportionment of, since 1789,.....	9
qualifications of,.....	9
<i>House of</i> , whom composed,.....	9
shall choose their Speaker and other officers,.....	9
powers of, in relation to the rules and the conduct of its members,.....	10
<i>Resolution, and Order</i> , distinction,.....	11
to pay money, in order,.....	11
when to be presented for approval,.....	15

iders, amend engrossed bills by,.....	142
ules, in adherence to, important,	89
ules and Orders of each House, to what cases they shall apply,....	113
ctions, numbered by clerk,.....	137
enate, of whom composed and how classed,.....	96
the Vice-President to be the President,	99
shall choose their officers, &c.,.....	99
power of, in relation to rules, and the conduct of members,.....	106
equal division, to be determined by the vote of the Vice-Presi- dent,	145
adjournment of.—See <i>Adjournment</i> ,	157
session of, what constitutes,	158
ssion, what constitutes,	158
peaker, manner of choosing,	100
absence of, from sickness, another chosen,	100
violates order by not putting question,.....	94
Clerk puts question, before election of,	100
may be removed at will of the House,.....	100
not to speak unless to order,.....	108
reads sitting, rises to put question,	123
cannot refuse an amendment, inconsistent,	134
to decide point of order that arises in putting question, promptly, and may ask advice of old members,	146
pecial Orders—See <i>Orders</i> .	
peech, cannot be read of right,.....	125
rike out, paragraph may be perfected before question to,.....	135
rike out and insert, discussed,	136, 137
m, largest first put,	131
llers, to count sides of questions,.....	145
their errors rectified,.....	145
me, longest first put,.....	131
tle, on the back,.....	124
when to be made or amended,.....	147
ansposing of sections, rule respecting,..	137
reason, mode of proceeding on charge of,.....	94
eaties may be made by the President and Senate,.....	160
shall be kept secret until injunction removed.....	160
are legislative acts,.....	160
extent of power to make,	160
may be rescinded by an act of the Legislature,	161
paper to be communicated with.....	161
ratified by nominal call,.....	161
read for information the day received,.....	161
read for consideration on subsequent day,.....	161
proceedings upon,.....	161
reconsideration of votes upon, may be moved by one of the side prevailing,.....	161
te, cannot till sworn,	97
every member must,	146

<i>Vote</i> , must not vote if not present,.....	140
change of,	141
<i>Warm words</i> or quarrel, adjustment of,.....	102, 109, 13
<i>Whitney and Randall</i> , bribery case, reference to,.....	9
<i>Withdraw</i> , members cannot, when question is putting,.....	14
<i>motions</i> , rule of Parliament,	13
<i>Witnesses</i> , how summoned, examined, &c.,	10
<i>Yeas and Nays</i> , may be required by one-fifth,	14
to be taken alphabetically,.....	14
all present shall vote unless excused,	14
when called and decision announced, no member allowed to vote,	14
how questions are determined by,.....	14
no member to vote unless present,	14

A LIST
OF THE
COUNTIES, TOWNS, CITIES AND WARDS
IN THE
STATE OF NEW-YORK,
WITH THE
CENSUS FOR 1830, 1835, 1840, 1845 & 1850.

The Towns for which the Census of 1830, 1835, 1840, and 1845 are not given,
were erected since those years respectively.]

COUNTY OF ALBANY.

TOWNS.	POPULATION.				
	1830.	1835.	1840.	1845.	1850.
Albany City,.....	24,238	28,109	.....	.....	.....
1st ward,	9,777	3,712	6,177
2d ward,	6,951	3,676	4,001
3d ward,	4,137	5,053	4,617
4th ward,	7,232	4,759	4,758
5th ward,	5,666	3,129	2,929
6th ward,	3,661	3,798
7th ward,	3,532	5,244
8th ward,	4,001	6,269
9th ward,	6,204	6,332
10th ward,	4,412	6,638

50,763

TOWNS.	POPULATION.				
	1830.	1835.	1840.	1845.	1850.
Bern,	3,605	3,596	3,704	3,667	3,44
Bethlehem,	6,092	3,013	3,225	3,315	4,10
Coeymans,	2,123	2,957	3,107	2,978	3,05
Guilderland,	2,742	2,803	2,790	2,995	3,27
Knox,	2,186	2,262	2,143	2,161	2,02
New-Scotland, .....	.....	3,030	2,914	3,288	3,45
Rensselaerville,	3,689	3,507	3,712	3,589	3,62
Watervliet,	4,965	6,961	10,146	11,209	16,67
Westerlo,	3,320	3,074	3,096	2,927	2,86
9 Towns, 10 Wards,	53,560	59,762	68,536	77,268	93,27

COUNTY OF ALLEGANY.

Alfred,	1,416	1,903	1,637	1,625	2,67
Allen,	898	1,089	870	906	92
Almond,	1,804	2,059	1,434	1,735	1,91
Amity,	872	1,280	1,356	1,485	1,79
Andover,	596	708	864	1,070	1,47
Angelica,	998	1,502	1,261	1,329	1,59
Belfast,	743	1,035	1,648	1,417	1,67
Birdsall,	543	573	328	475	5
Bolivar,	449	752	408	517	7
Burns,	702	936	847	924	9
Caneadea,	782	1,046	1,647	1,167	1,4
Centerville,	1,195	1,426	1,504	1,436	1,4
Clarksville, .....	.....	252	326	443	6
Cuba,	1,059	1,478	1,761	1,585	2,2
Friendship,	1,502	1,764	1,230	1,401	1,6
Genesee,	219	470	569	659	6
Granger, .....	.....	.....	1,064	1,178	1,8
Grove,	1,388	1,663	625	843	1,1
Hume,	951	1,523	2,305	1,980	2,1
Independence,	877	1,189	1,398	1,679	1,7
New-Hudson,	655	1,065	1,488	1,290	1,4
Ossian,	812	940	945	953	1,4
Rushford,	1,115	1,520	1,502	1,769	1,4
Scio,	602	2,122	1,150	1,356	1,4

TOWNS.

POPULATION.

	1830.	1835.	1840.	1845.	1850.
West Almond, .....	.....	.....	810	875	976
Willing, .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wirt, .....	.....	.....	1,208	1,305	1,544
7 Towns,.....Total,	20,178	28,295	30,185	31,402	37,828

COUNTY OF BROOME.

Arker, .....	.....	1,150	1,258	1,379	1,456
Chenango,	3,716	5,441	5,475	6,602	8,734
Colesville,	2,389	2,230	2,517	2,829	3,061
Franklin,	908	1,142	1,471	1,869	2,232
Isle,	4,393	1,413	1,558	1,657	1,680
Maine, .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,843
Antioke, .....	.....	295	418	479	576
Conford,	931	1,143	1,172	1,618	2,508
Triangle, .....	.....	1,669	1,692	1,749	1,728
Union,	2,122	2,415	3,166	3,519	2,143
Westal,	948	1,124	1,253	1,017	2,054
Windsor,	2,175	2,168	2,368	2,408	2,645
Towns,.....Total,	17,582	20,198	22,348	25,808	30,660

COUNTY OF CATTARAUGUS.

Legany, .....	.....	809	511	621	1,037
Whford,	631	1,201	1,462	1,376	1,658
Wroolton, .....	.....	.....	.....	193	515
Old-Spring, .....	.....	.....	673	602	591
Wnewango,	1,712	1,166	1,317	1,224	1,408
Wyton, .....	.....	1,114	922	1,007	1,448
Wicottville,	626	941	1,088	1,211	1,726
Wrmersville,	1,005	1,164	1,294	1,462	1,554
Wanklinville,	903	1,330	1,276	1,439	1,706
Wedom,	1,505	1,825	1,831	1,478	1,652
Wheat-Valley,	647	611	843	756	1,638
Wnsdale,	919	1,543	2,937	1,910	1,302
Wmphrey, .....	.....	.....	459	591	824
Wlon, .....	.....	1,139	1,325	1,194	1,340

TOWNS.	POPULATION.				
	1830.	1835.	1840.	1845.	1850.
Little Valley,.....	336	610	671	780	1,38
Lyndon,.....	271	539	628	819	1,09
Machias,	737	1,025	1,085	1,243	1,3-
Mansfield,				962	1,0-
Napoli,.....	852	1,379	1,142	1,119	1,2-
New-Albion,	380	848	1,033	1,199	1,6-
Olean,	561	830	638	550	8-
Otto,	1,224	1,731	2,125	1,110	2,2
Perrysburgh,	2,440	1,549	1,676	1,642	1,8
Persia,		898	870	1,086	1,9
Portville,.....			462	585	7
Randolph,	776	938	1,283	1,300	1,6
Rice,.....					9
South-Valley,					5
Yorkshire,.....	823	1,066	1,292	1,740	2,0
29 Towns .....Total,	15,726	24,986	28,803	30,169	38,9

COUNTY OF CAYUGA.

Auburn City, 4 wards,..	4,486	5,368	5,626	6,171	9,5
Aurelius,	2,768	2,771	2,644	2,504	2,8
Brutus,	1,827	1,991	2,045	3,263	3,0
Cato,	1,781	2,214	2,380	2,312	2,9
Conquest,	1,507	1,782	1,911	1,921	1,8
Fleming,	1,461	2,363	1,330	1,187	1,
Genoa,	2,768	2,721	2,591	2,426	2,4
Ira,.....	2,198	2,187	2,282	1,121	2,
Ledyard,	2,427	2,373	2,143	2,095	2,0
Locke,	3,310	1,752	1,654	1,528	1,
Mentz,	4,144	3,986	4,215	4,288	5,
Moravia,		1,756	2,010	1,785	1,
Niles,		2,197	2,234	2,153	2,
Owasco,	1,350	1,278	2,331	1,277	1,
Scipio,	2,691	2,523	2,655	2,136	2,
Sempronius,	4,705	1,280	1,304	1,314	1,3
Sennett,	2,297	2,069	2,060	2,033	2,7
Springport,	1,528	1,829	1,891	1,832	2,1

TOWNS.

POPULATION.

	1830.	1835.	1840.	1845.	1850.
terling,	1,436	2,001	2,536	2,732	2,808
ummer-Hill, .....	.....	1,432	1,446	1,324	1,251
enice,	2,445	2,238	2,105	2,000	2,028
ictory,	1,819	2,091	2,371	2,261	2,299
2 Towns, 4 Wards, Total,	47,947	49,202	50,364	49,663	55,459

COUNTY OF CHAUTAUQUE.

rkwright,	926	1,293	1,418	1,295	1,283
usti,	1,680	2,079	1,749	1,923	1,991
arroll,	1,015	1,414	1,632	1,725	1,835
harlotte,	886	1,208	1,428	1,428	1,718
hautauque,	2,432	3,119	2,980	2,809	2,622
erry-Creek,	574	933	1,141	1,100	1,311
ymmer,	567	843	800	979	1,127
lery,	2,001	2,396	2,252	2,134	2,104
licott,	2,101	1,355	2,568	3,176	3,523
lington,	1,279	1,773	1,709	1,832	2,001
ench Creek,	420	553	621	647	725
erry,	1,110	1,339	1,246	1,344	1,332
anover,	2,614	3,520	3,998	3,718	5,144
armony,	1,988	2,915	3,333	3,431	3,749
na,	1,388	798	870	882	996
land, .....	.....	916	1,082	1,015	1,174
mfret,	3,386	4,041	4,566	4,286	4,493
rtland,	1,771	2,181	2,136	1,966	1,905
oley,	1,647	2,023	2,197	1,938	1,732
Seridan,	1,666	1,919	1,883	1,592	2,172
Serman, .....	.....	830	1,100	1,131	1,292
Sekton,	1,604	1,943	2,078	1,780	1,642
Vlenova,	1,126	1,453	1,655	1,531	1,536
Vstfield,	2,476	3,036	3,199	2,836	3,100
2 Towns,	Total,	34,657	44,869	47,641	46,548
					50,507

COUNTY OF CHEMUNG.

TOWNS.	POPULATION.				
	1830.	1835.	1840.	1845.	1850.
Bigflats,	1,149	1,238	1,375	1,421	1,70
Catharines,	2,064	2,261	2,424	2,611	3,07
Catlin,	2,015	2,356	1,119	1,247	1,47
Cayuta,	642	765	835	1,001	1,03
Chemung,	1,462	2,231	1,377	2,575	2,67
Dix, .....	.....	.....	1,990	2,335	2,95
Elmira,	2,962	3,879	4,791	5,898	8,10
Erin,	976	1,099	1,441	1,581	1,88
Southport,	1,454	1,711	2,100	2,539	3,18
Veteran,	1,616	1,925	2,278	2,481	2,69
10 Towns, .....Total,	14,340	17,465	20,731	23,689	28,7

COUNTY OF CHENANGO.

Bainbridge,	3,040	3,010	3,324	3,081	3,3
Columbus,	1,744	1,656	1,561	1,461	1,3
Coventry,	1,576	1,603	1,681	1,795	1,6
German,	884	886	975	947	9
Greene,	2,962	4,096	3,452	3,965	3,7
Guilford,	2,634	2,703	2,828	2,787	2,6
Lincklaen,	1,425	1,014	1,249	1,172	1,1
Macdonough,	1,232	1,425	1,369	1,514	1,5
New-Berlin,	2,643	2,967	3,086	2,704	2,5
North-Norwich, .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,1
Norwich,	3,774	3,807	4,146	4,269	3,0
Otselic,	1,238	1,439	1,621	1,483	1,8
Oxford,	2,947	3,765	3,177	3,059	3,5
Pharsalia,	987	1,170	1,213	1,209	1,3
Pitcher,	1,214	1,533	1,562	1,501	1,5
Plymouth,	1,591	1,563	1,625	1,476	1,4
Preston,	1,213	1,126	1,117	1,059	1,0
Sherburne,	2,574	3,108	2,791	2,680	2,6
Smithville,	1,819	1,885	1,762	1,794	1,7
Smyrna,	1,897	2,026	2,240	1,944	1,9
20 Towns, .....Total,	33,404	40,762	40,779	39,900	40,1

COUNTY OF CLINTON.

TOWNS.

POPULATION.

	1830.	1835.	1840.	1845.	1850.
Au Sable,			3,229	3,976	4,491
Beekmantown,	2,391	2,263	2,763	3,078	3,384
Black-Brook,			1,054	1,598	2,525
Champlain,	2,456	2,691	3,633	4,050	5,067
Chazy,	3,097	3,023	3,592	3,571	4,324
Clinton,				833	1,437
Ellinburgh,		645	1,164	902	1,504
Mooers,	1,222	1,137	1,701	2,297	3,365
Peru,	4,949	5,795	3,183	3,273	3,640
Plattsburgh,	4,913	4,226	6,397	6,095	5,618
Paranac,	316	761	1,464	1,695	2,582
Schuyler's Falls,					2,110
2 Towns,.....Total,	19,344	20,742	28,180	31,278	40,047

COUNTY OF COLUMBIA.

Ancram,	1,533	1,617	1,769	1,705	1,568
Austerlitz,	2,345	2,092	2,090	1,812	1,873
Canaan,	2,064	2,042	1,957	1,973	1,941
Chatham,	3,038	3,469	3,660	3,570	3,839
Claverack,	3,538	2,840	3,053	2,934	3,208
Columbia,	1,203	1,166	1,231	1,131	1,130
Copake,	1,675	1,616	1,505	1,607	1,652
Catskill,	1,588	1,655	1,645	1,676	1,586
German town,	967	979	968	991	1,023
Glensburgh,	2,790	2,375	2,557	2,417	2,293
Greenport,			1,158	1,182	1,300
Hillsdale,	2,446	1,266	3,470	2,374	2,123
Judson city,	5,392	5,531			
1st ward,			2,854	2,640	} 6,289
2d ward,			2,817	3,071	
Kinderhook,	2,706	2,831	3,512	3,679	3,972
Livingston,	2,087	2,106	2,190	2,083	2,020
New Lebanon,	2,695	3,713	2,534	2,282	2,300
Stockport,		2,023	1,814	1,661	1,655

TOWNS.	POPULATION.				
	1830.	1835.	1840.	1845.	1850.
Stuyvesant,	2,331	1,736	1,779	1,718	1,766
Taghkanick,	1,650	1,589	1,674	1,424	1,540
19 Towns 2 W'ds, Total,	39,952	40,746	44,237	41,476	43,078

COUNTY OF CORTLAND.

Cincinnatus,	1,308	1,180	1,301	1,195	1,200
Cortlandville,	3,573	3,715	3,799	4,111	4,203
Freetown,	1,051	962	948	925	1,031
Harford, .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	941
Homer,	3,306	3,584	3,572	3,602	3,830
Lapeer, .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	821
Marathon,	895	986	1,063	1,080	1,141
Preble,	1,435	1,408	1,247	1,325	1,311
Scott,	1,452	1,504	1,332	1,368	1,290
Solon,	2,033	2,103	2,311	2,426	1,151
Taylor, .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,231
Truxton,	3,888	3,712	3,658	3,587	3,621
Virgil,	3,912	4,291	4,501	4,541	2,411
Willet,	840	723	872	921	921
14 Towns,.....Total,	23,693	24,168	24,605	25,081	25,141

COUNTY OF DELAWARE.

Andes,	1,859	2,109	2,176	2,440	2,671
Bovina,	1,346	1,415	1,403	1,436	1,311
Colchester,	1,424	1,516	1,567	1,858	2,181
Davenport,	1,780	2,052	2,054	2,143	2,301
Delhi,	2,116	2,363	2,555	2,665	2,901
Franklin,	2,775	2,951	3,024	3,007	3,081
Hamden,	1,210	1,349	1,469	1,767	1,911
Hancock,	766	895	1,027	1,208	1,791
Harpersfield,	1,936	1,741	1,696	1,569	1,601
Kortright,	2,873	2,531	2,442	2,211	2,181
Masonville,	1,145	1,278	1,420	1,383	1,581
Meredith,	1,655	1,603	1,640	1,678	1,681
Middletown,	2,383	1,487	2,608	2,695	3,001

TOWNS.

POPULATION.

	1830.	1835.	1840.	1845.	1850.
Roxbury,.....	2,214	2,856	3,004	3,121	2,853
Sidney,.....	1,410	1,597	1,720	1,759	1,807
Stamford,.....	1,597	1,747	1,681	1,715	1,708
Tompkins,	1,774	1,951	2,032	2,261	3,022
Walton,	1,672	1,754	1,844	2,074	2,271
8 Towns,.....Total,	32,933	34,192	35,364	36,990	39,825

COUNTY OF DUTCHESS.

Amenia,.....	2,387	2,138	1,179	2,076	2,229
Beekman,	1,584	1,447	1,400	1,432	1,386
Clinton,	2,130	1,919	1,830	1,816	1,795
Dover,	2,198	1,981	1,999	1,944	2,147
East Fishkill, .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,610
Fishkill,.....	2,292	9,623	10,436	10,651	9,240
Hyde-Park,.....	2,554	2,368	2,364	2,477	2,425
La Grange,	2,044	2,928	1,851	1,384	1,941
Milan,	1,886	1,813	1,726	1,744	1,764
Northeast,.....	1,689	1,495	1,381	1,436	1,555
Pawling,	1,705	1,565	1,571	1,626	1,720
Pine-Plains,.....	1,503	1,355	1,324	1,499	1,416
Pleasant Valley,.....	2,419	2,246	2,219	2,142	2,226
Poughkeepsie,.....	7,222	8,529	10,006	11,791	13,944
Redhook,.....	2,983	2,824	2,833	3,085	3,263
Rhinebeck,	2,938	2,624	2,759	2,989	2,816
Stamford,	3,521	2,358	2,278	2,301	2,158
Union-Vale,	1,833	1,596	1,499	1,484	1,552
Washington,	3,038	2,891	2,833	2,797	2,805
9 Towns,.....Total,	50,926	50,704	52,488	55,124	58,992

COUNTY OF ERIE.

Albion,	1,257	1,069	1,984	2,187	2,520
Amherst,	2,489	4,379	2,440	3,133	4,153
Aurora,	2,421	2,967	2,909	3,010	3,435
Black-Rock, .....	.....	.....	3,605	3,883	7,508
Boston,	1,520	1,825	1,746	1,779	1,872

TOWNS.	POPULATION.				
	1830.	1835.	1840.	1845.	1850.
Brandt,			1,068	987	1,028
Buffalo city,	8,653	15,661	.....	.....	.....
1st ward,			3,548	7,107	7,344
2d ward,			2,587	5,877	8,529
3d ward,			1,836	3,511	5,075
4th ward,			5,228	9,061	15,706
5th ward,			3,942	4,217	5,607
Chickawago,			1,137	2,029	3,045
Clarence,	3,353	2,229	2,271	2,497	2,727
Colden,	464	788	1,085	1,086	1,344
Collins,	2,120	4,025	4,277	3,969	4,000
Concord,	1,294	2,658	3,004	3,132	3,244
East Hamburg, .....			.....	.....	.....
Eden,	1,066	2,093	1,172	2,213	2,494
Evans,	1,185	2,638	1,822	1,859	2,184
Hamburg,	3,348	4,126	3,734	4,252	5,214
Holland,	1,070	1,666	2,242	1,355	1,314
Lancaster,		2,009	2,083	2,730	3,794
Newstead,	1,926	2,383	2,653	2,610	2,894
Sardinia,	1,414	1,633	1,741	1,600	1,764
Tonawanda,			1,250	1,634	2,074
Wales,	1,500	1,984	1,987	1,910	2,124
West Seneca, .....			.....	.....	.....
22 Towns 5 Wd's, Total,	35,710	57,594	62,251	78,635	101,094

COUNTY OF ESSEX.

Chesterfield,	1,671	2,083	2,697	3,022	4,174
Crownpoint,	2,041	2,189	2,212	2,261	2,374
Elizabethtown,	1,015	856	1,061	1,194	1,674
Essex,	1,543	1,529	1,681	1,720	2,374
Jay,	1,729	1,732	2,260	2,431	2,674
Keene,	287	700	730	809	774
Lewis,	1,305	1,358	1,500	1,681	2,074
Minerva,	358	335	455	496	574
Moriah,	2,742	2,293	2,595	2,807	3,074
Newcomb,	62	46	74	126	274

TOWNS.

POPULATION.

	1830.	1835.	1840.	1845.	1850.
North Elba,					210
North Hudson,					561
St. Armand,				129	210
Schroon,	1,614	1,723	1,660	1,705	2,031
Ticonderoga,	1,996	2,080	2,168	2,309	2,669
Westport,	1,513	1,724	1,932	2,094	2,352
Willsborough,	1,316	1,253	1,667	1,424	1,932
Wilmington,	695	798	928	894	1,176
18 Towns, .....Total,	19,386	20,699	23,620	25,102	31,148

COUNTY OF FRANKLIN.

Bangor,	1,976	1,035	1,218	1,606	2,160
Belmont,		382	470	501	660
Bombay,		1,357	1,446	1,667	1,963
Brandon,	316	418	536	578	590
Burke,				1,285	2,477
Chateaugay,	2,016	2,029	2,820	1,952	3,728
Constable,	693	724	1,121	1,177	1,447
Dickinson,	446	597	1,005	1,074	1,119
Duane,	247	237	324	177	222
Fort Covington,	2,901	1,665	2,098	2,369	2,641
Franklin,			192	361	724
Harrietstown,				129	181
Malone,	2,207	2,589	3,229	3,634	4,549
Moir,	791	798	964	1,013	1,340
Westville,	619	661	1,033	1,159	1,301
5 Towns, .....Total,	11,312	12,501	16,450	18,692	25,102

COUNTY OF FULTON.

Bleecker,			346	267	511
Broadalbin,	2,657	2,721	2,728	2,358	2,474
Caroga,				342	589
Catharine,	1,818	2,146	2,009	2,085	2,080
Johnstown,	7,700	7,557	5,408	5,408	6,131
Mayfield,	2,614	2,908	2,615	2,397	2,429

TOWNS.	POPULATION.				
	1830.	1835.	1840.	1845.	1850.
Northampton,	1,392	1,369	1,526	1,377	1,701
Oppenheim,	3,660	3,927	2,169	2,388	2,315
Perth, .....	.....	.....	737	1,214	1,140
Stratford,	552	637	500	743	801
10 Towns, .....Total,	20,393	21,265	18,038	18,579	20,171

COUNTY OF GENESEE.

Alabama,	783	1,638	1,798	1,800	2,054
Alexander,	2,331	2,487	2,241	1,994	1,927
Batavia,	4,271	4,430	4,219	4,384	4,461
Bergen,	1,508	1,519	1,835	1,822	1,897
Bethany,	2,374	2,532	2,288	2,051	1,904
Byron,	1,939	1,953	1,908	1,807	1,566
Darien, .....	.....	1,621	2,406	2,212	2,086
Elba,	2,679	3,134	3,161	1,950	1,772
Le Roy,	3,909	4,239	4,335	3,352	3,472
Oakfield, .....	.....	.....	.....	1,360	1,457
Pavilion, .....	.....	.....	.....	1,834	1,640
Pembroke,	3,831	2,029	1,970	2,140	2,279
Stafford,	2,367	2,563	2,560	2,139	1,973
13 Towns, .....Total,	25,992	29,145	28,721	28,845	28,488

COUNTY OF GREENE.

Ashland, .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,290
Athens,	2,425	2,673	2,387	2,593	2,986
Cairo,	2,912	2,681	2,862	2,812	2,831
Catskill,	4,861	5,179	5,339	5,458	5,454
Coxsackie,	3,373	3,364	3,539	3,799	3,747
Durham,	3,039	2,954	2,813	2,613	2,600
Greenville,	2,565	2,313	2,238	2,261	2,241
Halcott, .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hunter,	1,960	2,024	2,019	2,433	1,841
Jewet, .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,451
Lexington,	2,548	2,598	2,813	2,902	2,261
New-Baltimore,	2,370	2,395	2,206	2,347	2,381

TOWNS.

POPULATION.

	1830.	1835.	1840.	1845.	1850.
Wattsville,		1,469	1,613	2,069	1,989
Windham,	3,472	2,243	2,417	2,670	2,048
4 Towns, .....Total,	29,525	30,173	30,446	31,957	33,126

COUNTY OF HAMILTON.

Wattsville,			209	114	108
Windham,			98	95	101
Wattsville,	718	768	711	648	789
Wattsville-Pleasant,	266	336	296	296	305
Wattsville-Lake,			59	72	111
Wattsville-Storehouse,		119	169	211	342
Wattsville-Cells,	340	431	365	446	532
Towns, .....Total,	1,324	1,644	1,907	1,382	2,188

COUNTY OF HERKIMER.

Columbia,	2,181	1,983	2,130	1,126	2,001
Canube,	1,723	1,651	1,960	1,693	1,730
Wattsville,	2,265	2,062	1,836	1,663	1,646
Frankfort,	5,620	2,670	3,096	3,082	3,023
Germanflats,	2,466	2,715	3,245	3,237	3,578
Herkimer,	2,486	2,710	2,369	2,379	2,600
Wattsville-Field,	1,750	1,620	1,672	1,677	1,676
Wattsville-Falls,	2,539	3,147	3,881	4,244	4,855
Canheim,	1,937	2,095	2,095	1,872	1,902
Wattsville-Port,	1,863	1,955	2,020	2,112	2,126
Wattsville-Way,	1,152	1,131	1,046	1,079	1,052
Wattsville-Oio,	713	698	692	763	1,051
Wattsville-ssia,	2,458	2,313	2,198	2,439	2,349
Wattsville-lisbury,	1,999	1,974	1,859	1,860	2,035
Wattsville-huyler,	2,074	2,153	1,798	1,824	1,696
Wattsville-ark,	1,782	1,581	1,766	1,775	1,576
Wattsville-arren,	2,084	2,004	2,003	1,952	1,756
Wattsville-illmurt,			60	89	112
Wattsville-infield,	1,778	1,739	1,652	1,559	1,481
Towns, .....Total,	35,869	36,201	37,378	37,424	38,245

COUNTY OF JEFFERSON.

TOWNS.	POPULATION.				
	1830.	1835.	1840.	1845.	1850.
Adams,	2,995	2,970	2,941	3,055	3,106
Alexandria,	1,523	2,701	3,472	2,711	3, 78
Antwerp,	2,412	2,614	3,108	3,380	3,66
Brownville,	2,938	2,890	2,972	4,380	4,28
Cape Vincent, .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,04
Champion,	2,342	2,490	2,206	2,146	2,08
Clayton, .....	.....	3,344	4,042	4,682	4,19
Ellisburgh,	5,292	5,029	5,356	5,531	5,52
Henderson,	2,428	2,270	2,478	2,345	2,23
Hounsfield,	3,415	3,558	4,143	3,917	4,13
Le Ray,	3,430	3,668	3,722	3,853	3,65
Lorraine,	1,727	1,615	1,721	1,640	1,51
Lyme,	2,872	3,816	5,467	6,018	2,91
Orleans,	3,101	2,044	3,000	3,047	3,26
Pamelia,	2,563	2,322	2,119	2,254	2,52
Philadelphia,	1,167	1,616	1,888	1,942	1,91
Rodman,	1,901	1,689	1,703	1,694	1,78
Rutland,	2,339	2,111	2,082	2,148	2,26
Theresa, .....	.....	.....	.....	2,109	2,34
Watertown,	4,786	4,279	5,025	5,433	7,20
Wilna,	1,602	2,053	2,583	2,714	2,99
Worth, .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3:
22 Towns, .....Total,	48,515	53,088	61,028	64,999	68,14

COUNTY OF KINGS.

Brooklyn city,	15,395	24,529	.....	.....	.....
1st ward, .....	.....	.....	2,148	4,622	6,00
2d ward, .....	.....	.....	5,447	5,903	9,8
3d ward, .....	.....	.....	3,834	5,936	8,7
4th ward, .....	.....	.....	5,827	8,819	11,0
5th ward, .....	.....	.....	7,415	9,419	13,6
6th ward, .....	.....	.....	4,043	10,615	11,5
7th ward, .....	.....	.....	4,521	9,958	6,3
8th ward, .....	.....	.....	944	1,369	2,5
9th ward, .....	.....	.....	1,054	1,897	3,5

TOWNS.

POPULATION.

	1830.	1835.	1840.	1845.	1850.
10th ward,					11,782
11th ward,					12,421
Bushwick,	1,620	3,325	1,291	1,857	3,739
Flatbush,	1,143	1,537	2,099	2,225	3,176
Flatlands,	596	674	810	936	1,155
Gravesend,	565	695	799	898	1,064
New-Lots,					
New-Utrecht,	1,217	1,287	1,283	1,863	2,129
Williamsburgh city, 3 w'ds.			5,094	11,338	30,780
Towns 2 cities...Total,	20,537	32,057	47,613	78,691	138,881

COUNTY OF LEWIS.

Brookhagan,				1,014	1,135
Denmark,	2,270	2,522	2,398	2,551	2,824
Hempstead,	309	449	883	793	970
Levick,	662	538	592	880	1,074
Marshallburgh,	712	803	850	986	1,367
High-Market,					
Lewis,					
Brooklyn,	1,502	1,687	2,438	1,941	2,253
Brookville,	2,334	2,097	2,047	2,167	2,377
Brookartinsburgh,	2,382	2,288	2,281	2,408	2,677
Brookontague,					
Brookew-Bremen,					1,510
Brookceola,				213	412
Brookneckney,	783	796	907	996	1,208
Brookarin,	1,561	1,907	1,705	1,882	1,826
Brookatson, ..	909	1,163	1,707	2,763	1,138
Brookest-Turin,	1,534	1,843	2,042	1,624	3,793
Towns,	14,958	16,093	17,849	20,218	24,564

COUNTY OF LIVINGSTON.

Brookon,	2,362	2,754	2,998	2,450	2,809
Brookledonia,	1,618	1,677	1,985	1,750	1,804
Brooknesus,	1,690	1,690	1,654	1,579	1,418

TOWNS.	POPULATION.				
	1830.	1835.	1840.	1845.	1850.
Geneseo,	2,674	2,714	1,892	2,613	2,958
Groveland,	1,703	1,715	1,993	1,759	1,724
Leicester,	2,042	2,135	2,419	2,287	2,145
Lima,	1,764	2,227	2,186	1,158	2,431
Livonia,	2,665	2,659	2,719	2,695	2,627
Mount-Morris,	2,534	2,499	2,547	4,293	4,531
North-Dansville, .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,371
Nunda,	1,291	2,031	2,614	2,528	3,121
Portage, .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,471
Sparta,	3,777	4,507	5,811	5,944	1,371
Springwater,	2,253	2,567	2,832	2,761	2,671
West-Sparta, .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,611
York,	2,636	3,943	3,644	2,896	2,781
16 Towns,.....Total,	29,010	33,118	35,324	35,721	40,871

COUNTY OF MADISON.

Brookfield,	4,367	3,950	3,695	3,623	3,581
Cazenovia,	4,344	4,647	4,153	4,675	4,811
De Ruyter,	1,447	1,562	1,799	1,829	1,981
Eaton,	3,558	3,758	3,408	3,444	3,941
Fenner,	2,017	1,972	1,997	1,833	1,691
Georgetown,	1,084	1,177	1,130	1,386	1,411
Hamilton,	3,220	4,022	3,738	3,878	3,591
Lebanon,	2,249	3,337	1,794	1,867	1,701
Lenox,	5,039	5,314	5,441	5,931	7,501
Madison,	2,544	3,655	2,844	2,313	2,401
Nelson,	2,445	2,231	2,100	1,976	1,901
Smithfield,	2,636	2,750	1,699	1,629	1,601
Stockbridge, .....	.....	.....	2,344	2,215	2,001
Sullivan,	4,077	4,366	4,390	4,388	4,701
14 Towns,.....Total,	39,037	41,741	40,032	40,987	43,001

COUNTY OF MONROE.

TOWNS.	POPULATION.				
	1830.	1835.	1840.	1845.	1850.
righton,	6,238	2,883	2,337	2,290	3,117
hili,	2,010	1,951	1,174	2,043	2,247
larkson,	3,251	3,836	3,486	4,007	4,556
ates,	7,772	1,447	1,728	1,822	2,005
reece,	2,574	3,265	3,669	3,818	4,219
enrietta,	2,310	2,215	2,085	2,219	2,513
ondequoit, .....	.....	.....	1,252	1,461	2,397
endon,	3,057	3,404	3,435	3,243	3,353
gden,	2,401	2,434	2,403	2,560	2,598
arma,	2,639	2,995	2,651	2,740	2,946
enfield,	4,477	4,905	2,842	2,937	3,185
errington,	2,106	2,203	2,513	2,636	2,891
ittsford,	1,832	1,969	1,983	1,860	2,061
iga,	1,917	1,909	1,983	1,985	2,159
ochester city, .....	.....	14,404	.....	.....	.....
1st ward, .....	.....	.....	2,824	3,002	3,053
2d ward, .....	.....	.....	4,691	2,768	3,630
3d ward, .....	.....	.....	4,212	3,730	4,491
4th ward, .....	.....	.....	3,842	2,828	3,511
5th ward, .....	.....	.....	4,633	2,421	3,705
6th ward, .....	.....	.....	.....	3,984	7,061
7th ward, .....	.....	.....	.....	1,861	3,336
8th ward, .....	.....	.....	.....	1,975	2,920
9th ward, .....	.....	.....	.....	2,696	4,696
ash,	2,101	2,027	1,929	1,798	2,015
eden,	2,938	3,559	3,133	3,179	3,623
ebster, .....	.....	.....	2,235	2,311	2,446
heatland,	2,239	2,684	2,871	2,725	2,917

Towns, 9 W'ds, Total, 49,862 58,085 64,912 70,899 87,651

COUNTY OF MONTGOMERY.

sterdam,	3,354	4,109	5,329	3,581	4,128
najoharie,	3,348	4,671	5,150	4,988	4,097
arleston,	2,148	2,124	2,103	1,995	2,216
orida,	2,838	2,896	5,162	3,172	3,571

TOWNS.	POPULATION.				
	1830.	1835.	1840.	1845.	1850.
Glen,	2,451	2,622	3,697	2,718	3,04
Mohawk, .....	.....	.....	3,106	2,752	3,09
Minden,	2,567	2,902	3,507	3,322	4,62
Palatine,	2,745	2,876	2,845	2,695	2,85
Root,	2,750	2,818	2,979	2,084	2,73
St. Johnsville, .....	.....	.....	1,923	1,616	1,62
10 Towns,.....Total,	23,202	25,108	35,801	29,643	31,98

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

1st ward,.....	11,327	10,380	10,629	12,230	19,71
2d ward,.....	8,202	7,549	6,408	6,962	6,61
3d ward,.....	9,649	10,884	11,581	11,900	10,31
4th ward,.....	12,705	15,439	15,770	21,000	23,21
5th ward,.....	17,722	18,495	19,159	20,362	22,61
6th ward,.....	13,447	16,827	17,199	19,343	24,61
7th ward,.....	15,868	21,481	22,985	25,556	32,61
8th ward,.....	25,084	28,570	29,173	30,900	34,61
9th ward,.....	22,752	20,618	24,795	30,907	40,61
10th ward,.....	16,438	20,926	29,093	20,993	23,31
11th ward,.....	14,901	26,845	17,052	27,259	43,71
12th ward,.....	11,901	24,437	11,678	13,378	10,41
13th ward,.....	12,655	17,130	18,516	22,411	28,21
14th ward,.....	14,370	17,306	20,230	21,103	25,11
15th ward,.....	.....	13,202	17,769	19,422	22,51
16th ward,.....	.....	.....	22,275	40,350	52,81
17th ward,.....	.....	.....	18,622	27,144	43,71
18th ward,.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31,51
19th ward,.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18,41
20th ward,.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
Total,	203,007	270,089	312,932	371,223	515,11

COUNTY OF NIAGARA.

Cambria,	1,712	2,070	2,100	2,224	2,11
Hartland,	1,584	2,195	2,301	2,674	3,01
Lewiston,	1,528	2,302	2,543	2,540	2,11

TOWNS.

POPULATION.

	1830.	1835.	1840.	1845.	1850.
Lockport,	3,823	6,092	9,162	9,314	12,323
Newfane,	1,948	2,148	2,375	2,795	3,255
Niagara,	1,401	2,013	1,261	1,468	1,951
Pendleton,	577	1,069	1,098	1,285	2,166
Porter,	1,490	1,838	2,175	2,303	2,455
Royalton,	3,138	3,307	2,557	3,733	4,024
Somerset,	871	1,730	1,741	2,037	2,154
Wheatfield, .....	.....	.....	1,048	1,793	2,665
Wilson,	913	1,636	1,753	2,344	2,955
2 Towns,	Total, 18,485	26,490	31,114	34,550	42,265

COUNTY OF ONEIDA.

Annsville,	1,481	1,352	1,765	2,192	2,688
Augusta,	3,058	4,347	2,175	2,117	2,271
Avon, .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,037
Baconville,	2,746	3,012	5,519	3,653	3,306
Bridgewater,	1,608	1,449	1,418	1,351	1,315
Cumden,	1,945	2,114	2,329	2,434	2,820
Deerfield,	4,182	2,536	3,120	2,347	2,287
Dorence,	964	1,106	1,259	1,994	2,575
Doyd,	1,699	1,795	1,741	1,552	1,495
Frankland,	1,505	3,497	2,984	3,014	3,421
Frederick,	2,514	2,618	2,936	2,963	3,033
Greene, .....	.....	1,730	1,799	1,769	1,857
Marshall,	1,908	2,579	2,251	2,148	2,115
New-Hartford,	3,599	3,909	3,819	4,043	4,847
Oriskany,	2,765	2,849	2,844	3,097	4,283
Ormsen,	1,400	1,489	1,648	1,903	2,407
Orme,	4,360	4,505	5,680	5,955	7,918
Pinefield,	2,272	2,242	2,251	2,272	2,371
Reuben,	2,094	2,159	1,993	1,924	1,744
Santon,	3,221	3,220	3,178	3,543	3,540
Saratoga City,	3,823	10,183	.....	.....	.....
1st ward, .....	.....	.....	1,737	1,574	1,824
2d ward, .....	.....	.....	2,408	1,963	2,856
3d ward, .....	.....	.....	3,781	3,490	2,875

7.555

TOWNS.	POPULATION.				
	1830.	1835.	1840.	1845.	1850
4th ward,.....	.....	.....	4,884	5,163	4,20
5th ward,.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,11
6th ward,.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,87
Vernon,	3,045	2,827	3,043	3,074	3,09
Verona,	3,739	4,155	4,504	4,912	5,56
Vienna,	1,766	2,172	2,530	2,867	3,39
Western,	2,419	2,502	3,488	2,523	2,51
Westmoreland,	3,303	3,140	3,105	3,072	3,29
Whitestown,	4,410	5,022	5,150	5,797	6,83
27 Towns, 6 Wd's, Total,	71,326	77,518	85,345	84,776	99,50

COUNTY OF ONONDAGA.

Camillus,	2,518	3,006	3,957	2,976	3,11
Cicero,	1,808	2,191	2,464	2,651	2,9
Clay,	2,095	1,538	2,852	2,789	3,4
De Witt, .....	.....	2,716	2,802	2,876	3,3
Elbridge,	3,357	3,599	4,647	3,829	3,9
Fabius,	3,071	2,892	2,561	2,529	2,4
Geddes, .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,0
La Fayette,	2,560	2,592	2,600	2,527	2,5
Lysander,	3,228	3,838	4,306	4,506	5,8
Manlius,	7,375	5,594	5,509	5,606	6,2
Marcellus,	2,626	2,456	2,727	2,649	2,7
Onondaga,	5,668	4,789	5,662	5,142	5,6
Otisco,	1,938	1,863	1,906	1,701	1,8
Pompey,	4,812	4,521	4,371	4,112	4,0
Salina,	6,929	7,793	11,012	15,804	2,1
Skaneateles,	3,812	3,575	3,981	3,827	4,0
Spafford,	2,647	2,404	1,873	1,977	1,9
Syracuse city, 1st ward, .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,8
2d ward, .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,6
3d ward, .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,6
4th ward, .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,4
Tully,	1,640	1,618	1,663	1,621	1,8
Van Buren,	2,890	2,963	3,021	3,057	3,8

20 Towns 4 Wd's, Total, 58,974 60,903 67,915 70,175 85,9

COUNTY OF ONTARIO.

TOWNS.

POPULATION.

	1830.	1835.	1840.	1845.	1850.
Bristol,	2,952	3,005	1,953	1,801	1,733
Canadice,	1,386	1,515	1,341	1,179	1,071
Canandaigua,	5,162	5,452	5,652	5,627	6,143
East-Bloomfield,	3,861	1,952	1,986	2,015	2,262
Farmington,	1,773	1,843	2,122	2,062	1,876
Forham,	2,977	2,684	2,789	3,663	2,645
Hopewell,	2,202	2,958	1,976	2,068	1,923
Manchester,	2,811	2,685	2,912	2,657	2,940
Maples,	1,943	2,156	2,345	2,270	2,376
Orleans,	4,798	4,786	5,563	5,375	5,542
Richmond,	1,876	1,786	1,937	1,732	1,852
Seneca,	6,161	6,608	7,073	7,911	8,507
South Bristol, .....	.....	.....	1,375	1,211	1,129
Victor,	2,265	2,265	2,393	2,225	2,230
West-Bloomfield, .....	.....	2,075	2,094	1,796	1,698
Towns, .....Total,	40,167	40,870	43,501	42,592	43,927

COUNTY OF ORANGE.

Booming-Grove,	2,099	2,005	2,396	1,962	2,184
Canastota, .....	.....	.....	.....	1,744	1,641
Cornwall,	3,486	3,289	3,919	3,854	4,471
Crawford,	2,019	2,007	2,075	2,072	1,912
Deerpark,	1,167	1,329	1,607	2,012	4,032
DeWitt,	3,661	2,967	3,888	3,232	3,149
Hamptonburgh,	1,365	1,319	1,379	1,399	1,343
Malisink,	4,979	4,439	5,093	5,258	4,972
Montrose,	3,671	3,712	3,914	3,935	4,280
Montgomery,	3,887	4,016	4,100	4,020	3,933
North Hope,	1,535	1,484	1,565	1,600	1,512
Oranburgh,	6,424	7,683	8,933	9,001	11,415
South Windsor,	2,310	2,460	2,482	2,474	2,457
Ulster,	4,056	3,714	4,268	4,968	4,942
Warwick,	5,013	4,676	5,113	4,696	4,902
Wayanda, .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Towns, .....Total,	45,372	45,096	50,733	52,227	57,143

COUNTY OF ORLEANS.

TOWNS.	POPULATION.				
	1830.	1835.	1840.	1845.	1850
Barre,	4,801	5,182	5,499	5,614	6,437
Carlton,	1,168	2,080	2,242	2,471	2,800
Clarendon,	2,025	1,842	2,261	1,893	1,800
Gaines,	2,121	2,230	2,431	2,478	2,720
Kendall, .....	.....	.....	1,682	1,914	2,280
Murray,	3,138	3,592	2,678	2,496	2,520
Ridgeway,	1,939	3,349	3,257	3,943	4,590
Shelby,	2,043	2,440	2,697	2,663	3,080
Yates,	1,538	2,178	2,248	2,372	2,240
9 Towns, .....Total,	18,773	22,893	24,995	25,845	28,500

COUNTY OF OSWEGO.

Albion,	669	945	1,499	1,644	2,010
Amboy,	669	766	1,084	988	1,130
Boylestown,	388	368	481	538	600
Constantia,	1,193	1,967	1,494	1,705	2,400
Granby,	1,423	2,049	2,386	2,741	3,300
Hannibal,	1,794	2,204	1,275	2,534	2,800
Hastings,	1,494	1,828	1,989	2,113	2,900
Mexico,	2,671	3,138	3,799	3,768	4,200
New-Haven,	1,410	1,551	1,735	1,707	2,000
Orwell,	501	679	809	1,016	1,100
Oswego,	2,703	4,902	4,673	6,048	2,400
Oswego city, 1st ward, ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,500
2d ward, .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,400
3d ward, .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,900
4th ward, .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,300
Palermo, .....	.....	1,655	1,928	1,906	2,000
Parish,	868	1,295	1,543	1,456	1,700
Redfield,	341	412	507	510	700
Richland,	2,733	3,461	4,046	3,758	4,000
Sandy-Creek,	1,839	2,100	2,431	2,257	2,400
Schroepfel, .....	.....	2,191	2,198	2,516	3,500
Scriba,	2,037	4,180	4,051	5,495	2,700
Volney,	3,629	2,995	3,154	3,895	5,000

TOWNS.

POPULATION.

	1830.	1835.	1840.	1845.	1850.
Vest-Monroe, .....	.....	.....	908	990	1,197
Williamstown,	606	658	830	782	1,121
2 Towns 4 Wards Total,	27,104	38,245	43,820	48,441	62,198

COUNTY OF OTSEGO.

Burlington,	2,459	2,227	2,144	1,998	1,835
Butternuts,	3,991	4,323	4,017	4,179	1,927
Cherry-Valley,	4,098	3,876	3,814	4,125	4,186
Cecatur,	1,110	975	1,091	975	927
Edmeston,	2,087	2,044	1,907	1,820	1,885
Exeter,	1,690	1,462	2,423	1,487	1,526
Heartwick,	2,772	2,586	2,475	2,482	2,352
Laurens,	2,231	2,235	2,173	2,208	2,168
Maryland,	1,834	2,015	2,050	2,128	2,152
Middlefield,	3,323	3,163	3,318	3,196	3,131
Milford,	1,968	2,112	2,975	2,385	2,227
Morris, .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,155
New-Lisbon,	2,232	2,008	1,909	1,872	1,773
Oneonta,	1,828	1,762	1,936	1,928	1,903
Otsego,	2,136	2,123	1,919	1,922	1,792
Otsego,	4,363	4,276	4,118	4,320	3,901
Puttsfield,	1,005	1,318	1,395	1,730	1,591
Sainfield,	1,626	1,530	1,448	1,458	1,450
Shelfield,	1,752	1,673	1,670	1,641	1,502
Springfield,	2,816	2,547	2,382	2,356	2,322
Madilla,	2,313	2,415	2,271	2,505	2,463
Westford,	1,645	1,547	1,468	1,500	1,423
Worcester,	2,093	2,210	2,420	2,294	2,047
Towns,.....Total,	51,372	50,428	49,403	50,509	48,638

COUNTY OF PUTNAM.

Armel,	2,379	2,163	2,263	2,389	2,442
Ant,	1,928	1,661	1,830	1,720	1,557
Atterson,	1,536	1,347	1,349	1,389	1,371
Phillipstown,	4,816	4,642	3,814	4,209	5,063

TOWNS.	POPULATION.				
	1830.	1835.	1840.	1845.	1850.
Putnam-Valley, .....	.....	.....	1,659	1,598	1,626
Southeast,	2,042	1,818	1,910	2,044	2,079
6 Towns,.....Total,	12,701	11,551	12,825	13,258	14,138

COUNTY OF QUEENS.

Flushing,	2,822	3,643	4,124	3,918	5,376
Hempstead,	6,215	6,654	7,609	8,269	8,810
Jamaica,	2,376	2,885	3,782	3,883	4,247
North-Hempstead,	3,062	3,360	3,891	3,897	4,291
Newtown,	2,610	3,505	5,054	5,521	7,208
Oysterbay,	5,133	5,093	5,864	6,361	6,900
6 Towns,.....Total,	22,278	25,130	30,224	31,849	36,832

COUNTY OF RENSSELAER.

Berlin,	2,019	1,757	1,794	1,842	2,005
Brunswick,	2,575	2,679	3,051	2,855	4,146
Grafton,	1,681	1,682	2,019	1,905	2,033
Greenbush,	3,216	3,345	3,701	4,182	4,945
Hoosick,	3,582	3,325	3,540	3,576	3,724
Lansingburgh,	2,663	3,268	3,330	3,982	5,752
Nassau,	2,254	3,227	3,237	3,104	32,61
Petersburgh,	2,011	1,950	1,901	1,076	1,908
Pittstown,	3,702	3,919	3,785	3,628	3,732
Poestenkill, .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,092
Sandlake,	3,761	3,840	4,305	4,291	2,558
Schaghticoke,	3,002	3,243	3,389	3,091	3,290
Schodack,	3,795	3,793	4,125	3,746	3,510
Stephentown,	2,716	2,528	2,753	2,548	2,622
Troy city,	11,605	16,950	.....	.....	.....
1st ward, .....	.....	.....	3,236	3,405	4,032
2d ward, .....	.....	.....	3,783	3,888	4,284
3d ward, .....	.....	.....	2,777	2,701	2,794
4th ward, .....	.....	.....	3,563	3,720	4,054
5th ward, .....	.....	.....	815	1,067	1,818
6th ward, .....	.....	.....	1,332	1,981	4,139

TOWNS.

POPULATION.

	1830.	1835.	1840.	1845.	1850.
7th ward,.....	3,044	3,754	4,923
8th ward,.....	823	1,193	2,741

15 Towns 8 Wards, Total, 49,472 55,515 60,303 62,338 73,363

COUNTY OF RICHMOND.

Castleton,	2,204	2,868	4,286	5,203	5,389
Northfield,	2,171	2,297	2,747	3,342	4,020
Southfield,.....	975	845	1,626	2,631	2,710
Westfield,	1,724	1,681	2,326	2,497	2,943

4 Towns,.....Total, 7,084 7,691 10,985 13,673 15,062

COUNTY OF ROCKLAND.

Clarkstown,	2,298	2,176	2,539	2,797	3,111
Haverstraw,	2,306	2,865	3,348	4,806	5,885
Orangetown,.....	1,947	2,079	2,771	3,227	4,769
Ramapo,	2,837	2,576	3,217	2,911	3,197

4 Towns,.....Total, 9,388 9,696 11,874 13,741 16,962

COUNTY OF ST. LAWRENCE.

Brasher,.....	820	929	2,118	2,218	2,548
Canton,	2,440	2,412	3,464	4,035	4,685
Colton,.....	.....	.....	.....	466	506
De Kalb, ..	1,060	1,200	1,530	1,723	2,389
Depeyster,.....	814	788	1,032	1,138	906
Edwards,.....	633	739	956	1,064	1,023
Fine,.....	.....	.....	.....	243	293
Fowler, ...	1,447	1,571	1,752	1,840	1,813
Gouverneur,	1,552	1,796	2,529	2,600	2,783
Hammond,	767	1,327	1,945	1,911	1,819
Hermon,	668	870	1,271	1,580	1,690
Hopkinton,	827	910	1,149	1,435	1,470
Lawrence,	1,097	1,241	1,835	2,055	2,209
Lisbon,.....	1,891	2,411	3,508	4,376	5,295

TOWNS.	POPULATION.				
	1830.	1835.	1840.	1845.	1850.
Louisville,	1,076	1,315	1,687	1,970	2,054
Macomb, .....	.....	.....	.....	1,113	1,197
Madrid,	3,455	4,069	4,510	4,376	4,856
Massena,	2,070	2,288	2,726	2,798	2,915
Morristown,	1,618	2,339	2,853	2,328	2,274
Norfolk,	1,309	1,373	1,132	1,544	1,753
Oswegatchie,	3,934	4,656	5,719	6,414	7,756
Parishville,	1,479	1,657	2,251	2,090	2,132
Pierrepont,	749	922	1,430	1,450	1,459
Pitcairn, .....	.....	.....	396	553	503
Potsdam,	3,650	3,810	4,460	4,856	5,349
Rossie,	650	722	1,553	1,386	1,471
Russell,	659	655	1,477	1,499	1,808
Stockholm,	1,944	2,047	2,993	3,293	3,661
<hr/>					
28 Towns,.....Total,	36,351	42,047	56,676	62,354	68,617

COUNTY OF SARATOGA.

Ballston,	2,113	2,001	2,037	2,032	2,262
Charlton,	2,023	1,981	1,937	1,787	1,902
Clifton Park,	2,494	2,282	2,717	2,421	2,868
Corinth,	1,412	1,261	1,365	1,363	1,501
Day,	758	829	943	992	1,045
Edinburgh,	1,571	1,447	1,458	1,413	1,336
Galway,	2,710	2,638	2,412	2,385	2,158
Greenfield,	3,151	2,927	2,807	2,744	2,890
Hadley,	829	862	865	842	1,003
Halfmoon,	2,042	2,146	2,631	2,331	2,788
Malta,	1,517	1,386	1,459	1,324	1,349
Milton,	3,079	3,047	3,149	3,607	4,220
Moreau,	1,690	1,520	1,575	1,701	1,834
Northumberland,	1,606	1,502	1,672	1,599	1,775
Providence,	1,579	1,497	1,512	1,426	1,458
Saratoga,	2,461	2,435	2,624	2,755	3,492
Saratoga Springs,	2,204	2,438	3,384	4,276	4,650
Stillwater,	2,601	2,565	2,733	2,807	2,967
Waterford,	1,473	1,998	1,824	2,248	2,683

TOWNS.	POPULATION.				
	1830.	1835.	1840.	1845.	1850.
Wilton,	1,303	1,255	1,438	1,374	1,458
20 Towns,.....Total,	38,616	38,012	40,542	41,477	45,646

COUNTY OF SCHENECTADY.

Duanesburgh,	2,837	3,281	3,338	3,287	3,464
Glenville,	2,494	3,027	3,068	2,984	3,409
Niskayuna,	446	565	681	644	783
Princetown,	819	965	1,184	950	1,031
Rotterdam,	1,480	2,119	2,274	2,210	2,446
Schenectady city,	4,258	6,272	.....	.....	.....
1st ward, .....	.....	.....	1,420	1,318	1,511
2d ward, .....	.....	.....	1,546	2,502	1,791
3d ward, .....	.....	.....	1,246	1,218	1,906
4th ward, .....	.....	.....	2,482	2,517	3,713
6 Towns, 4 wards, Total,	12,234	16,230	17,233	16,630	20,054

COUNTY OF SCHOHARIE.

Blenheim,	2,280	2,366	2,726	2,685	1,314
Broome,	3,167	3,342	2,404	2,572	2,268
Carlisle,	1,748	1,743	1,850	1,819	1,817
Cobleskill,	2,988	3,261	3,583	3,618	2,229
Conesville, .....	.....	.....	1,621	1,637	1,582
Esperance, .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,428
Fulton,	1,592	1,778	2,146	2,319	2,566
Gilboa, .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,024
Jefferson,	1,743	1,851	2,033	1,870	1,748
Middleburgh,	3,266	3,139	3,841	3,922	2,967
Richmondville, .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,666
Schoharie,	5,146	5,066	5,532	5,477	2,588
Seward, .....	.....	.....	2,086	2,214	2,203
Sharon,	4,247	4,363	2,520	2,387	2,632
Summit,	1,733	1,619	2,009	1,968	1,800

TOWNS.	POPULATION.				
	1830.	1835.	1840.	1845.	1850.
Wright, .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,716
16 Towns, .....Total,	27,910	28,508	32,351	32,488	33,548

COUNTY OF SENECA.

Covert,	1,791	1,615	1,744	2,398	2,253
Fayette,	3,214	3,461	3,902	3,781	3,786
Junius,	1,581	1,517	1,594	1,606	1,516
Lodi,	1,786	1,772	2,238	2,246	2,269
Ovid,	2,756	2,997	2,719	2,129	2,258
Romulus,	2,089	1,793	2,066	1,894	2,040
Seneca Falls,	2,602	3,786	4,101	3,997	4,296
Tyre,	1,482	1,527	1,507	1,304	1,356
Varick,	1,890	1,950	1,971	1,983	1,872
Waterloo,	1,837	2,209	3,026	3,634	3,795
10 Towns, .....Total,	21,031	22,627	24,868	24,972	25,441

COUNTY OF STEUBEN.

Addison,	944	1,388	1,919	2,432	3,721
Avoca, .....	.....	.....	.....	1,668	1,574
Bath,	3,387	4,100	4,796	4,976	6,185
Bradford, .....	.....	.....	1,545	1,715	2,010
Cameron,	924	1,224	1,349	1,189	1,701
Campbell, .....	.....	842	850	957	1,175
Canisteo,	620	780	941	1,170	2,030
Caton, .....	.....	.....	797	1,051	1,214
Cohocton,	2,711	2,855	2,985	2,656	1,993
Corning,	974	1,619	1,671	2,521	4,372
Dansville,	1,728	2,558	2,725	2,910	2,545
Erwin,	795	1,089	782	1,033	1,435
Greenwood,	852	1,140	1,138	903	1,185
Hartsville, .....	.....	.....	.....	759	854
Hornby,	1,572	972	1,048	1,294	1,314
Hornelsville,	1,364	1,850	2,121	1,761	2,637
Howard,	2,463	3,037	3,250	2,989	3,244

TOWNS.	POPULATION.				
	1830.	1835.	1840.	1845.	1850.
Jasper,	657	984	1,187	1,384	1,749
Lindley, .....	.....	.....	638	639	686
Orange,	2,391	2,724	1,822	1,756	2,055
Prattsburgh,	2,399	2,557	2,442	2,503	2,786
Pultney,	1,730	1,822	1,782	1,800	1,815
Reading,	1,568	1,644	1,535	1,555	1,434
Thurston, .....	.....	.....	.....	576	726
Troupsburgh,	666	876	1,172	1,498	1,754
Tyrone,	1,880	2,106	2,098	2,165	1,894
Urbana,	1,288	1,642	1,889	2,046	2,079
Wayland, .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,067
Wayne,	1,172	1,350	1,377	908	1,347
West Union, .....	.....	.....	.....	539	950
Wheeler,	1,389	1,604	1,305	1,204	1,471
Woodhull,	501	672	820	1,122	1,769
32 Towns,.....Total,	33,975	41,435	45,985	51,679	63,771

COUNTY OF SUFFOLK.

Brookhaven,	6,095	6,866	7,050	7,461	8,595
Easthampton,	1,668	1,819	2,076	2,155	2,122
Huntington,	5,582	5,498	6,562	6,746	7,481
Islip,	1,653	1,528	1,909	2,098	2,602
Riverhead,	2,016	2,138	2,449	2,373	2,540
Shelter-Island,	330	334	379	446	386
Smithtown,	1,686	1,580	1,932	1,897	1,972
Southampton,	4,850	5,275	6,205	7,212	6,501
Southold,	2,900	3,236	3,907	4,191	4,723
9 Towns,.....Total,	26,780	28,274	32,469	34,579	36,922

COUNTY OF SULLIVAN.

Bethel,	1,203	1,247	1,483	1,509	2,087
Cochecton,	438	528	622	896	1,671
Collikoon, .....	.....	.....	.....	605	1,981
Fallsburgh,	1,173	1,533	1,782	2,370	2,626

TOWNS.	POPULATION.				
	1830.	1835.	1840.	1845.	1850.
Forrestburgh,			443	477	715
Fremont,					
Liberty,	1,277	1,331	1,570	1,889	2,612
Lumberland,	955	1,179	1,205	1,607	2,635
Mamakating,	3,062	3,115	3,418	3,514	4,107
Neversink,	1,258	1,380	1,681	1,965	2,281
Rockland,	547	744	826	1,070	1,175
Thompson,	2,459	2,698	2,610	2,825	3,198
12 Towns,.....Total,	12,372	13,755	15,630	18,727	25,088

COUNTY OF TIOGA.

Barton,	982	1,469	2,305	2,847	3,522
Berkshire,	1,683	964	955	878	1,049
Candor,	2,653	2,710	3,367	3,422	3,433
Newark,	1,029	1,385	1,616	1,728	1,983
Nichols,	1,283	1,641	1,986	1,924	1,905
Owego,	3,080	4,089	5,329	6,104	7,159
Richford,		882	938	1,093	1,208
Spencer,	1,253	1,407	1,532	1,682	1,782
Tioga,	1,411	1,987	2,323	2,778	2,839
9 Towns,.....Total,	13,364	16,534	20,351	22,456	24,880

COUNTY OF TOMPKINS.

Caroline,	2,633	2,581	2,459	2,534	2,537
Danby,	2,481	2,473	2,570	2,494	2,411
Dryden,	5,206	5,851	5,433	5,230	5,122
Enfield,	2,332	3,240	2,343	2,283	2,117
Groton,	3,597	3,512	3,618	3,353	3,343
Hector,	5,212	5,663	5,654	5,904	6,054
Ithaca,	5,270	5,556	5,811	6,015	6,909
Lansing,	4,020	3,592	3,673	3,463	3,318
Newfield,	2,664	3,296	3,572	3,665	3,816
Ulysses,	3,130	3,244	2,980	3,187	3,122
10 Towns,.....Total,	36,545	38,008	38,113	38,168	38,749

COUNTY OF ULSTER.

TOWNS.	POPULATION.				
	1830.	1835.	1840.	1845.	1850.
Denning,					447
Esopus,	1,770	1,626	1,927	2,656	2,900
Hurley,	1,408	1,519	2,201	1,487	2,003
Kingston,	4,170	4,057	5,834	6,508	10,236
Lloyd,				2,035	2,035
Marbletown,	3,223	3,269	3,812	3,143	3,839
Marlborough,	2,272	2,434	2,524	2,429	2,405
New-Paltz,	5,105	5,480	5,412	2,818	2,729
Olive,	1,636	1,793	2,023	2,225	2,710
Plattekill,	2,044	2,008	2,123	2,132	1,998
Rochester,	2,420	2,665	2,674	2,688	3,174
Rosendale,				1,802	2,418
Saugerties,	3,750	4,942	6,119	6,529	8,041
Shandaken,	966	1,263	1,464	1,981	2,307
Shawangunk,	3,681	2,690	3,885	4,011	4,036
Wawarsing,	2,738	3,734	4,044	4,932	6,459
Woodstock,	1,376	1,479	1,692	1,542	1,650
17 Towns,.....Total,	36,559	39,960	45,724	48,907	59,387

COUNTY OF WARREN.

Bolton,	1,466	1,496	1,153	1,110	1,147
Caldwell,	799	640	635	725	752
Chester,	1,284	1,361	1,623	1,608	1,850
Laguerre,	721	769	610	617	717
Loricon,			663	840	1,152
Johnsburgh,	985	1,016	1,156	1,297	1,503
Luzerne,	1,362	1,387	1,287	1,380	1,300
Queensbury,	3,080	3,088	3,664	4,442	5,313
Stoney-Creek, } *	707	987	1,210	1,342	1,590
Thurman, }					
Warrensburgh,	1,191	1,290	1,469	1,547	1,874
1 Towns,.....Total,	11,795	12,034	13,470	14,908	17,198

* Town of Athol abolished.

COUNTY OF WASHINGTON.

TOWNS.	POPULATION.				
	1830.	1835.	1840.	1845.	1850.
Argyle,	3,459	3,013	3,113	3,241	3,274
Cambridge,	2,319	2,105	2,004	2,175	2,593
Dresden,	475	659	697	674	674
Easton,	3,753	2,908	3,002	2,825	3,225
Fort-Ann,	3,201	3,242	3,559	3,380	3,383
Fort-Edward,	1,816	1,784	1,728	1,711	2,328
Granville,	3,882	3,862	3,846	3,500	3,434
Greenwich,	3,850	3,363	3,379	3,681	3,803
Hampton,	1,069	933	972	871	899
Hartford,	2,420	2,223	2,158	2,094	2,051
Hebron,	2,685	2,469	2,498	2,359	2,548
Jackson,	1,054	1,739	1,730	1,815	2,129
Kingsbury,	2,606	2,426	2,773	2,796	3,032
Putnam,	718	731	785	783	753
Salem,	2,972	2,882	2,855	2,588	2,904
White-Creek,	2,448	2,111	2,204	2,107	2,994
Whitehall,	2,888	3,076	3,810	3,954	4,726
17 Towns,.....Total,	42,615	39,326	41,095	40,554	44,750

COUNTY OF WAYNE.

Arcadia,	3,744	5,999	4,982	4,979	5,145
Butler,	1,764	2,169	2,287	2,258	2,272
Galen,	3,631	3,775	4,245	4,458	4,609
Huron,	1,082	1,831	2,020	1,909	1,966
Lyons,	3,603	4,013	4,300	4,267	4,925
Macedon,	1,990	2,190	2,397	2,359	2,384
Marion,	1,982	2,043	1,903	1,869	1,838
Ontario,	1,587	1,626	1,890	1,906	2,246
Palmyra,	3,434	3,326	3,550	3,542	3,893
Rose,	1,641	1,715	2,031	2,060	2,264
Savannah,	886	1,324	1,707	1,803	1,700
Sodus,	3,528	4,079	4,493	4,565	4,598

TOWNS.

POPULATION.

1830. 1835. 1840. 1845. 1850.

Walworth,	1,781	1,798	1,734	1,575	1,981
Williamson,	1,788	2,017	2,147	2,139	2,380
Wolcott,	1,085	1,793	2,482	2,826	2,751
5 Towns,.....Total,	33,555	37,788	42,068	42,515	44,953

COUNTY OF WESTCHESTER.

Bedford,	2,570	2,735	2,822	2,725	3,207
Portlandt,	3,840	3,994	5,592	6,738	7,758
Eastchester,	1,030	1,168	1,502	1,369	1,679
Greenburgh,	2,195	2,606	3,361	3,205	4,291
Harrison,	1,085	1,016	1,139	1,039	1,262
Lewisboro,	1,537	1,470	1,619	1,541	1,609
Lamaroneck,	838	882	1,416	780	928
Mount-Pleasant,	4,932	5,757	7,308	2,962	3,323
Newcastle,	1,336	1,406	1,529	1,495	1,800
New Rochelle,	1,274	1,261	1,816	1,977	2,458
North Castle,	1,653	1,789	2,058	2,010	2,189
North Salem,	1,276	1,178	1,161	1,228	1,335
Osining, .....	.....	.....	.....	3,312	4,939
Pelham,	334	255	789	486	577
Poundridge,	1,437	1,426	1,407	1,427	1,486
Putnam,	1,602	1,607	1,803	2,180	2,584
Rosendale,	317	329	225	341	342
Somers,	1,997	1,900	2,082	1,761	1,722
Westchester,	2,362	3,044	4,154	5,052	2,492
West-Farms, .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,436
White-Plains,	759	876	1,087	1,155	1,414
Yonkers,	1,761	1,879	2,968	2,517	4,160
Yorktown,	2,141	2,212	2,819	2,278	2,273

TownsTotal, 36,456 38,790 48,687 47,578 58,264

COUNTY OF WYOMING.

Albany,	2,485	2,981	2,709	2,382	2,363
Chester,	2,217	2,676	3,367	2,104	2,406
Lincoln,	2,259	2,536	2,828	2,526	2,446

TOWNS.	POPULATION.				
	1830.	1835.	1840.	1845.	1850.
China,	2,387	1,279	1,436	1,643	1,961
Covington,	2,716	2,514	2,438	1,427	1,885
Eagle,	892	1,149	1,222	1,314	1,381
Gainesville,	1,820	2,097	2,367	1,897	1,760
Genesee Falls, .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,322
Java, .....	.....	1,972	2,332	2,331	2,245
Middlebury,	2,415	2,518	2,447	2,022	1,799
Orangeville,	1,525	1,791	1,949	1,410	1,438
Perry,	2,792	2,984	3,087	2,952	2,835
Pike,	2,016	2,179	2,181	2,172	2,003
Sheldon,	1,731	2,186	2,366	2,435	2,527
Warsaw,	2,474	2,686	2,852	2,659	2,624
Wethersfield,	1,179	1,623	1,731	1,417	1,481
16 Towns, .....Total,	28,908	32,771	35,312	30,691	31,98

COUNTY OF YATES.

Barrington,	1,854	1,937	1,869	1,783	1,550
Benton,	3,957	3,851	3,911	3,681	3,45
Italy,	1,092	1,245	1,633	1,698	1,62
Jerusalem,	2,783	2,843	2,934	2,710	2,91
Middlesex,	3,428	1,440	1,439	1,443	1,38
Milo,	3,620	3,824	3,985	4,559	4,79
Potter, .....	.....	2,256	2,245	2,374	2,19
Starkey,	2,285	2,400	2,426	2,539	2,67
Torrey, .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9 Towns, .....Total,	19,019	19,796	20,442	20,777	20,59

LIST OF MEMBERS
OF THE
THIRTY-SECOND CONGRESS,
Ending 4th March, 1853.

SENATE.

Hon. DAVID B. ATCHISON, of Missouri, *President*.

ASHBURY DICKENS, *Secretary*.

	Term exp.		Term exp.
<i>Maine.</i>		<i>Connecticut.</i>	
James W. Bradbury,	1853	Truman Smith,	1855
Mannibal Hamlin,	1857	Isaac Toucey,	1857
<i>New-Hampshire.</i>		<i>New-York.</i>	
John P. Hale,	1853	Hamilton Fish,	1857
Moses Norris, Jr.,	1855	W. H. Seward,	1855
<i>Vermont.</i>		<i>New-Jersey.</i>	
William Upham,	1853	Robert F. Stockton,	1857
Solomon Foot,	1857	Jacob W. Miller,	1853
<i>Massachusetts.</i>		<i>Pennsylvania.</i>	
John Davis,	1853	Richard Brodhead, Jr., ...	1857
Wm. Sumner,	1857	James Cooper,	1853
<i>Rhode-Island.</i>		<i>Delaware.</i>	
John H. Clarke,	1853	Presley Spruance,	1855
Charles T. James,	1857	James A. Bayard,	1857

	Term exp.
<i>Maryland.</i>	
James A. Pearce,	1855
Thomas G. Pratt,	1857

<i>Virginia.</i>	
Robert M. T. Hunter,	1853
James M. Mason,	1857

<i>North Carolina.</i>	
Willie P. Mangum,	1853
George E. Badger,	1855

<i>South Carolina.</i>	
Andrew P. Butler,	1855
W. F. De Saussure,	1853

<i>Georgia.</i>	
Robert M. Charlton,	1853
William C. Dawson,	1855

<i>Alabama.</i>	
Jeremiah Clemens,	1853
Vacancy	1855

<i>Mississippi.</i>	
Walker Brooke,	1853
Stephen Adams,	1857

<i>Louisiana.</i>	
Solomon W. Downs,	1853
Pierre Soule,	1855

<i>Ohio.</i>	
Salmon P. Chase,	1855
Benjamin F. Wade,	1857

<i>Kentucky.</i>	
Archibald Dixon,	1855
Joseph R. Underwood,	1853

	Term exp.
<i>Tennessee.</i>	
John Bell	1853
James C. Jones,	1857

<i>Indiana.</i>	
Jesse D. Bright,	1857
Charles W. Cathcart,	1855

<i>Illinois.</i>	
Stephen A. Douglas,	1855
James Shields,	1855

<i>Missouri.</i>	
David R. Atchison,	1855
Henry S. Geyer,	1855

<i>Arkansas.</i>	
William K. Sebastian,	1855
Solon Borland,	1855

<i>Michigan.</i>	
Alpheus Felch,	1855
Lewis Cass,	1855

<i>Florida.</i>	
Stephen R. Mallory,	1855
Jackson Morton,	1855

<i>Texas.</i>	
Sam Houston,	1855
Thomas J. Rusk,	1855

<i>Iowa.</i>	
George W. Jones,	1855
Augustus C. Dodge,	1855

<i>Wisconsin.</i>	
Isaac P. Walker,	1855
Henry Dodge,	1855

<i>California.</i>	
William M. Gwin,	1855
John B. Weller,	1857

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

LINN BOYD, of Kentucky, *Speaker*.

JOHN W. FORNEY, *Clerk*.

Maine—7.

Moses McDonald,	5 Ephraim K. Smart,
John Appleton,	6 Israel Washburn, Jr.,
Robert Goodsnow,	7 Thomas J. D. Fuller.
Charles Andrews,	

New-Hampshire—4,

Ames Tuck,	3 Jared Perkins,
Charles H. Peaslee,	4 Harry Hibbard.

Vermont—4.

Ahiman L. Miner,	3 James Meacham,
William Hebard,	4 Th. Bartlett.

Massachusetts—10.

William Appleton,	6 George T. Davis,
Francis B. Fay,	7 John Z. Goodrich,
James H. Duncan,	8 Horace Mann,
Lorenzo Sabine,	9 Edward P. Little,
Charles Allen,	10 Zeno Scudder.

Rhode-Island—2.

George G. King,	2. Benj. H. Thurston.
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Connecticut—4.

Charles Chapman,	3 C. F. Cleveland,
C. M. Ingersoll,	4 O. S. Seymour.

New-York—34.

John G. Floyd,	5 George Briggs,
Obadiah Bowne,	6 James Brooks,
Emanuel B. Hart,	7 A. P. Stevens,
J. H. Hobart Haws,	8 Gilbert Dean,

- 9 William Murray,
- 10 Marius Schoonmaker,
- 11 Josiah Sutherland,
- 12 David L. Seymour,
- 13 John L. Schoolcraft,
- 14 John H. Boyd,
- 15 Joseph Russel,
- 16 John Wells,
- 17 Alex. H. Buell,
- 18 Preston King,
- 19 Willard Ives,
- 20 Timothy Jenkins,
- 21 William W. Snow,

- 22 Henry Bennett,
- 23 Leander Babcock,
- 24 Daniel T. Jones,
- 25 Thos. Y. How, Jr.,
- 26 H. S. Walbridge,
- 27 William A. Sackett,
- 28 Abr. M. Schermerhorn,
- 29 Jedediah Horseford,
- 30 Reuben Robie,
- 31 Frederick S. Martin,
- 32 S. G. Haven,
- 33 Augustus P. Haskell,
- 34 Lorenzo Burrows.

New-Jersey—5.

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|-----------------------|--------------------|
| 1 Nathan T. Stratton, | 4 George H. Brown, |
| 2 Charles Skelton, | 5 Rodman M. Price. |
| 3 Isaac Wildrick, | |

Pennsylvania—24.

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|-----------------------|------------------------|
| 1 Thomas B. Florence, | 13 James Gamble, |
| 2 Joseph R. Chandler, | 14 T. S. Bibighans, |
| 3 Henry D. Moore, | 15 William H. Kurtz, |
| 4 John Robins, Jr., | 16 J. X. McLanahan, |
| 5 John McNair, | 17 Andrew Parker, |
| 6 Thomas Ross, | 18 John L. Dawson, |
| 7 John A. Morrison, | 19 Joseph H. Kuhns, |
| 8 Thaddeus Stevens, | 20 John Allison, |
| 9 J. Glancy Jones, | 21 Thomas M. Howe, |
| 10 Milo M. Dimmick, | 22 John W. Howe, |
| 11 H. M. Fuller, | 23 Carleton B. Curtis, |
| 12 Galusha A. Grow, | 24 Alfred Gilmore. |

Delaware—1.—George R. Riddle.

Maryland—6.

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| 1 Richard J. Bowie, | 4 Thomas Yates Walsh, |
| 2 Wm. T. Hamilton, | 5 Alexander Evans, |
| 3 Edward Hammond, | 6 Joseph S. Cottman. |

Virginia—15.

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|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1 John S. Millson, | 9 James F. Strother, |
| 2 Richard K. Meade, | 10 Charles J. Faulkner, |
| 3 Thomas H. Averett, | 11 John Letcher, |
| 4 Thomas S. Bocock, | 12 Henry A. Edmundson, |
| 5 Paulus Powell, | 13 Fayette McMullen, |
| 6 John S. Caskie, | 14 James M. H. Beale, |
| 7 Thomas H. Bayly, | 15 George W. Thompson. |
| 8 Alexander R. Holladay, | |

North Carolina—9.

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| 1 Thomas L. Clingman, | 6 John R. J. Daniel, |
| 2 Joseph P. Colwell, | 7 W. S. Ashe, |
| 3 Alfred Dockery, | 8 Edward Stanly, |
| 4 James T. Morehead, | 9 David Outlaw. |
| 5 Abr. W. Venable, | |

South Carolina—7.

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| 1 Daniel Wallace, | 5 Armistead Burt, |
| 2 James L. Orr, | 6 William Aikin, |
| 3 Joseph A. Woodward, | 7 William Colcock. |
| 4 John McQueen, | |

Georgia—8.

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| 1 Joseph W. Jackson, | 5 E. W. Chastain, |
| 2 James Johnson, | 6 Junius Hillyer, |
| 3 David J. Bailey, | 7 A. H. Stephens, |
| 4 Charles Murphy, | 8 Robert Toombs. |

Alabama—7.

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| 1 John Bragg, | 5 George S. Houston, |
| 2 James Abercrombie, | 6 W. R. W. Cobb, |
| 3 Sampson W. Harris, | 7 Alexander White. |
| 4 William R. Smith, | |

Mississippi—4.

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| 1 D. B. Nabors, | 3 J. D. Freeman, |
| 2 John A. Wilcox, | 4 Albert G. Brown. |

Louisiana—4.

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| 1 Louis St. Martin, | 3 Alexander G. Penn, |
| 2 J. Aristide Landry, | 4 John Moore. |

Texas—2.

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| 1 Volney E. Howard, | 2 Richard Scurrie. |
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*Arkansas—1.—Robert W. Johnson.**Tennessee—11.*

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| 1 Andrew Johnson, | 7 Meredith P. Gentry, |
| 2 Albert G. Watkins, | 8 William Cullum, |
| 3 George W. Churchwell, | 9 Isham G. Harris, |
| 4 John H. Savage, | 10 Frederick P. Stanton, |
| 5 George W. Jones, | 11 Christopher H. Williams. |
| 6 William H. Polk, | |

*Florida—1.—E. Carrington Cabell.**Kentucky—10.*

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| 1 Linn Boyd, | 6 Addison White, |
| 2 Benjamin Edward Grey, | 7 Humphrey Marshall, |
| 3 Presly M. Ewing, | 8 John C. Breckenridge, |
| 4 William T. Ward, | 9 John C. Mason, |
| 5 James W. Stone, | 10 Richard H. Stanton. |

Ohio—21.

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| 1 David T. Disney, | 12 John Welch, |
| 2 Lewis D. Campbell, | 13 James M. Gaylord, |
| 3 Hiram Bell, | 14 Alexander Harper, |
| 4 Benjamin Stanton, | 15 William W. Hunter, |
| 5 Alfred P. Egerton, | 16 John Johnson, |
| 6 Frederick W. Green, | 17 Joseph Cable, |
| 7 Nelson Barere, | 18 David K. Carter, |
| 8 John L. Taylor, | 19 Evan Newton, |
| 9 Edson B. Olds, | 20 Joshua R. Giddings, |
| 10 Charles Sweetser, | 21 Norton S. Townshend. |
| 11 George H. Busby, | |

Michigan—3.

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| 1 Ebenezer J. Penniman, | 3 James I. Conger. |
| 2 C. E. Stuart, | |

Indiana—10.

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|------------------------|---------------------|
| 1 James Lockhart, | 6 Willis A. Gorman, |
| 2 Cyrus L. Dunham, | 7 John G. Davis, |
| 3 John L. Robinson, | 8 Daniel Mace, |
| 4 Samuel W. Parker, | 9 Graham N. Fitch, |
| 5 Thomas A. Hendricks, | 10 Samuel Brenton. |

Illinois—7.

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| 1 William H. Bissell, | 5 William A. Richardson, |
| 2 Willis Allen, | 6 Thompson Campbell. |
| 3 Orlando B. Ficklin, | 7 Richard Yates. |
| 4 Richard S. Malony, | |

Missouri—5.

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| 1 John F. Darby, | 4 Willard P. Hall, |
| 2 Gilchrist Porter, | 5 John S. Phelps. |
| 3 John G. Miller, | |

Iowa—2.

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| 1 Lincoln L. Clark, | 2 Bernhardt Henn. |
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Wisconsin—3.

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| 1 Charles Durkee, | 3 James D. Doty. |
| 2 Benjamin C. Eastman, | |

California—2.

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| 1 Joseph W. McCorkle, | 2 Edward C. Marshall. |
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DELEGATES.

*Oregon—Joseph Lane.**Minnesota—Henry H. Sibley.**Utah Territory—John M. Bernhisel.**New Mexico—R. W. Weightman.*

NAMES OF THE SPEAKERS
OF THE
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
From 1789 to 1853.

1st Congress.—FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBURG, of Pennsylvania, was elected Speaker of the House of Representatives, April 1st, 1789, and served to March 3. 1791.

2d Congress.—JONATHAN TRUMBULL, of Connecticut, was elected Speaker, and served from the 24th of October, 1791, to March 2, 1793.

3d Congress.—FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBURG, of Pennsylvania, was elected Speaker, and served from December 2, 1793, to 3d of March, 1795.

4th Congress and the 5th Congress.—JONATHAN DAYTON, of New-Jersey, was elected Speaker, and served from 7th of December, 1795, to 3d March, 1799.

6th Congress.—THEODORE SEDGWICK, of Massachusetts, was elected Speaker, and served from 2d December, 1799, to the 3d March, 1801.

7th, 8th and 9th Congresses.—NATHANIEL MACON, of North-Carolina, was elected Speaker, and served from 7th December, 1801, to March 3d, 1807.

10th and 11th Congresses.—JOSEPH B. VARNUM, of Massachusetts, was elected Speaker, and served from October 26, 1807, to 3d March, 1811.

12th, 13th, 14th, 15th and 16th Congresses.—HENRY CLAY, of Kentucky, was elected Speaker, and served from 4th November, 1811, to 3d of March, 1821.

- 17th Congress.*—PHILIP P. BARBOUR, of Virginia, was elected Speaker, and served from 3d December, 1821, to 3d of March, 1823.
- 18th Congress.*—HENRY CLAY, of Kentucky, was elected Speaker, and served from 1st of December, 1823, to March 3, 1825.
- 19th Congress.*—JOHN W. TAYLOR, of New-York, was elected Speaker, and served from December 5, 1825, to March 3, 1827.
- 20th, 21st, 22d and 23d Congresses.*—ANDREW STEVENSON, of Virginia, was elected Speaker, and served from 3d December, 1827, to 3d of June, 1834; and JOHN BELL, of Tennessee, was, on the 4th of June, 1834, elected to serve out the balance of the 23d Congress, which ended on the 3d of March, 1837.
- 24th and 25th Congresses.*—JAMES K. POLK, of Tennessee, was elected Speaker, and served from 7th of December, 1835, to March 3d, 1839.
- 26th Congress.*—ROBERT M. T. HUNTER, of Virginia, was elected Speaker, and served from the 16th of December, 1839, to March 3, 1841.
- 27th Congress.*—JOHN WHITE, of Kentucky, was elected Speaker, and served from 31st May, 1841, to March 3, 1843.
- 28th Congress.*—JOHN W. JONES, of Virginia, was elected Speaker, and served from 4th December, 1843, to March 3, 1845.
- 29th Congress.*—JOHN W. DAVIS, of Indiana, was elected Speaker, and served from 1st December, 1845, to March 3, 1847.
- 30th Congress.*—ROBERT C. WINTHROP, of Massachusetts, was elected Speaker, and served from the 6th of December, 1847, to March 3, 1849.
- 31st Congress.*—HOWELL COBB, of Georgia, was elected Speaker, and served from 24th December, 1849, to March 3, 1851.
- 32d Congress.*—LINN BOYD, of Kentucky, was elected Speaker, and served from 4th December, 1851, to March 3, 1853.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS,

As established by Chapter 499, Laws of 1851. Passed July 10, 1851.

DISTRICTS.

FIRST,.....	Counties of Suffolk, Queens, Richmond and Kings, excepting Brooklyn and Williamsburgh.
SECOND,.....	City of Brooklyn.
THIRD,.....	1st, 2d, 3d, 5th, and 8th Wards in New-York.
FOURTH,.....	4th, 6th, 10th, and 14th Wards in New-York.
FIFTH,	7th and 13th Wards in New-York, and City of Williamsburgh, in Kings County.
SIXTH,	11th, 15th, and 17th Wards in New-York.
SEVENTH,.....	9th, 16th, and 20th Wards in New-York.
EIGHTH,	12th, 18th and 19th Wards in New-York.
NINTH,	Counties of Westchester, Rockland and Putnam.
TENTH,	Counties of Orange and Sullivan.
ELEVENTH,	Counties of Ulster and Greene.
TWELFTH,.....	Counties of Dutchess and Columbia.
THIRTEENTH,	County of Rensselaer.
FOURTEENTH,	County of Albany.
FIFTEENTH,.....	Counties of Washington, Saratoga, Warren and Hamilton.
SIXTEENTH,.....	Counties of Essex, Clinton and Franklin.
SEVENTEENTH,	Counties of St. Lawrence and Herkimer.

- EIGHTEENTH, Counties of Fulton, Montgomery, Schenectady and Schoharie.
- NINETEENTH, Counties of Otsego and Delaware.
- TWENTIETH, County of Oneida.
- TWENTY-FIRST, Counties of Cortland, Broome and Chenango.
- TWENTY-SECOND, ... Counties of Oswego and Madison.
- TWENTY-THIRD, ... Counties of Jefferson and Lewis.
- TWENTY-FOURTH, .. County of Onondaga.
- TWENTY-FIFTH, Counties of Cayuga and Wayne.
- TWENTY-SIXTH, Counties of Ontario, Seneca and Yates.
- TWENTY-SEVENTH, . Counties of Tompkins, Chemung and Tioga.
- TWENTY-EIGHTH, ... Counties of Steuben and Livingston.
- TWENTY-NINTH, County of Monroe.
- THIRTIETH, Counties of Genesee, Wyoming and Allegany.
- THIRTY-FIRST, Counties of Orleans and Niagara.
- THIRTY-SECOND, ... County of Erie.
- THIRTY-THIRD, Counties of Chautauque and Cattaraugus.

SENATE DISTRICTS.

District Number One—Counties of Suffolk, Richmond, Queens.

District Number Two—County of Kings.

District Number Three—First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth wards of New-York city.

District Number Four—Seventh, Tenth, Thirteenth and Seventeenth wards of New-York city.

District Number Five—Eighth, Ninth and Fourteenth wards of New-York city.

District Number Six—Eleventh, Twelfth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Eighteenth and Nineteenth wards of New-York city.

District Number Seven—Counties of Westchester, Putnam, Rockland.

District Number Eight—Counties of Dutchess and Columbia.

District Number Nine—Counties of Orange and Sullivan.

District Number Ten—Counties of Ulster and Greene.

District Number Eleven—Counties of Albany and Schenectady.

District Number Twelve—County of Rensselaer.

District Number Thirteen—Counties of Washington and Saratoga.

District Number Fourteen—Counties of Warren, Essex and Clinton.

District Number Fifteen—Counties of St. Lawrence and Franklin.

District Number Sixteen—Counties of Herkimer, Hamilton, Fulton and Montgomery.

District Number Seventeen—Counties of Schoharie and Delaware.

District Number Eighteen—Counties of Otsego and Chenango.

District Number Nineteen—County of Oneida.

District Number Twenty—Counties of Madison and Oswego.

District Number Twenty-one—Counties of Jefferson and Lewis.

District Number Twenty-two—County of Onondaga.

District Number Twenty-three—Counties of Cortland, Broome and Tioga.

District Number Twenty-four—Counties of Cayuga and Wayne.

District Number Twenty-five—Counties of Tompkins, Seneca and Yates.

District Number Twenty-six—Counties of Steuben and Chemung.

District Number Twenty-seven—County of Monroe.

District Number Twenty-eight—Counties of Orleans, Genesee and Niagara.

District Number Twenty-nine—Counties of Ontario and Livingston.

District Number Thirty—Counties of Allegany and Wyoming.

District Number Thirty-one—County of Erie.

District Number Thirty-two—Counties of Chautauque and Cattaraugus.

ASSEMBLY DISTRICTS.

ALBANY CITY AND COUNTY—FOUR DISTRICTS.

First District—First and Second wards of the city of Albany, towns of Bethlehem, Coeymans, Westerlo, Rensselaerville.

Second District—Tenth ward of the city of Albany, towns of Guilderland, New-Scotland, Knox, Bern.

Third District—Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Eighth wards of the city of Albany.

Fourth District—Seventh and Ninth wards of the city of Albany, and town of Watervliet.

ALLEGANY COUNTY—TWO DISTRICTS.

First District—Towns of Centerville, Hume, Granger, Grove, Ossian, Rushford, Caneadea, Allen, Birdsall, Burns, New-Hudson, Belfast, Angelica.

Second District—Towns of West Almond, Almond, Alfred, Amity, Andover, Independence, Cuba, Friendship, Clarksville, Wirt, Genesee, Bolivar, Scio.

BROOME COUNTY—ONE DISTRICT.

CATTARAUGUS COUNTY—TWO DISTRICTS.

First District—Towns of Ashford, Ellicottville, Carrolton, Burton, Humphrey, Franklinville, Machias, Yorkshire, Freedom, Farmersville, Lyndon, Rice, Hinsdale, Olean, Portville.

Second District—Towns of Great Valley, Little Valley, Mansfield, Otto, Persia, New Albion, Napoli, Coldspring, Randolph, Connewango, Leon, Dayton, Perrysburgh.

CAYUGA COUNTY—THREE DISTRICTS.

First District—Towns of Sterling, Victory, Ira, Conquest, Cato, lentz.

Second District—Towns of Brutus, Sennett, Aurelius, Auburn, wasco, Fleming, Springport.

Third District—Towns of Ledyard, Scipio, Niles, Venice, Moraa, Sempronius, Genoa, Locke, Summer Hill.

CHAUTAUQUE COUNTY—TWO DISTRICTS.

First District—Towns of Pomfret, Sheridan, Hanover, Villenova, rkwright, Charlotte, Cherrycreek, Ellington, Gerry, Poland, Elliott, Carroll.

Second District—Towns of Portland, Stockton, Ellery, Busti, armony, Westfield, Chautauque, Ripley, Mina, Sherman, French reek, Clymer.

CHEMUNG COUNTY—ONE DISTRICT.

CHENANGO COUNTY—TWO DISTRICTS.

First District—Towns of Columbus, Linklaen, North Norwich, orwich, New-Berlin, Otselic, Pharsalia, Pitcher, Plymouth, nyrna, Sherburne.

Second District—Towns of Bainbridge, Coventry, German, Guild, Greene, Macdonough, Oxford, Preston, Smithville.

CLINTON COUNTY—ONE DISTRICT.

COLUMBIA COUNTY—TWO DISTRICTS.

First District—Hudson city, First and Second wards; towns of eenport, Claverack, Livingston, Taghkanick, Copake, Germanvn, Clermont, Gallatin, Ancram.

Second District—Towns of New-Lebanon, Canaan, Chatham, nderhook, Stuyvesant, Stockport, Ghent, Austerlitz, Hillsdale.

CORTLAND COUNY—ONE DISTRICT.

DELAWARE COUNTY—TWO DISTRICTS.

First District—Towns of Colchester, Franklin, Hamden, Hanck, Masonville, Sidney, Tompkins, Walton, Delhi.

Second District—Towns of Andes, Bovina, Harpersfield, Kortright, Meredith, Middletown, Stamford, Davenport, Roxbury.

DUTCHESS COUNTY—THREE DISTRICTS.

First District—Towns of Fishkill, Beekman, Pawlings, Dover, Union Vale, La Grange, East Fishkill.

Second District—Towns of Poughkeepsie, Pleasant Valley, Hyde Park, Clinton.

Third District—Towns of Washington, Amenia, Stanford, North East, Pine Plains, Milan, Rhinebeck, Redhook.

ERIE COUNTY—FOUR DISTRICTS.

First District—City of Buffalo, First, Second, Third and Fifth wards.

Second District—City of Buffalo, Fourth ward; towns of Black Rock, Tonawanda, Amherst, Clarence.

Third District—Towns of Newstead, Chictawaga, Hamburg, West Hamburg, Aurora, Wales, Alden, Lancaster, West Seneca.

Fourth District—Towns of Evans, Eden, Boston, Colden, Holland, Sardinia, Concord, Collins, Brant.

ESSEX COUNTY—ONE DISTRICT.

FRANKLIN COUNTY—ONE DISTRICT.

FULTON AND HAMILTON COUNTIES—ONE DISTRICT.

GENESEE COUNTY—TWO DISTRICTS.

First District—Towns of Alabama, Alexander, Batavia, Darien, Elba, Oakfield, Pembroke.

Second District—Towns of Bergen, Bethany, Byron, Le Roy, Pavilion, Stafford.

GREENE COUNTY—TWO DISTRICTS.

First District—Towns of Athens, Catskill, Cairo, Hunter, Jewett, Lexington, Halcott.

Second District—Towns of Coxsackie, Durham, Greenville, New Baltimore, Prattsville, Windham, Ashland.

HERKIMER COUNTY—TWO DISTRICTS.

First District—Towns of Fairfield, Herkimer, Little Falls, Maunheim, Newport, Norway, Ohio, Russia, Salisbury, Wilmurt.

Second District—Towns of Columbia, Danube, Frankfort, German Flatts, Litchfield, Schuyler, Stark, Warren, Winfield.

JEFFERSON COUNTY—THREE DISTRICTS.

First District—Towns of Watertown, Henderson, Adams, Ellisburgh, Lorraine, Rodman, Hounsfield, Worth.

Second District—Towns of Rutland, Champion, Wilna, Philadelphia, Antwerp, Le Ray, Theresa, Alexandria.

Third District—Towns of Brownville, Lyme, Orleans, Clayton, Amelia, Cape Vincent.

KINGS COUNTY—THREE DISTRICTS.

First District—Brooklyn city, Eighth and Ninth wards; towns of Williamsburgh, Bushwick, Flatbush, Flatlands, Gravesend, New-Utrecht, New Lots.

Second District—Brooklyn city, First, Second, Third and Sixth wards.

Third District—Brooklyn city, Fourth, Fifth and Seventh wards.

LEWIS COUNTY—ONE DISTRICT.

LIVINGSTON COUNTY—TWO DISTRICTS.

First District—Towns of Avon, Caledonia, Lima, Livonia, Genesee, Groveland, Leicester, York.

Second District—Towns of Mount-Morris, Sparta, West Sparta, North Dansville, Springwater, Conesus, Nunda, Portage.

MADISON COUNTY—TWO DISTRICTS.

First District—Towns of De Ruyter, Nelson, Eaton, Georgetown, Canan, Madison, Hamilton, Brookfield.

Second District—Towns of Cazenovia, Sullivan, Lenox, Fenner, Smithfield, Stockbridge.

MONROE COUNTY—THREE DISTRICTS.

First District—Towns of Brighton, Henrietta, Irondequoit, Mendon, Penfield, Perrinton, Pittsford, Rush, Webster.

Second District—The city of Rochester.

Third District—Towns of Clarkson, Chili, Gates, Greece, Ogden, Parma, Riga, Sweden, Wheatland.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY—TWO DISTRICTS.

First District—Towns of Amsterdam, Mohawk, Florida, Glen, Charleston.

Second District—Towns of Palatine, St. Johnsville, Minden, Canajoharie, Root.

NEW-YORK CITY AND COUNTY—SIXTEEN DISTRICTS.

First District—First and Second wards.

Second District—Third and Sixth wards.

Third District—Fourth ward.

Fourth District—Fifth ward.

Fifth District—Seventh ward.

Sixth District—Eighth ward.

Seventh District—Ninth ward.

Eighth District—Tenth ward.

Ninth District—Eleventh ward.

Tenth District—Twelfth and Nineteenth wards.

Eleventh District—Thirteenth ward.

Twelfth District—Fourteenth ward.

Thirteenth District—Fifteenth ward.

Fourteenth District—Sixteenth and Twentieth wards.

Fifteenth District—Seventeenth ward.

Sixteenth District—Eighteenth ward.

NIAGARA COUNTY—TWO DISTRICTS.

First District—Royalton, Lockport, Pendleton, Wheatfield, Niagara.

Second District—Somerset, Hartland, Newfane, Wilson, Cambria Porter, Lewiston.

ONEIDA COUNTY—FOUR DISTRICTS.

First District—Towns of New-Hartford, Utica city, Whitestown

Second District—Towns of Augusta, Bridgewater, Kirkland, Marshall, Saugerfield, Paris, Vernon, Westmoreland.

Third District—Towns of Annsville, Camden, Florence, Rome, Verona, Vienna.

Fourth District—Towns of Ava, Boonville, Deerfield, Floyd, Lee, Marcy, Remsen, Steuben, Trenton, Western.

ONONDAGA COUNTY—FOUR DISTRICTS.

First District—Towns of Camillus, Clay, Elbridge, Lysander, Van Buren.

Second District—Towns of Marcellus, Onondaga, Otisco, Skaneateles, Spafford, Tully.

Third District—Towns of Cicero, Salina, Geddes.

Fourth District—Towns of De Witt, Fabius, Lafayette, Manlius, Pompey.

ONTARIO COUNTY—TWO DISTRICTS.

First District—Towns of Seneca, Gorham, Hopewell, Phelps, Manchester, Farmington.

Second District—Towns of Victor, East Bloomfield, West Bloomfield, Richmond, Canadice, Bristol, South Bristol, Naples, Canandaigua.

ORANGE COUNTY—THREE DISTRICTS.

First District—Towns of Newburgh, New-Windsor, Montgomery, Crawlford.

Second District—Towns of Cornwall, Blooming-grove, Hamptonburgh, Goshen, Wallkill, Chester.

Third District—Towns of Monroe, Warwick, Minisink, Deerpark, Mount-Hope, Wawayanda.

ORLEANS COUNTY—ONE DISTRICT.

OSWEGO COUNTY—TWO DISTRICTS.

First District—Towns of Granby, Oswego, Schroepfel, Volney, Hannibal, New-Haven, Scriba.

Second District—Towns of Albion, Boylston, Mexico, Palermo,

Redfield, Sandy Creek, West Monroe, Amboy, Constantia, Hastings, Orwell, Parish, Richland, Williamstown.

OTSEGO COUNTY—THREE DISTRICTS.

First District—Towns of Cherry Valley, Springfield, Middlefield, Decatur, Westford, Worcester, Maryland.

Second District—Towns of Otsego, Exeter, Richfield, Plainfield, Burlington, Hartwick, Edmeston, New-Lisbon.

Third District—Towns of Milford, Oneonta, Otego, Unadilla, Butternuts, Laurens, Pittsfield, Morris.

PUTNAM COUNTY—ONE DISTRICT.

QUEENS COUNTY—ONE DISTRICT.

RENSSELAER COUNTY—THREE DISTRICTS.

First District—Troy city, eight wards.

Second District—Towns of Lansingburgh, Scaghticoke, Pittstown, Hoosick, Grafton, Petersburg, Berlin.

Third District—Towns of Brunswick, Greenbush, Schodack, Sandlake, Nassau, Stephentown, Poestenkill.

RICHMOND COUNTY—ONE DISTRICT.

ROCKLAND COUNTY—ONE DISTRICT.

ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY—THREE DISTRICTS.

First District—Towns of De Peyster, De Kalb, Fowler, Gouverneur, Hammond, Macomb, Morristown, Oswegatchie, Pitcairn, Rossie.

Second District—Towns of Lisbon, Madrid, Norfolk, Canton, Russell, Hermon, Fine, Edwards, Pierrepont.

Third District—Towns of Brasher, Massena, Potsdam, Stockholm, Lawrence, Hopkinton, Colton, Parishville, Louisville.

SARATOGA COUNTY—TWO DISTRICTS.

First District—Towns of Ballston, Charlton, Clifton Park, Galway, Halfmoon, Malta, Milton, Stillwater, Waterford.

Second District—Towns of Corinth, Day, Edinburgh, Greenfield, Hadley, Moreau, Northumberland, Providence, Saratoga, Saratoga Springs, Wilton.

SCHENECTADY COUNTY—ONE DISTRICT.

SCHOHARIE COUNTY—TWO DISTRICTS.

First District—Towns of Esperance, Wright, Schoharie, Middleburgh, Broome, Blenheim, Conesville, Gilboa.

Second District—Towns of Carlisle, Sharon, Seward, Cobleskill, Fulton, Summit, Jefferson, Richmondville.

SENECA COUNTY—ONE DISTRICT.

STEUBEN COUNTY—THREE DISTRICTS.

First District—Towns of Bath, Wheeler, Prattsburgh, Pulteney, Urbana, Wayne, Tyrone, Reading.

Second District—Towns of Woodhull, Cameron, Thurston, Addison, Lindley, Erwin, Campbell, Bradford, Orange, Hornby, Painted Post, Caton.

Third District—Towns of Cohocton, Avoca, Dansville, Howard, Hornellsville, Hartsville, Canisteo, Jasper, Greenwood, Troupsburgh, West Union, Wayland.

SUFFOLK COUNTY—TWO DISTRICTS.

First District—Towns of East Hampton, South Hampton, Shelter Island, Southold, Riverhead.

Second District—Towns of Brookhaven, Smithtown, Huntington, Slip.

SULLIVAN COUNTY—ONE DISTRICT.

TIOGA COUNTY—ONE DISTRICT.

TOMPKINS COUNTY—TWO DISTRICTS.

First District—Towns of Lansing, Ulysses, Hector, Enfield, Newfield.

Second District—Towns of Groton, Dryden, Ithaca, Caroline, Danby.

ULSTER COUNTY—TWO DISTRICTS.

First District—Towns of Saugerties, Woodstock, Olive, Shandaken, Hurley, Marbletown, Rochester, Wawarsing, Denning.

Second District—Towns of Kingston, Esopus, Rosendale, Lloyd, New Paltz, Marlborough, Plattekill, Shawangunk.

WARREN COUNTY—ONE DISTRICT.

WASHINGTON COUNTY—TWO DISTRICTS.

First District—Towns of Argyle, Cambridge, Easton, Fort Edward, Greenwich, Jackson, Salem, White Creek.

Second District—Towns of Dresden, Fort Ann, Granville, Hampton, Hartford, Hebron, Kingsbury, Putnam, Whitehall.

WAYNE COUNTY—TWO DISTRICTS.

First District—Towns of Butler, Galen, Huron, Lyons, Rose, Sodus, Savannah, Wolcott.

Second District—Towns of Arcadia, Macedon, Marion, Ontario, Palmyra, Walworth, Williamson.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY—TWO DISTRICTS.

First District—Towns of Bedford, Cortland, Lewisboro', New-Castle, North Salem, Ossinsing, Poundridge, Somers, Yorktown.

Second District—Towns of East Chester, Greenburgh, Harrison, Mount Pleasant, Mamaroneck, North Castle, New Rochelle, Pelham, Rye, Scarsdale, White Plains, Yonkers, West Chester, West Farms.

WYOMING COUNTY—ONE DISTRICT.

YATES COUNTY—ONE DISTRICT.

GOVERNORS OF NEW-YORK.

COLONIAL.

Cornelis Jacobzen May, .....	.....	1624
William Van Hulst, .....	.....	1625
Peter Minuit,	May 4,	1626
Wouter Van Twiller,	April	1633
Willem Kieft,	March 28,	1638
Petrus Stuyvesant,	May 11,	1647
Richard Nicolls,	September 8,	1664
Francis Lovelace,	May 23,	1668
Anthony Colve,	Aug. (n. s.) 12,	1673
Edmund Andros, Knt.,	Nov. (n. s.) 10,	1674
Anthony Brockholles, Com'der-in-Chief, ..	Jan'y (n. s.) 13,	1681
Thomas Dongan,	August 27,	1683
Sir Ed. Andros,	July 28,	1688
Francis Nicholson, Com'der-in-Chief,	October 9,	1688
Jacob Leisler,	June 3,	1689
Henry Sloughter,	March 19,	1691
Richard Ingoldesby, Com'der-in-Chief, ..	July 23,	1691
Benjamin Fletcher,	August 30,	1692
Earl of Bellomont,	April 2,	1698
Wm. Smith, President of the Council, ...	March 5,	1701
John Nanfan, Lt. Governor,	May 19,	1701
Lord Cornbury,	May 3,	1702
Lord Lovelace,	December 18,	1708
Peter Schuyler, President,	May 6,	1709
Richard Ingoldesby, Lt. Governor,	May 9,	1709
Gerardus Beeckman, President,	April 10,	1710
Robert Hunter,	June 14,	1710
Peter Schuyler, President,	July 21,	1719

William Burnet,.....	September	17, 1720
John Montgomerie,.....	April	15, 1728
Rip Van Dam, President,.....	July	1, 1731
William Cosby,.....	August	1, 1732
George Clarke, Prest. March 10, Lt. Gov.	October	30, 1736
George Clinton,.....	September	2, 1743
Sir Danvers Osborne, Bart.,.....	October	10, 1753
James De Lancey, Lt. Governor,.....	October	12, 1753
Sir Charles Hardy, Knt.,.....	September	3, 1755
James De Lancey, Lt. Governor,.....	June	3, 1757
Cadwallader Colden, Prest., Aug. 28, 1760, Lt. Gov.,.....	August	19, 1761
Robert Monekton,.....	June	25, 1762
Cadwallader Colden, Lt. Governor,.....	September	14, 1763
Sir Henry Moore, Bart.,.....	November	13, 1765
Cadwallader Colden, Lt. Gov.,.....	September	12, 1769
Earl of Dunmore,.....	October	19, 1770
William Tryon,.....	July	9, 1771
Cadwallader Colden, Lt. Gov.,.....	April	7, 1774
William Tryon,.....	June	28, 1775
James Robertson,*.....	March	23, 1780
Andrew Elliot, Lt. Gov.,*.....	April	15, 1783

STATE.

Nathaniel Woodhull, President of the Provincial Congress,.....	1775
George Clinton, Governor,.....	1777
John Jay,.....	1795
George Clinton,.....	1801
Morgan Lewis,.....	1804
Daniel D. Tompkins,.....	1807
John Tayler, Lt. Gov., acting Gov.,.....	1817
De Witt Clinton,.....	1817
Joseph C. Yates,.....	1823

* Military Governors during the Revolutionary War, not recognized by the State of New-York.

De Witt Clinton,.....	1825
Nathaniel Pitcher, Lt. Gov., acting Gov.,	1828
Martin Van Buren,.....	1829
Enos T. Throop, Lt. Gov., acting Gov.,..	1829
Enos T. Throop,.....	1831
William L. Marcy,.....	1833
William H. Seward,.....	1839
William C. Bouck,.....	1843
Silas Wright,.....	1845
John Young,.....	1847
Hamilton Fish,.....	1849
Washington Hunt,.....	1851
Horatio Seymour,.....	1853

LIEUTENANT GOVERNORS.

Pierre Van Cortlandt,.....	1777
Stephen Van Rensselaer,.....	1795
Jeremiah Van Rensselaer,.....	1801
John Broome,.....	1804
John Tayler, Prest. <i>pro tem.</i> of Senate,..	1811
De Witt Clinton,.....	1812
John Tayler,.....	1814
Erastus Root,.....	1823
James Tallmadge,.....	1825
Nathaniel Pitcher,.....	1827
Enos T. Throop,.....	1829
Wm. M. Oliver, Prest. <i>pro tem.</i> Senate,..	1830
Edward P. Livingston,.....	1831
John Tracy,.....	1833
Luther Bradish,.....	1839
Daniel S. Dickinson,.....	1843
Addison Gardiner,.....	1845
Addison Gardiner and Hamilton Fish,..	1847
George W. Patterson,.....	1849
Sanford E. Church,.....	1851
Sanford E. Church,.....	1853

UNITED STATES JUDICIAL DISTRICTS.

Northern District of New-York.

Counties of Albany, Allegany, Broome, Cattaraugus, Cayuga, Chautauque, Chemung, Chenango, Clinton, Cortland, Delaware, Erie, Essex, Franklin, Fulton, Genesee, Hamilton, Herkimer, Jefferson, Lewis, Livingston, Madison, Monroe, Montgomery, Niagara, Oneida, Onondaga, Ontario, Orleans, Oswego, Otsego, Rensselaer, St. Lawrence, Saratoga, Schenectady, Schoharie, Seneca, Steuben, Tioga, Tompkins, Warren, Washington, Wayne, Wyoming and Yates.

Southern District of New-York.

Counties of Columbia, Dutchess, Greene, Kings, New-York, Orange, Putnam, Queens, Richmond, Rockland, Suffolk, Sullivan, Ulster and Westchester.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS OF THE STATE,

Established by Act of Legislature, 8th May, 1847.

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- | | |
|----------|---|
| DISTRICT | I. City and county of New-York. |
| DISTRICT | II. Counties of Richmond, Suffolk, Queens, Kings, Westchester, Orange, Rockland, Putnam and Dutchess. |
| DISTRICT | III. Counties of Columbia, Sullivan, Ulster, Greene, Albany, Schoharie and Rensselaer. |
| DISTRICT | IV. Counties of Warren, Saratoga, Washington, Essex, Franklin, St. Lawrence, Clinton, Montgomery, Hamilton, Fulton and Schenectady. |
| DISTRICT | V. Counties of Onondaga, Oneida, Oswego, Herkimer, Jefferson and Lewis. |
| DISTRICT | VI. Counties of Otsego, Delaware, Madison, Chenango, Broome, Tioga, Chemung, Tompkins and Cortland. |
| DISTRICT | VII. Counties of Livingston, Wayne, Seneca, Yates, Ontario, Steuben, Monroe and Cayuga. |
| DISTRICT | VIII. Counties of Erie, Chautauque, Cattaraugus, Orleans, Niagara, Genesee, Allegany and Wyoming. |

NAMES OF COUNTIES,

With the Date of Erection, and the Counties from which Taken.

Albany.....	an original county in the colony,	erected in	1688
Allegany ...	taken from Genesee,	"	1806
Broome	" Tioga,	"	1806
Cattaraugus..	" Genesee,	"	1803
Chayuga	" Onondaga, ..	"	1799
Chautauque..	" Genesee,	"	1808
Chemung	" Tioga,	"	1836
Chenango....	" Tioga and Herkimer,	"	1798
Clinton	" Albany,	"	1788
Columbia....	" Albany,	"	1786
Cortland	" Onondaga,	"	1808
Delaware....	" Ulster and Otsego,..	"	1797
Dutchess	an original county in the colony,	"	1683
Erie	taken from Niagara,	"	1821
Essex.....	" Clinton,	"	1799
Franklin	" Clinton,	"	1808
Fulton	" Montgomery,	"	1837
Genesee	" Ontario,	"	1802
Greene.	" Ulster and Albany,	"	1800
Hamilton....	" Montgomery,	"	1816
Herkimer....	" Montgomery,	"	1791
Jefferson	" Oneida,	"	1805
Kings	an original county in the colony,	"	1683
Lewis	taken from Oneida,	"	1805
Livingston...	" Ontario and Genesee,	"	1823
Madison.....	" Chenango,	"	1806
Monroe	" Ontario and Genesee,	"	1821
Montgomery .	(ancient Tryon,)	"	1784
New-York ...	.....	"	1683
Niagara	taken from Genesee,	"	1808

Oneida	taken from Herkimer,.....	erected in	1798
Onondaga....	erected from the military tract in Herkimer,		1794
Ontario	set off from Montgomery in.....		1789
Orange.....	an original county,.....	erected in	1683
Orleans	taken from Genesee,	"	1824
Oswego	" Oneida & Onondaga,	"	1816
Otsego	" Montgomery,	"	1791
Putnam	" Dutchess,.....	"	1812
Queens.....	an original county,	"	1683
Rensselaer...	taken from Albany,.....	"	1791
Richmond ...	an original county in the colony,	"	1683
Rockland....	taken from Orange,	"	1798
St. Lawrence.	" Oneida,	"	1802
Saratoga	" Albany,	"	1791
Schoharie ...	" Albany and Otsego,	"	1795
Schenectady .	" Albany,	"	1809
Seneca	" Cayuga,.....	"	1804
Steuben	" Ontario,.....	"	1799
Suffolk	an original county in the colony,	"	1683
Sullivan.....	taken from Ulster,	"	1809
Tioga	" old Montgomery, ...	"	1791
Tompkins ...	" Cayuga and Seneca,	"	1817
Ulster	an original county in the colony,	"	1683
Warren	taken from Washington,.....	"	1813
Washington..	(ancient Charlotte county),	"	1772
Wayne,	taken from Ontario and Seneca,	"	1823
Westchester..	an original county in the colony,	"	1683
Wyoming ...	taken from Genesee,	"	1841
Yates	" Ontario,.....	"	1823

FUNDS OF THE STATE.

GENERAL FUND DEBT.

State Stock.

Amount issued for the Astor debt, 5 per cent,	\$561,500 00
Amount issued for loans from the specific funds, per chap. 438, laws of 1847, 5 per cent,	348,107 00
Amount issued to the Ithaca and Owego Railroad Company, $4\frac{1}{2}$ and 5 per cent,	315,700 00
Amount issued to the Canajoharie and Catskill Railroad Company, 5 per cent,	200,000 00
Amount issued to the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, $4\frac{1}{2}$, $5\frac{1}{2}$ and 6 per cent,	3,000,000 00
	\$4,425,307 00

Comptroller's Bonds.

Amount issued for loans to the Treasury from the specific funds, 5, $5\frac{1}{2}$ and 6 per cent,	\$943,691 45
Amount issued for loans to the Treasury from individuals, &c., 6 per cent,	477,000 00
Amount issued per chap. 225, laws of 1849, to discharge the claim of the Canal Fund upon the General Fund, 6 per cent,	385,000 00
Amount issued for the benefit of the Stockbridge Indians, 6 per cent,	36,000 00
	\$1,841,691 45
Carried forward,	\$6,266,998 45

Brought forward,..... \$6,266,998 45

Indian Annuities.

Amount required, if invested at 6 per cent, to
produce the sum of \$7,361.69, being the sum
annually payable to sundry Indian tribes,... 122,694 87

Amount of the General Fund Debt,..... \$6,389,693 32

Amount of the Canal Debt, 15,501,109 16

Amount of Canal Revenue Certificates,..... 1,500,000 00

Amount of Contingent State Debt,..... 933,036 16

Total debt of the State, absolute and contingent, \$24,323,838 64

GENERAL FUND REVENUE

Amount of warrants drawn on
the Treasury, on account of
the General Fund, during the
year ending 30th Sept., 1852,. \$1,271,445 26

Amount transferred to the School
Fund capital for loss on bonds
of Oneida purchasers, per chap.
161 of 1850, 48,155 56

Amount transferred to the follow-
ing funds, for interest on money
in the Treasury belonging to
said funds, during the year
ending 30th Sept., 1852, viz:
School Fund,...\$18,225 97
U. S. Dep. Fund, 3,511 46

\$21,737 43

Amount of warrants drawn on
the Treasury remaining un-
paid on the 30th Sept., 1852, 482 91

\$1,341,821 16

Carried forward, \$1,341,821 16

Brought forward,		\$1,341,821 16
Balance in the Treasury on the 30th Sept., 1851,	\$15,753 87	
Amount of receipts into the Treasury, on account of the General Fund, during the year ending on the 30th Sept., 1852,	1,122,714 13	
Amount transferred from the General Fund Debt Sinking Fund, for interest on moneys advanced from the Treasury to meet the demands on that fund,	3,392 53	
Amount transferred from the School Fund for bonds for lands received during the year, belonging to the General Fund, ..	11,221 49	
Amount of warrants cancelled, ..	156 31	
Amount of warrants drawn on the Treasury, remaining unpaid on the 30th Sept., 1852, ..	239 30	
	<hr/>	\$1,153,477 63
Deficiency of revenue, on the 30th Sept., 1852, ..		<hr/> <u>\$188,343 53</u>

GENERAL FUND DEBT SINKING FUND.

Balance due the Treasury on the 30th Sept., 1851,	\$45,683 41	
Amount paid from the Treasury during the year ending 30th Sept., 1852,	366,896 71	
Amount transferred to the General Fund revenue for interest on moneys advanced from the Treasury to meet the demands on this fund,	3,392 53	
	<hr/>	\$415,972 65
Carried forward,		<hr/> <u>\$415,972 65</u>

Brought forward,	\$415,972 65
Amount received into the Treasury during the year ending 30th Sept., 1852,	354,005 20
Balance due the Treasury on the 30th Sept., 1852,	<u>\$61,967 45</u>
To this fund belongs six per cent stock issued on account of the Bank Fund, redeemable in 1858,	\$66,753 32
Balance due the Treasury,	<u>61,967 45</u>
Amount of the Fund on the 30th Sept., 1852,...	<u><u>\$4,785 87</u></u>

COMMON SCHOOL FUND.

Capital.

This fund consists of the following items, viz:

Bonds for lands,	\$584,010 87
Bonds for loans to towns, counties, &c.,	217,485 36
Loan of 1808,	946 45
Loan of 1840,	49,326 00
State Stock,	193,200 96
Comptroller's bonds,	1,052,981 65
Bank Stock,	50,000 00
Money in the Treasury,	206,578 80
	<u><u>\$2,354,530 09</u></u>

Revenue.

Balance in the Treasury on the 30th Sept., 1851,	\$193,531 41
Amount received into the Treas- ury during the year ending 30th Sept., 1852,	287,069 45
Carried forward,	<u>\$480,600 86</u>

Brought forward,.....	\$480,600 86	
Amount transferred from the General Fund Revenue for interest on moneys in the Treasury belonging to the School Fund,...	18,225 97	\$498,826 83
Amount paid out of the Treasury during the year ending 30th Sept., 1852,		344,242 09
Balance in the Treasury on the 30th Sept., 1852,		<u>\$154,584 74</u>

LITERATURE FUND.

Capital.

This fund consists of the following items, viz:

State Stock,.....	\$140,000 00
Comptroller's Bonds,.....	64,700 00
Bank Fund Stock,	49,913 34
Insurance Stock,.....	2,000 00
Bank Stock,	460 00
Money in the Treasury,.....	12,006 78
	<u>\$269,080 12</u>

Revenue.

Balance in the Treasury on the 30th Sept., 1851,	\$10,351 80	
Amount received into the Treasury during the year ending 30th Sept., 1852,	43,349 23	\$53,701 03
Amount paid from the Treasury during the year ending 30th Sept., 1852,		44,786 02
Balance in the Treasury on the 30th Sept., 1852,		<u>\$8,915 01</u>

UNITED STATES DEPOSIT FUND

Capital.

This fund consists of the following items, viz:

Loans on mortgage in the several counties,	\$3,666,833 58
State Stock,	143,600 00
Comptroller's Bonds,	184,739 44
Money in the Treasury,	19,347 69
	<hr/>
	<hr/>
	\$4,014,520 71

Revenue.

Balance in the Treasury on the 30th Sept., 1851,	\$5,386 21	
Amount received into the Treasury during the year ending 30th Sept., 1852,	245,789 89	
Amount transferred from the General Fund Revenue for interest on money in the Treasury,	3,511 46	
Amount transferred from the School Fund for bonds for lands,	1,540 00	
	<hr/>	\$256,227 56
Amount of payments from the Treasury during the year ending 30th Sept., 1852,	245,134 67	
Amount transferred to the capital of the fund for diminution in the loans under foreclosure of mortgage,	900 00	
	<hr/>	246,034 67
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Balance in the Treasury on the 30th Sept., 1852,		\$10,192 89

MARINER'S FUND.

This fund consists of the following items, viz:

Mortgage of the American Seamen's Friend Society (without interest),	\$10,000 00
Money in the Treasury,	164 81
Balance in the Treasury, paid under protest, ...	1,826 15
	<hr/>
	\$11,990 96
	<hr/> <hr/>

AUBURN AND ROCHESTER RAILROAD COMPANY
SINKING FUND.

This fund consists of the following items, viz:

State Stock,	\$17,847 00
Bank Fund Stock,	38,200 00
Money in the Treasury,	9,785 49
	<hr/>
	\$65,832 49
	<hr/> <hr/>

TONAWANDA RAILROAD COMPANY SINKING FUND.

This fund consists of the following items, viz:

State Stock,	\$5,800 00
Bonds and mortgages,	14,550 00
Money in the Treasury,	3,270 46
	<hr/>
	\$23,620 46
	<hr/> <hr/>

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY SINKING FUND

This fund consists of the following items, viz:

Comptroller's bond,	\$3,000 00
Bank Fund Stock,	8,950 00
Money in the Treasury,	700 60
	<hr/>
	\$12,650 60
	<hr/> <hr/>

TIOGA COAL, IRON, MINING AND MANUFACTURING
COMPANY SINKING FUND.

This fund consists of the following items, viz:

State Stock,	\$700 00
Comptroller's Bond, ...:.....	287 82
Money in the Treasury,	315 64
	<hr/>
	\$1,303 46
	<hr/> <hr/>

SCHOOL AND GOSPEL FUND OF THE STOCKBRIDGE
INDIANS.

The amount of this fund is invested in a Comptroller's Bond, payable at pleasure, 6 per cent,	\$18,000 00
	<hr/> <hr/>

STATEMENT

Of the Incorporated Banks of this State, the dates and limitation of their respective acts of incorporation, and the amount of capital authorized to be invested 1st January, 1853.

Name of Company.	Date of Charter.	Am't of Capital	Expiration of Charter.
Albany City Bank,	April 30, 1834..	\$500,000	1 January, 1864.
Atlantic Bank, (Brooklyn,)	May 10, 1836..	500,000	1 " " 1866.
Bank of Albany,	April 10, 1792..	240,000	1 " " 1855.
Bank of Cheuango, (Norwich,)	April 21, 1818..	120,000	1 " " 1856.
Bank of Lansingburgh,	March 19, 1813..	120,000	1 July, 1855.
Bank of Orange County,	April 6, 1813..	105,660	1 January, 1862.
Bank of Orleans, (Albion,)	April 30, 1834..	200,000	1 " " 1864.
Bank of Owego,	May 21, 1836..	200,000	1 " " 1866.
Bank of Poughkeepsie,	April 7, 1830..	100,000	1 " " 1858.
Bank of Rome,	April 16, 1832..	100,000	1 " " 1862.
Bank of Salina,	April 20, 1832..	150,000	1 " " 1862.
Bank of the State of New-York, (New-York,)	May 18, 1836..	2,000,000	1 " " 1866.
Bank of Whitehall,	April 30, 1829..	100,000	2d Tues. in June, 1859.
Brooklyn Bank,	Feb. 24, 1832..	150,000	1 January, 1860.
Broome County Bank,	April 18, 1831..	100,000	1 " " 1855.
Cayuga County Bank, (Auburn,)	March 14, 1833..	250,000	1 " " 1863.
Central Bank, (Cherry Valley,)	April 21, 1818..	120,000	1 " " 1855.
Chautauque County Bank, (Jamestown,)	April 18, 1831..	100,000	1 " " 1860.
Chemung Canal Bank, (Elmira,)	April 9, 1833..	200,000	1 " " 1863.
Dry Dock Company, (New-York,)	April 12, 1825..	200,000	Unlimited.
Essex County Bank, (Keesville,)	April 25, 1832..	300,000	1 January, 1862.
Farmers & Manufacturers' Bank, (Poughkeepsie)	April 26, 1834..	300,000	1 " " 1864.
Greenwich Bank, (New-York,)	April 17, 1830..	200,000	1st Mon. in June, 1855.
Ierkimer County Bank, (Little Falls,)	March 14, 1833..	200,000	1 January, 1863.
Highland Bank, (Newburgh,)	April 26, 1834..	200,000	1 " " 1864.
Hudson River Bank, (Hudson,)	March 29, 1830..	150,000	2d Tues. in June, 1855.
Jefferson County Bank,	April 17, 1816..	200,000	1 January, 1854.
Kingston Bank,	May 18, 1836..	200,000	1 " " 1866.

STATEMENT — (CONTINUED.)

Name of Company.	Date of Charter.	Am't of Capital	Expiration of Charter.
Leather Manufacturers' Bank, (New-York.)	April 23, 1832..	\$600,000	1 June, 1862.
Lewis County Bank, (Martinsburgh.)	April 20, 1833..	100,000	1 January, 1863.
Livingston County Bank, (Geneseo.)	April 7, 1830..	100,000	1 July, 1855.
Madison County Bank, (Cazenovia.)	March 14, 1831..	100,000	1 January, 1858.
Manhattan Company, (New-York.)	April 2, 1796..	2,050,000	Unlimited.
Mechanics' Bank, (New-York.)	March 23, 1810..	1,440,000	1 January, 1855.
Mechanics and Traders' Bank, (New-York.)	April 15, 1830..	200,000	1 " " 1857.
Merchants' Bank, (New-York.)	March 26, 1805..	1,490,000	1 " " 1857.
Merchants' and Mechanics' Bank, (Troy.)	April 29, 1829..	300,000	1 " " 1854.
Montgomery County Bank, (Johnstown.)	March 15, 1831..	100,000	1 " " 1857.
National Bank, (New-York.)	April 30, 1829..	750,000	1 " " 1857.
Ogdensburgh Bank.	April 30, 1829..	100,000	1 " " 1859.
Oneida Bank, (Utica.)	May 14, 1836..	400,000	1 " " 1866.
Onondaga County Bank, (Syracuse.)	April 15, 1830..	150,000	1 " " 1854.
Ontario Bank (Canandaigua,) and Branch at Utica,	March 12, 1813..	500,000	1 " " 1856.
Otsego County Bank, (Cooperstown.)	April 8, 1830..	100,000	1 " " 1854.
Phoenix Bank, (New-York.)	June 15, 1812..	1,200,000	1 " " 1854.
Rochester City Bank,	May 18, 1836..	400,000	1 " " 1866.
Sackett's Harbor Bank,	April 28, 1834..	200,000	1 " " 1865.
Saratoga County Bank, (Watertford.)	March 29, 1830..	100,000	1 " " 1857.
Schenectady Bank,	April 16, 1832..	150,000	1 " " 1862.
Seneca County Bank, (Waterloo.)	March 20, 1833..	200,000	1 " " 1863.
Seventh Ward Bank, (New-York.)	April 20, 1833..	500,000	1 " " 1863.
Steuben County Bank, (Bath.)	March 9, 1832..	150,000	1 " " 1862.
Tanners' Bank, (Catskill.)	March 14, 1831..	100,000	1 " " 1860.
Tompkins County Bank, (Ithaca.)	May 14, 1836..	250,000	1 " " 1866.
Tradesmen's Bank, (New-York.)	March 29, 1823..	400,000	1 " " 1855.
Troy City Bank,	April 19, 1833..	300,000	1 " " 1863.
Ulster County Bank, (Kingston.)	March 14, 1831..	100,000	1 " " 1861.
Westchester County Bank, (Peekskill.)	March 21, 1833..	200,000	1 " " 1863.
Yates County Bank, (Penn-Yan.)	April 2, 1831..	100,000	1 " " 1859.

STATEMENT

Showing the number of Banking Associations and Individual Bankers in each county, the amount of securities deposited, and the amount of circulating notes outstanding, December 1, 1852.

COUNTY.	No. of Banks.	Amount of Securities.	Amount of Circulation.
Albany,	4	\$433,649 00	\$409,493 00
Allegany,	2	136,517 00	133,647 00
Broome,	1	102,205 00	49,500 00
Cattaraugus,	4	98,992 00	98,868 00
Chayuga,	4	137,306 00	137,106 00
Chautauque,	9	563,847 25	548,681 00
Chemung,	2	182,354 00	181,309 00
Chenango,	1	107,834 00	103,834 00
CClinton,	1	12,362 00	12,362 00
Columbia,	3	290,639 00	271,894 00
Portland,	none		
Delaware,	1	128,003 00	104,653 00
Dutchess,	7	725,453 30	691,357 00
Erie,	11	800,994 38	782,661 00
Essex,	1	8,000 00	8,000 00
Franklin,	1	101,110 00	101,103 00
Fulton,	1	101,733 00	100,002 00
Genesee,	3	174,987 00	154,899 00
Greene,	2	22,000 00	21,868 00
Hamilton,	2	114,730 00	114,142 00
Herkimer,	6	545,073 04	535,385 00
Jefferson,	10	650,034 95	608,987 00
Kings,	5	663,046 00	643,456 00
Lewis,	2	176,987 00	160,480 00
Livingston,	2	283,608 09	281,083 00
Madison,	2	156,624 00	153,650 00
Monroe,	6	789,101 73	769,354 00
Montgomery,	2	220,640 00	216,439 00
New-York,	31	5,237,788 09	4,834,968 00

STATEMENT—(CONTINUED.)

COUNTY.	No. of Banks.	Amount of Securities.	Amount of Circulation.
Niagara,	5	\$276,163 81	\$237,656 00
Oneida,	11	1,044,973 00	1,018,730 00
Onondaga,	8	1,062,809 60	990,941 00
Ontario,	2	58,825 69	58,755 00
Orange,	6	642,076 00	631,027 00
Orleans,	1	124,375 40	120,406 00
Oswego,	4	398,287 76	382,133 00
Otsego,	1	144,350 00	143,949 00
Putnam,	3	298,292 77	293,496 00
Queens,	none		
Rensselaer,	4	514,469 15	474,397 00
Richmond,	none		
Rockland,	none		
St. Lawrence,	4	221,165 00	218,405 00
Saratoga,	4	395,564 00	389,740 00
Schenectady,	none		
Schoharie,	1	50,100 00	49,995 00
Seneca,	none		
Steuben,	2	121,141 00	97,576 00
Suffolk,	2	133,176 46	127,597 00
Sullivan,	2	106,318 00	103,980 00
Tioga,	none		
Tompkins,	1	68,280 00	68,182 00
Ulster,	3	277,407 68	275,693 00
Warren,	2	126,152 00	125,111 00
Washington,	8	614,167 52	588,855 00
Wayne,	4	221,834 00	202,975 00
Westchester,	1	84,955 00	58,280 00
Wyoming,	1	62,608 00	60,599 00
Yates,	1	217,000 00	211,397 00

Whole number of Banks, 207.

Total amount of Securities,..... \$20,230,112, 67

Total amount of Circulation,..... 19,159,056, 00

Showing the Names and Location, the Character and Amount of Securities held in trust by the Superintendent of the Banking Department, for the two hundred and seven Banking Associations and Individual Bankers, doing business under the General Banking Law; and the Circulation issued to each, and outstanding on the 1st day of December, 1852.

NAME OF BANK.	LOCATION.	Date of Charter.	Bonds and Mortgages.	N. Y. Stocks, U. S. Stocks, and Cash, and C. Revenue Certificates.	Stocks of Other States.	Circulation.
Agricultural Bank,	Herkimer,	March 5, 1839	\$56,105 00	\$70,600 00	.....	\$124,395
Albany Exchange Bank,	Albany,	Dec. 12, 1838	87,500 00	5,000 00	.....	79,515
American Exchange Bank, ..	New-York,	October 1, 1838	.....	144,000 00	350,666 67	457,552
Amenia Bank,	Leedsville,	June 20, 1844	.....	21,108 00	.....	21,108
American Bank,	Mayville,	June 25, 1847	.....	11,045 00	.....	11,048
Albion, Bank of,	Albion,	July 16, 1839	54,469 00	63,177 00	6,729 40	120,406
Astor Bank,	New-York,	June 16, 1852	.....	101,000 00	.....	100,000
Attica, Bank of,	Buffalo,	April 24, 1850	50,405 00	50,728 00	.....	100,585
Auburn, Bank of,	Auburn,	Jan'y 2, 1850	.....	96,000 00	.....	95,800
Adams Bank,	Ashford,	Aug't 21, 1850	.....	1,871 00	.....	1,871
Bainbridge, Bank of,	Penn Yan,	April 7, 1847	.....	217,000 00	.....	211,397
Ballston Spa Bank,	Ballston Spa,	Jan'y 31, 1839	6,500 00	103,952 00	.....	108,000
Black River Bank,	Watertown,	May 25, 1844	63,216 25	62,000 00	.....	123,995
Bowery Bank,	New-York,	Aug't 10, 1847	.....	211,851 00	.....	211,652
Broadway Bank,	New-York,	Aug't 15, 1849	.....	230,300 00	.....	227,800
Brookport Exchange Bank, ..	Brookport,	Aug't 24, 1852	13,960 00	47,000 00	.....	60,751
Binghamton, Bank of,	Binghamton, ..	Nov. 30, 1852	48,705 00	53,500 00	.....	49,500
Burnet Bank,	Syracuse,	Nov. 22, 1852	.....	25,060 00	.....	.....
Camden Bank,	Camden,	April 10, 1848	66,600 00	63,500 00	.....	.....
Canal Bank of Lockport,	Lockport,	Aug't 11, 1847	3,674 00	.....	49,691 76	126,639
Champlain Bank,	Ellensburg, ..	Oct'r 11, 1846	.....	12,362 00	.....	24,991
Chemical Bank,	New-York,	Feb'y 5, 1844	.....	344,110 00	.....	358,876
Chester Bank,	Chester,	May 11, 1846	8,500 00	89,616 00	.....	98,117
Ouyler's Bank,	Palmyra,	March 16, 1846	31,160 00	69,870 00	.....	101,018

STATEMENT—(CONTINUED.)

NAME OF BANK.	LOCATION.	Date of Charter.	Bonds and Mortgages.	N. Y. Stocks, U. S. Stocks, and Cash, and C. Revenue Certificates.	Stocks of other States.	Circulation.
Chatham Bank,	New-York,	Feb'y 6, 1851	.....	\$149,886 62	.....	\$149,452
Crouse Bank,	Syracuse,	July 8, 1852	\$44,434 00	80,000 00	.....	123,017
City Bank of Brooklyn,	Brooklyn,	Nov. 16, 1850	.....	100,000 00	.....	100,000
City Bank of Oswego,	Oswego,	Dec. 17, 1849	52,710 00	53,000 00	.....	103,190
City Bank of New-York,	New-York,	July 1, 1852	.....	10,000 00	.....	.....
Citizens' Bank, New-York, ..	New-York,	April 3, 1851	.....	177,520 65	.....	174,118
Citizens' Bank of Fulton, ..	Fulton,	Aug't 8, 1850	25,520 00	25,000 00	.....	49,038
Cordland County Bank,	Ashford,	Sept. 12, 1848	.....	2,567 00	.....	2,567
Commercial Bank of Albany, ..	Albany,	July 3, 1847	.....	221,000 00	.....	219,980
Com'l Bank of Allegany Co., ..	Friendship,	July 16, 1847	.....	85,000 00	.....	83,647
Commercial Bank of Clyde, ..	Clyde,	Jan'y 7, 1851	5,000 00	47,300 00	.....	51,762
Commercial Bank of Lockport, ..	Lockport,	Aug't 21, 1847	.....	1,547 00	.....	1,547
Commercial Bank of Rochester, ..	Rochester,	April 8, 1839	147,575 00	140,950 00	\$20,000 00	303,925
Commercial Bank of Troy,	Troy,	Jan'y 8, 1839	75,790 00	75,122 00	.....	150,243
Commercial Bank of White'll, ..	Whitehall,	Aug't 15, 1849	.....	130,000 00	.....	127,326
Commerce, Bank of,	New-York,	Feb'y 15, 1839	.....	9,000 00	.....	9,000
Corning Bank of,	Corning,	Jan'y 17, 1839	16,300 00	.....	50,000 00	42,735
Cayuga Lake Bank of,	Painted Post, ..	October 9, 1847	.....	54,841 00	.....	54,841
Chemung Bank of,	Elmira,	Jan'y 11, 1851	49,552 00	66,000 00	.....	114,507
Central New York Bank of, ..	Utica,	Sept. 17, 1838	47,695 00	27,000 00	34,600 00	94,639
Carthage Bank of,	Carthage,	July 17, 1853	10,226 00	45,000 00	.....	54,000
Delaware Bank,	Delhi,	March 21, 1839	.....	65,003 00	63,000 00	104,653
Drovers' Bank,	Ogdensburg, ..	Jan'y 25, 1844	36,777 00	61,000 00	.....	96,155
Dunkirk Bank,	Dunkirk,	July 24, 1851	.....	130,200 00	.....	51,759
Dutchess County Bank,	Amenia,	Aug't 7, 1849	.....	130,925 00	.....	127,596
Dairyman's Bank,	Newport,	Nov'r 13, 1852	.....	51,200 00	.....	49,986
Dansville Bank of,	Dansville,	June 10, 1839	82,989 09	87,038 00	.....	169,909
Exchange Bank, Buffalo,	Buffalo,	July 16, 1844	1,000 00	25,000 00	.....	25,984
Exchange Bank of Genesee, ..	Buffalo,	Dec'r 13, 1838	37,000 00	37,000 00	.....	74,000
Exchange Bank at Lockport, ..	Lockport,	Nov. 12, 1851	57,721 00	51,946 00	.....	99,593

Excelsior Bank,	Meridian,	Feb'y 8, 1851	04,292 50	118,160
Empire City Bank,	New-York,	Jan'y 8, 1852	19,000 00	19,000
East River Bank,	New-York,	Sept'r 11, 1852	101,900 00	101,800
Empire State Bank of,	Burton,	June 3, 1848	102,993 00	100,000
Franklin Bank, Chaut'que Co.	Marvin,	August 6, 1847	94,063 00	93,947
Fulton Bank,	New-York,	Jan'y 15, 1844	43,475 00	43,375
Frontier Bank,	Potsdam,	Aug't 31, 1850	256,141 00	250,400
Freemen's Bank,	Hebron,	October 1, 1850	31,000 00	61,633
Falkill Bank,	Poughkeepsie,	June 17, 1852	66,500 00	66,498
Farmers' Bank, Amsterdam, ..	Amsterdam, ..	April 26, 1839	101,920 00	100,648
Farmers' B'k, Chautauque Co.	Minia,	May 11, 1847	63,100 00	92,000
Farmers' Bank, Hamilton Co.	Arietta,	April 26, 1850	37,201 25	65,343
Farmers' Bank, Hudson,	Iludson,	Feb'y 7, 1839	59,000 00	61,142
Farmers' Bank, Saratoga Co.	Halfmoon,	May 13, 1851	59,000 00	128,501
Fort Plain Bank,	Fort Plain,	Jan'y 3, 1839	66,000 00	119,496
Fort Stanwix Bank,	Rome,	Nov'r 5, 1847	80,140 00	124,439
Farmers' and Drovers' Bank, ..	Somers,	July 16, 1839	75,095 00	124,446
Farmers' and Mechanics' B'k,	Rochester,	March 15, 1839	16,555 00	58,280
Farmers' and Mechanics' B'k,	Genesee,	Dec'r 13, 1838	26,353 85	58,004
Fishkill, Bank of,	Fishkill,	Feb'y 28, 1850	5,000 00	43,104
Fort Edward, Bank of,	Fort Edward, ..	October 3, 1851	103,600 30	101,000
Farmers' Bank of Onondaga, ..	Onondaga,	July 8, 1852	93,090 94	112,825
Fulton County Bank,	Gloversville, ..	April 28, 1852	51,800 00	81,000
Farmers' & Citizen's B. of L. I.	Williamsburgh, ..	June 21, 1852	82,000 00	100,002
Grocers' Bank,	New-York,	August 5, 1851	111,500 00	108,511
Goshen Bank,	Goshen,	Sept'r 25, 1851	100,000 00	100,000
Genesee County Bank,	Le Roy,	Dec'r 19, 1838	102,160 00	100,299
Genesee Valley Bank,	Genesee,	May 6, 1851	10,000 00	69,999
Glen's Falls Bank,	Glen's Fall,	Oct'r 31, 1851	62,081 00	111,174
Genesee, Bank of,	Batavia,	Jan'y 1, 1852	86,323 00	122,502
Hartford Bank,	Hartford,	June 9, 1849	10,000 00	10,900
Hungerford's Bank,	Adams,	Oct'r 31, 1845	60,000 00	59,640
Hollister Bank of Buffalo,	Buffalo,	Jan'y 26, 1851	29,000 00	55,286
Hanover Bank,	New-York,	April 3, 1851	51,000 00	98,820
Henry Keep's Bank,	Watertown,	Sept'r 28, 1847	192,005 00	189,410
Hamilton Exchange Bank,	Hamilton,	Sept'r 13, 1850	909 52	769
			45,000 00	53,440

STATEMENT—(CONTINUED.)

NAME OF BANK.	LOCATION.	Date of Charter.	Bonds and Mortgages.	N. Y. Stocks, U. S. Stocks, and C. Revenue Certificates.	Stocks of other States.	Circulation.
H. J. Miner's Bank of Utica,	Fredonia,	March 9, 1850	.....	\$50,000 00	.....	\$49,996
Havana Bank of,	Havana,	Sept'r 26, 1851	\$16,802 00	50,000 00	.....	66,802
Irving Bank,	New-York,	March 29, 1851	.....	130,500 00	.....	128,660
Ilion Bank,	Ilion,	Aug't 14, 1852	46,204 00	64,000 00	.....	107,440
Kirkland Bank,	Clinton,	Nov'r 8, 1845	.....	25,000 00	.....	25,000
Kniekerbocker Bank,	Genoa,	Sept'r 8, 1848	.....	18,609 00	.....	18,609
Kniekerbocker Bank,	New-York,	October 4, 1851	.....	128,050 00	.....	121,134
Kinderhook Bank of,	Kinderhook,	Dec'r 19, 1838	25,764 00	54,000 00	\$5,000 00	88,698
Long Island Bank,	Brooklyn,	June 16, 1845	.....	210,354 00	.....	210,354
Lumberman's Bank,	Wilmurt,	March 19, 1851	15,000 00	39,151 04	.....	51,503
Luther Wright's Bank,	Oswego,	Aug't 20, 1846	17,076 76	124,437 00	.....	139,905
Lockport Bank and Trust Co.,	Lockport,	Sept. 6, 1838	27,729 28	31,634 77	.....	59,362
Leland Bank,	New Lebanon,	Aug't 7, 1852	.....	62,175 00	.....	59,695
Lowville Bank of,	Lowville,	Dec'r 26, 1838	50,987 00	45,000 00	30,000 00	110,000
Lake Erie Bank of,	Frankfort,	Sept'r 5, 1847	.....	50,000 00	.....	50,000
Mechanics' Banking Associa'n	New-York,	Aug't 28, 1838	.....	342,722 00	.....	339,127
Marine Bank,	Buffalo,	July 15, 1850	55,498 00	60,000 00	.....	114,996
Mercantile Bank,	New-York,	Jan'y 8, 1850	.....	142,075 00	.....	137,623
Metropolitan Bank,	New-York,	April 10, 1851	.....	100,000 00	.....	.....
Middletown Bank,	Middletown,	May 17, 1852	44,100 00	39,000 00	7,000 00	87,099
McIntyre Bank,	Adirondack,	Nov'r 1, 1847	.....	8,000 00	.....	8,000
Mohawk Valley Bank,	Mohawk,	March 28, 1839	44,993 00	107,820 00	.....	152,061
Merchants' Exchange Bank,	New-York,	March 24, 1849	.....	154,900 00	.....	154,894
Merchants' B. Chautauque Co.,	Mina,	Feb'y 5, 1847	.....	59,900 00	.....	59,490
Merchants' Bank, Erie Co.,	Lancaster,	April 19, 1844	21,605 00	26,000 00	.....	47,837
Merchants' Bank, Ontario Co.,	Naples,	Feb'y 14, 1844	.....	5,132 00	.....	5,132
Merchants' B'k in Po'keepsie,	Poughkeepsie,	June 19, 1845	.....	136,000 00	.....	135,984
Merchants' Bank in Syracuse,	Syracuse,	Feb'y 21, 1851	80,430 00	90,500 00	.....	108,847
Merchants' B'k in Wash'n Co.,	Granville,	Dec'r 20, 1850	49,930 00	20,756 58	.....	20,269
		1851		70,000 00	.....	111,960

Merchants' and Farmers' B'k,	Sept'r	14, 1851	31,800 00	32,000 00	..	62,636
Merch. & Far. B. of Put'm Co.	Dec'r	24, 1838	29,680 00	17,600 00	21,000 00	68,182
Merchants' & Mechanics' B'k,	Aug't	12, 1848	..	65,628 77	..	65,600
Mechanics' Bank,	July	17, 1852	49,808 00	50,736 00	..	99,001
Manufacturers' Bank,	Aug't	20, 1852	..	106,192 00	..	101,596
Monroe Bank,	Aug't	12, 1852	28,060 00	87,245 00	..	80,000
Market Bank,	Ocf'r	15, 1852	18,400 00	32,000 00	..	50,060
Malone, Bank of,	Ocf'r	19, 1852	..	117,000 00	..	68,400
North River Bank,	Aug't	18, 1851	35,110 00	66,000 00	..	101,108
Northern Bank of N. York,	July	1, 1842	..	405,532 00	..	404,181
Northern Exchange Bank,	Feb'y	10, 1847	..	10,080 00	..	10,080
N. Y. State Stock Security B'k,	July	20, 1847	..	51,000 00	..	50,529
Northern Canal Bank,	Nov'r	30, 1848	..	500 00	..	224
New-York Bank, Saratoga Co.	Aug't	1, 1848	..	92,000 00	..	92,000
New-York Exchange Bank,	Feb'y	4, 1851	..	54,744 00	..	58,274
New-York Traders' Bank,	April	14, 1851	..	154,500 00	..	150,218
New-York State Bank,	Sept'r	16, 1851	..	53,000 00	..	51,548
New-York Stock Bank,	Jan'y	1, 1851	..	10,319 00	..	9,996
New-York Security Bank,	July	10, 1848	..	16,000 00	..	16,000
New-York and Erie Bank,	Nov'r	3, 1847	5,000 00	48,000 00	..	53,000
Nassau Bank,	Sept'r	22, 1852	51,008 00	50,000 00	..	100,000
Newburgh, Bank of,	Ocf'r	28, 1852	..	105,150 00	..	..
North America, Bank of,	Jan'y	1, 1851	..	41,000 00	..	40,100
Newark, Bank of,	April	11, 1851	..	102,119 00	..	101,544
Ocean Bank,	Nov'r	29, 1852	..	18,000 00	..	..
Oswego County Bank,	Dec'r	22, 1849	..	166,797 00	..	164,937
Oliver Lee & Company's Bank,	Ocf'r	17, 1849	..	3,697 00	..	3,697
Oneida Valley Bank,	Jan'y	30, 1844	..	100,000 00	..	100,000
Palmira Bank,	Dec'r	4, 1851	10,140 00	91,484 00	..	100,210
Patchin Bank,	Feb'y	24, 1844	23,004 00	27,500 00	..	50,195
Pacific Bank,	Ocf'r	20, 1847	50,989 00	66,521 00	..	115,679
People's Bank,	Ocf'r	8, 1850	..	132,116 00	..	132,006
Powell Bank,	Feb'y	27, 1851	26,100 00	129,051 15	..	145,626
Pratt Bank,	Dec'r	29, 1838	106,908 00	103,692 00	..	205,655
Prattsville Bank,	Ocf'r	15, 1847	10,000 00	50,000 00	..	60,000
Phoenix Bank, Bainbridge, ..	Sept'r	9, 1843	..	6,000 00	..	5,868
Bainbridge, ..	July	8, 1850	29,534 00	78,300 00	..	108,834

STATEMENT—(CONTINUED.)

NAME OF BANK.	LOCATION.	Date of Charter.	Bonds and Mortgage.	N. Y. Stocks, U. S. Stocks, and Cash, and C. Revenue Certificates.	Stocks of other States.	Circulation.
Pine Plains Bank,	Pine Plains, ..	April 15, 1839	\$47,000 00	\$73,000 00	.....	\$94,821
Putnam County Bank,	Farmer's Mills, ..	April 7, 1849	29,330 00	133,000 00	.....	159,988
Putnam Valley Bank,	Peekskill,	May 15, 1849	.....	70,234 00	.....	68,808
Pawling Bank of,	Pawling,	April 4, 1849	33,400 00	78,500 00	.....	110,200
People, Bank of the,	Lowville,	Sept'r 21, 1852	.....	51,000 00	.....	50,480
Quassaick Bank,	Newburgh,	March 19, 1852	.....	100,000 00	.....	99,760
Rochester Bank,	Rochester,	June 24, 1847	71,739 33	106,794 00	.....	178,454
Rome Exchange Bank,	Rome,	Feb'y 18, 1851	51,260 00	56,000 00	.....	106,228
Rondout, Bank of,	Rondout,	Oct'r 5, 1848	.....	111,707 39	.....	111,100
Republic, Bank of the,	New-York,	Jan'y 25, 1851	.....	268,802 00	.....	261,238
State Bank at Saugerties,	Saugerties,	May 20, 1847	.....	64,600 29	.....	64,600
State Bank at Sackett's Harbor, ..	Sackett's H'bor	May 17, 1852	14,964 00	38,000 00	.....	51,971
State Bank at Troy,	Troy,	May 20, 1852	47,000 00	56,720 00	.....	102,494
Suffolk County Bank,	Sag-Harbor, ..	June 18, 1843	.....	55,421 23	.....	54,851
Schoharie County Bank,	Schoharie,	July 3, 1852	25,100 00	25,000 00	.....	49,995
Sullivan County Bank,	Monticello,	Oct'r 16, 1850	.....	8,980 00	.....	8,980
Syracuse City Bank,	Syracuse,	Dec'r 21, 1849	34,400 00	82,200 00	.....	111,834
Salt Springs Bank,	Syracuse,	Feb'y 4, 1852	51,582 00	50,000 00	.....	99,995
Suffolk Bank,	New-York,	July 3, 1852	.....	100,500 00	.....	95,600
Saratoga Springs, Bank of,	Saratoga Sp'gs	July 28, 1847	.....	109,332 00	.....	108,970
Syracuse, Bank of,	Syracuse,	Sept'r 22, 1838	146,316 60	112,000 00	\$50,000 00	294,288
Silver Creek, Bank of,	Silver Creek, ..	Oct'r 25, 1839	46,790 00	34,000 00	20,000 00	91,099
Unadilla Bank,	Unadilla,	Aug't 10, 1844	44,350 00	100,000 00	.....	143,949
Utica City Bank,	Utica,	Aug't 30, 1848	42,978 00	107,000 00	.....	149,950
Union Bank, Sullivan Co.,	Monticello,	March 3, 1851	46,458 00	56,180 00	.....	100,000
Union Bank of Troy,	Troy,	Jan'y 20, 1851	23,200 00	121,332 15	.....	141,660
Union Bank of Watertown,	Watertown,	Aug't 18, 1852	55,344 00	55,000 00	.....	109,713
Union, Bank of the,	Belfast,	March 3, 1852	.....	51,517 00	.....	50,000
Utica, Bank of,	Utica,	Jan'y 1, 1850	92,100 00	28,300 00	.....	28,000
	.....	June 17, 1859	.....	79,000 00	.....	99,993

Village Bank,	Aug't 24, 1861	18,645 00	40,000 00	58,638
Vernon, Bank of,	June 21, 1848	.....	489 00	79,287
Watertown Bank & Loan Co.	Jan'y 14, 1849	9 250 00	70,000 00	71,609
Washington County Bank, ..	Jan'y 21, 1839	39,263 00	86,000 00	58,749
Wyoming County Bank,	March 3, 1839	27,506 00	.....	60,599
White's Bank,	Dec'r 26, 1851	12,008 00	50,000 00	75,746
White Plains Bank,	March 26, 1844	31,000 00	45,575 00	53,623
Wooster Sherman's Bank,	June 27, 1844	24,693 69	29,000 00	52,092
Western Bank, Suffolk Co., ..	Jan'y 8, 1842	26,424 00	26,047 18	72,746
Western Bank of Lockport, ..	June 13, 1850	86,000 00	41,757 23	52,163
Williamsburgh City Bank, ...	Nov'r 13, 1850	25,720 00	26,500 00	122,995
Warren County Bank,	Feb'y 25, 1852	.....	135,000 00	2,609
Walter Joy's Bank,	Nov'r 7, 1843	.....	2,609 00	360
Watertown, Bank of,	March 16, 1848	.....	3,835 38	26,917
Waterville, Bank of,	Jan'y 26, 1839	18,354 20	.....	125,953
Whitestown, Bank of,	Dec'r 10, 1838	48,370 00	83,280 00	100,000
Westfield, Bank of,	Feb'y 28, 1839	50,050 00	50,000 00	76,571
West Troy, Bank of,	April 12, 1848	25,580 00	51,000 00	100,002
West Troy, Bank of,	April 26, 1852	45,830 00	56,000 00	.....

R

RECAPITULATION.

Bonds and Mortgages,	\$4,114,443 00
New-York State Stocks, United States Stock, Canal Rev. Cer. and Cash, ..	14,932,981 84
Stocks of other States,	1,182,687 83

Circulation,	\$20,230,112 67
	19,159,056 00

SAVINGS BANKS.

Albany Savings Bank,
 Auburn Savings Bank,
 Bowery Savings Bank,
 Brooklyn Savings Bank,
 Buffalo Savings Bank,
 Greenwich Savings Bank,
 Ithaca Savings Bank,
 New-York Savings Bank,
 New-York Greenwich Savings Bank,
 Palmyra Savings Bank,
 Poughkeepsie Savings Bank,
 Rochester Savings Bank,
 Schenectady Savings Bank,
 Seamen's Savings Bank, N. Y.,
 Savings Bank of Utica,
 Troy Savings Bank,
 Albany City Savings Institution,
 Emigrants' Industrial Savings Bank,
 Hudson City Savings Institution,
 Manhattan Savings Institution,
 Monroe County Savings Institution,
 Oswego Savings Institution,

South Brooklyn Savings Institution,
 Auburn Savings Institution,
 Syracuse Savings Institution,
 Binghamton Savings Institution,
 East River Savings Institution,
 Broadway Savings Institution,
 Central City Savings Institution,
 Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank,
 Onondaga County Savings Institution,
 Rome Savings Bank,
 Irving Savings Institution,
 Dutchess County Savings Bank,
 Western Savings Bank of Buffalo,
 Knickerbocker Savings Institution,
 Williamsburgh Savings Bank,
 Niagara County Savings Bank,
 Cohoes Savings Institution,
 Ulster County Savings Institution,
 Newburgh Savings Bank,
 Staten Island Savings Bank,
 Mechanics & Traders' Savings Inst.,
 Mariners' Savings Institution.

POST-OFFICES AND POST-MASTERS

IN THE

STATE OF NEW-YORK.

*Also a list of the Distributing Post-Offices in the United States, and
Offices authorized to receive and dispatch Canada mails.*

The distances from each Post-Office in the state, to the Albany Delivery Post-Office, formerly were given officially; but frequent changes of mail routes, and the fact that unless the distances are calculated by the *mail routes* (which often are far from being *direct* routes), the table is of no practical use to Post-Masters, and tend to make it imperfect and obsolete.

The Post-Offices in County Towns are in SMALL CAPITALS.

Office.	County.	Post-Master.	Miles from Albany.
Aaronsburgh,	Clinton,	Orrin Hough,	
Academy,	Ontario,	N. W. Randall,	
Accord,	Ulster,	M. J. Schoonmaker, . .	76
Aera,	Greene,	Richard V. Mudge, . .	47
Adams,	Jefferson,	Joseph D. Smith,	162
Adams' Basin,	Monroe,	Marcus Adams,	230
Adams' Centre,	Jefferson,	Claudius Hubbard, . .	162
Adamsville,	Washington,	Henry W. Barker, . .	
Addison,	Steuben,	H. R. Jones,	227
Adrian,	Steuben,	Enoch Ordway,	
Adriance,	Dutchess,	William M. Horton, . .	86
Adirondac,	Essex,	Robert Clark,	
Akron,	Erie,	John Wainwright Jr.,	268
Alabama,	Genesee,	R. B. Warren,	563
ALBANY,	Albany,	James Kidd,	

Office.	County.	Post-Master.	Miles from Albany.
ALBION	Orleans	John H. Denio	257
Alden	Erie	Horace Stanley	270
Alder Creek	Oneida	Griffith J. Griffith	107
Alexander	Genesee	E. G. Moulton	258
Alexandria	Jefferson	John W. Fuller	195
Alexandria Centre	Jefferson	Daniel Howe	200
Alfred	Allegany	Samuel Russell	249
Alfred Centre	Allegany	D. C. Greene	
Allegany	Cattaraugus	Erastus Willard	
Allen	Allegany	William Manning	261
Allen Centre	Allegany	Chester Rotch	268
Allen's Hill	Ontario	Ogden E. Pierpont	217
Alloway	Wayne	D. C. Van Slyck	183
Almond	Allegany	Isaac Rawson	246
Alpine	Tompkins	Samuel Mix	
Alps	Rensselaer	Thomas Ten Eyck	24
Altay	Steuben	Ethan Jackson	
Alton	Wayne	Oliver Leonard	190
Amagansett	Suffolk	David B. Van Scoy	270
Amber	Onondaga	Myron Hillyer	142
Amboy Centre	Oswego	Jonathan Randall	137
Amenia	Dutchess	Hiram Vail	70
Amenia Union	Dutchess	A. Hitchcock	65
Ames	Montgomery	Edwin R. Beach	56
Amesville	Ulster	Thomas M. Holt	
Amity	Orange	Isaac Hoyt	122
Amityville	Suffolk	J. H. Potter	
Amsterdam	Montgomery	James W. Phillips	30
Anaquasscook	Washington	James Thompson	
Ancram	Columbia	James Cleaveland	45
Ancram Lead Mines	Columbia	Jno. A. Rockefeller	50
Andes	Delaware	Daniel B. Shaver	87
Andover	Allegany	David J. Hale	257
ANGELICA	Allegany	John P. Smith	256
Angola	Erie	Elijah H. Lawton	306

Office.	County.	Post-Master.	Miles from Albany.
Antwerp	Jefferson	Alonzo Chapin	169
Apalachin	Tioga	Ransom Steele	169
Appling	Jefferson	Marcus Rice	169
Apulia	Onondaga	Edwin Miles	124
Arcadia	Wayne	James S. Crosby	
Argosville	Schoharie	Orville Hodge	46
Argyle	Washington	John A. Pattison	46
Arkport	Steuben	James Hurlbut	246
Arkville	Delaware	Noah Dimmick	
Arkwright	Chautauque	Joseph Bartholomew	328
Arnoldton	Ulster	B. C. Arnold	
Arthursburgh	Dutchess	V. Brooks	83
Ashford	Cattaraugus	D. W. Wilson	295
Ashland	Greene	Joshua Draper	
Ash Park	Cattaraugus	Allen M. Green	
Astoria	Queens	Edwin Mills	150
Athens	Greene	Henry Van Loon	29
Athol	Warren	J. L. Gilpin	74
Attica	Wyoming	Abel Wilder	294
Attica Centre	Wyoming	Wm. Tanner	261
Attlebury	Dutchess	P. K. Sackett	71
AUBURN	Cayuga	E. A. Warden	172
Augusta	Oneida	Almon W. Reynolds	100
Aurelius	Cayuga	C. A. Moore	178
Auriesville	Montgomery	William Irving	40
Aurora	Cayuga	Charles Campbell	170
Ausable Forks	Essex	Geo. C. Dickinson	154
Austerlitz	Columbia	Aaron Bell	31
Ava	Oneida	Joshua Coleman	124
Avoca	Steuben	J. D. Griswold	225
Avon	Livingston	Amos Dann	222
Babcock Hill	Oneida	John H. Champion	
Babylon	Suffolk	W. W. Robbins	185
Baily's 4 Corners	Greene	Henry Cole	
Bainbridge	Chenango	Abram G. Owens	104

Office.	County.	Post-Master.	Miles from Albany.
Baiting Hollow	Suffolk	Micah Howell	221
Baldwin	Chemung	John G. Lowman	200
Baldwinsville	Onondaga	Lucius B. Hall	145
BALLSTON	Saratoga	James H. Speir	30
Ballston Centre	Saratoga	Wm. O. Smith	25
Bangall	Dutchess	Alonzo Buel	
Bangor	Franklin	Joshua Dickinson	219
Barboursville	Delaware	Harvey Bryant	117
Barcelona	Chautauque	Isaac Shaw	343
Barkersville	Saratoga	Walter W. Walker	
Barnerville	Schoharie	Clark B. Griggs	
Barnes' Corners	Lewis	Horace Lucas	
Barre Centre	Orleans	Benj. Matison	254
Barrington	Yates	Samuel Lockwood	193
Barrytown	Dutchess	David Lown	53
Barryville	Sullivan	L. D. Fuller	137
Barton	Tioga	H. Updyke	174
Barton Hill	Schoharie	Jacob J. Barton	
BATAVIA	Genesee	Charles E. Ford	283
Batavia Kill	Delaware	James M. Hammond	
BATH	Steuben	James Gansevoort	216
Battenville	Washington	Elijah Hyatt	38
Bearsville	Ulster	Christian Baehr	
Beaver Brook	Sullivan	N. T. Rodman	132
Beaver Dam	Chemung	Almon Beecher	
Beaver Kill	Sullivan	A. E. Babcock	97
BEDFORD	Westchester	Joel Clark	130
Bedford Station	Westchester	Geo. W. Gardner	
Beekman	Dutchess	Jonathan Sweet	87
Beekmantown	Clinton	Philip B. Roberts	169
Belcher	Washington	W. Cleveland	
Belfast	Allegany	Gilbert Peterson	268
Belle Isle	Onondaga	Wm. G. Armstrong	137
Bellport	Suffolk	Wm. Raynor	204
Bellvale	Orange	Augustus J. Burt	

Office.	County.	Post-Master.	Miles from Albany.
Belvidere	Allegany	A. S. Hart.....	
Bellville	Jefferson	Bradford K. Hawes..	173
Bemus Heights	Saratoga	Wm. Valentine.....	26
Bennetsburgh	Tompkins	Caleb Keep.....	
Bennet's Corners	Madison	E. R. Craine	
Bennett's Creek.....	Steuben	John Coston	
Bennetsville	Chenango	David Van Horn	
Bennington.....	Wyoming	G. G. Hoskins.....	264
Benson	Hamilton	John Harris	65
Bently's Corners	Jefferson	Elisha Bently	
Benton	Yates.....	Benj. Coddington Jr.	207
Benton Centre.....	Yates.....	A. H. Savage	189
Bergen	Genesee.....	Wm. P. Munger	240
Bergholtz	Niagara	John Sy.....	
Berkshire	Tioga	Carlisle P. Johnson..	168
Berlin	Rensselaer ..	John Whitford	24
Berne	Albany	Wm. J. Cannaday....	23
Bernhard's Bay	Oswego	Jno. Bernhard	
Bethany	Genesee.....	Ira R. Gifford.....	252
Bethel	Sullivan.....	Charles B. Roosa	121
Bethlehem	Albany	Nathaniel Adams	4
Bethlehem Centre ..	Albany	L. W. Veeder.....	
Big Brook.....	Oneida.....	Chauncey Hayden ..	104
Big Creek.....	Steuben	Carius Bennett	
Big Flats.....	Chemung....	Horace Weller	204
Big Hollow.....	Greene	Samuel B. Hitchcock.	54
Big Stream Point....	Yates... ..	Eli Townsend.....	192
Bigtree Corners	Erie	Aaron Gould.....	
BINGHAMTON	Broome	Franklin Whitney ..	145
Birdsall	Allegany	Wm. C. Mathews	255
Black Brook.....	Clinton	John Rogers	158
Black Creek.....	Allegany	James M. McElhany..	275
Black Lake.....	St. Lawrence	Wm. H. Davis	
Black River	Jefferson	George W. Hazleton ..	160
Black Rock	Erie	Morgan I. Lewis.....	287

Office.	County.	Post-Master.	Miles from Albany.
Blauveltville.....	Rockland ...	I. M. Dederer.....	131
Bleecker	Fulton	T. A. Hamlin	55
Blink Bonny	St. Lawrence.	Wm. H. Cleghorn, Jr.	
Blockville	Chautauque ..	A. Farrand	
Blodget Mills	Cortland	John H. Tauner.....	
Bloomburgh	Sullivan	Thomas Stevenson...	100
Blooming Grove	Orange	Henry F. Breed	94
Bloomville	Delaware	John Peters.....	74
Blossvale.....	Oneida.....	Samuel R. Shotwell..	
Bluff Point	Yates.....	John H. Bishop	
Bolivar	Allegany.....	Nelson Hoyt	285
Bolton	Warren	Gilbert B. Gale	73
Bombay	Franklin	A. Robinson	232
Booneville	Oneida.....	John M. Lewis.....	114
Borodino.....	Onondaga ...	Eleazer E. Fulton...	159
Boston	Erie	John Churchill.....	299
Boght	Albany	Wm. G. Groesbeeck..	
Bouckville	Madison	Aaron Bliss.....	97
Boutonville.....	Westchester .	Seth Abbott.....	
Bovina.....	Delaware ...	Thomas McFarland, Jr	76
Boylston	Oswego	Luke Wells.....	
Bradford	Steuben.....	Edgar Munson.....	
Brainard's Bridge ...	Rensselaer ..	Seth Hastings	16
Braman's Corners....	Schenectady .	Joseph Braman.....	35
Branchport.....	Yates.....	M. H. Weaver	201
Brant.....	Erie	Simcon Brown	300
Brantingham	Lewis.....	David H. Higby.....	136
Brasher Falls	St. Lawrence.	Orvis D. Edgerton...	236
Brasher Iron Works..	St. Lawrence.	Isaac W. Skinner	
Breakabeen	Schoharie ...	Jonas Krum.....	45
Brewerton	Onondaga ...	Asa U. Emmons	144
Brewster's Station...	Putnam	J. F. Frost	
Bridgehampton	Suffolk.....	E. S. Gray.....	254
Bridgeport	Madison	Benjamin T. Adams..	132
Bridgeville	Sullivan	Walter Hoyt.....	106

Office.	County.	Post-Master.	Miles from Albany.
Bridgewater	Oneida	Alfred Bliven	81
Brier Hill	St. Lawrence.	Charles Carter	
Brighton	Monroe	Benjamin B. Blossom.	
Bristol	Ontario	Stephen Francis	212
Bristol Centre	Ontario	Morgan L. Case	208
Broadalbin	Fulton	Laban Capron	42
Brockett's Bridge	Fulton	James P. Brockett ...	68
Rockport	Monroe ...	Josiah Harrison	235
Ronxville	Westchester .	Lancaster O. Underhill	
Rockfield	Madison	John T. G. Bailey	88
ROOKLYN	Kings	Gold S. Silliman	146
Brooks' Grove	Livingston .	Micah W. Brooks	249
Brookville	Genesee	Lucius Farnham	255
Broome Centre	Schoharie ..	Henry Tibbetts	
Brownsville	Jefferson	Oliver Lawton	
Brushland	Delaware ..	John Thompson	
Brush's Mills	Franklin	Henry N. Brush	
Brushville	Queens	Tho's Brush	
Buynswick	Ulster	James Van Vleck	85
Buck Bridge	St. Lawrence.	William H. Wilcox ..	231
Buckram	Queens	Lot Cornelius	179
Bucktooth	Cattaraugus .	John Boardman	300
Buel	Montgomery.	Samuel C. Hamilton ..	62
BUFFALO	Erie	James O. Putnam	325
Buffalo Plains	Erie	J. B. Scott	
Bull's Head	Dutchess ..	F. B. Shultz	
Bullville	Orange	Daniel F. Bull	103
Burdett	Tompkins ..	Edmund Brown	184
Burke	Franklin	Stephen F. Morse	
Burlingham	Sullivan	A. Abbott	101
Burlington	Otsego	Henry Sill	79
Burlington Flats	Otsego	George R. Lawrence .	83
Burns	Allegany	Philander S. Jones ...	
Burnt Hills	Saratoga	Robert W. Murphy ..	25
Burr's Mills	Jefferson	Silas Thurston	166

Office.	County.	Post-Master.	Miles from Albany.
Burtonsville	Montgomery.	Jay D. Bowman.....	40
Bushnell's Basin.....	Monroe	Isaac Hastings	217
Bushville.....	Sullivan	Myron Crane.....	
Buskirk's Bridge	Washington .	Edward Hall.....	29
Busti	Chautauque .	Albert Mattison	323
Butternuts	Otsego.....	Harvey Gatchell.....	
Butler	Wayne.....	Lester Watson	178
Butterfly	Oswego	John Parsons.....	161
Bushnellsville.....	Greene	Gideon E. Bushnell ..	
Buttermilk Falls	Orange	C. Nelson.....	
Byersville	Livingston ..	Samuel G. Stoner.....	246
Byron	Genesee.....	Charles B. Hall	246
Cabin Hill.....	Delaware ...	James Marshall.....	87
Cadiz	Cattaraugus .	William F. Weed	
Cadyville	Clinton	Jonathan Green	176
Cairo	Greene	Jona B. Webster.....	44
Caldwell	Warren	Hiram Wood.....	66
Caledonia	Livingston ..	Gad. Blakesly.....	226
California	Erie	Horace Wasson	
Cambria	Niagara.....	Charles Molineux	286
Cambridge	Washington .	Leonard Wells	36
Camden.....	Oneida.....	Ambrose Curtis	126
Cameron	Steuben.....	James Lawrence.....	22
Cameron's Mills.....	Steuben.....	Stephen H. Shaw.....	
Camillus	Onondaga ...	G. N. Sherwood	156
Campbelltown	Steuben.....	Aden J. Pratt	226
Campbellville	Dutchess.....	William S. Hurd.....	
Campville	Tioga.....	J. Mersereau	156
Canaan	Columbia ...	Samuel Frisbee.....	2
Canaan Centre.....	Columbia ...	Norman W. Williams .	2
Canaan Four Corners	Columbia ...	Asa H. Cornell	2
Canadice	Ontario	Joseph S. Secor.....	21
Canajoharie	Montgomery.	John Cumming	5
Canal	Onondaga ...	Charles H. Toll.....	14
CANANDAIGUA.....	Ontario	Ira L. Whitney.....	22

Office.	County.	Post-Master.	Miles from Albany.
Canarsie	Kings.....	Owen L. Jones	
Canastota	Madison	A. B. Brush.....	126
Candor	Tioga.....	James E. North.....	177
Candor Centre	Tioga.....	Norman L. Carpenter.	
Candadea	Allegany.....	True Bradford	267
Canfields Corner	Tioga.....	Norman Lownsberry .	166
Canisteo	Steuben.....	Nathan C. Taylor....	241
Cannonsville.....	Delaware ...	E. C. Adams	111
Canoga	Seneca.....	Samuel Mackintosh ..	173
CANTON	St. Lawrence.	Ephraim C. Goff.....	206
Cape Vincent.....	Jefferson	George A. Ainsworth.	190
Cardiff	Onondaga ...	Isaac Garfield	132
Carlisle	Schoharie ...	Adam H. Mickel.....	36
Carlton	Orleans	R. E. Kuck	259
CARMEL	Putnam	Augustus Hazen	106
Caroline	Tompkins ...	Nelson Rounsevelle ..	156
Caroline Centre.....	Tompkins ...	R. Higgins.....	173
Carroll.....	Chautauque ..	Joel Scudder, Jr.....	336
Carterville	Oswego	R. G. Carter	
Carthage	Jefferson	H. Farrington.....	152
Carthage Landing...	Dutchess	Gilbert Budd.....	
Cassadaga	Chautauque ..	Arah Irons	331
Cassville	Oneida.....	Calvin A. Budlong...	86
Castile	Wyoming ...	Andrew Cole.....	244
Castle Creek.....	Broome	Moses Puffer	
Castleton.....	Rensselaer...	J. W. Van Hoezen....	8
Cattaraugus	Cattaraugus ..	Salmon L. Johnson...	
Cattatouk	Tioga.....	Thomas Forman.....	
Catharine	Chemung....	Levi H. Hazen	184
Cato	Cayuga	David B. McMaster ..	163
Caton.....	Steuben.....	W. D. Gilbert ...	
CATSKILL	Greene.....	David Ely	34
Coughdenoy	Oswego	Wm. H. Rice.....	
Cayuga	Cayuga	Samuel Fitch.....	182
Cayuta.....	Chemung ...	Jacob Swartwood....	188

Office.	County.	Post-Master.	Miles from Albany.
Cayutaville.....	Tompkins ...	John Beebe.....	
Cazenovia	Madison	R. Jackson.....	118
Cedar Hill	Albany	Thomas Brooks.....	8
Cedar Lake	Herkimer ...	Anson Rider	
Cedar Swamp.....	Queens	James Luyster, Jr....	173
Cedarville	Herkimer ...	Cassander Miller.....	79
Central Bridge.....	Schoharie ...	George Westinghouse.	32
Central Square.....	Oswego	Henry S. Conde	144
Central Almond.....	Allegany	Lazarus S. Rathbun..	250
Centre Berlin.....	Rensselaer ..	J. A. Culver	28
Centre Cambridge ...	Washington .	Anson Ingraham.....	39
Centre Canisteo	Steuben	P. O. Stephens	
Centrefield	Ontario	Joseph White	199
Centre Lisle	Broome	Robert Smith	136
Centreport	Suffolk	Warren D. Lewis	192
Centre Sherman.....	Chautauque..	William L. Freeman..	358
Centre Valley.....	Otsego	O. P. Thrall.....	
Centre Village	Broome	Mulford Northrup ...	
Centreville	Allegany	John A. Thomson....	265
Centre White Creek..	Washington .	Henry Rice	39
Ceres	Allegany	Joseph Morse, Jr....	
Champion	Jefferson	Gustavus M. Spencer.	148
Champion South Road	Jefferson	M. S. Twining.....	152
Champlain	Clinton	Hiram D. Hichcock ..	188
Chappaqua	Westchester .	D. F. Britt.....	
Chapinville	Ontario	James L. Munson	198
Charleston	Montgomery.	E. H. Brumley	43
Charleston 4 Corners	Montgomery.	Isaac S. Frost	38
Charlotte	Monroe	Ambrose Jones	224
Charlotte Centre....	Chautauque .	Addison W. Warren..	333
Charlotteville.....	Schoharie ...	Jacob Hoffman	57
Charlton	Saratoga	Hiram Belding	25
Chateaugay	Franklin	Theodore T. Beman..	200
Chatham	Columbia	Seth Daly	18
Chatham Centre	Columbia	Matthew Turek.....	19

Office.	County.	Post-Master.	Miles from Albany.
hatham 4 Corners ..	Columbia ...	F. H. Rathbun	23
haumont	Jefferson	Philip P. Gage	178
hautauque Valley ..	Allegany ...	J. H. Ross	
hazy	Clinton	Harry Graves	170
heektowaga	Erie	N. Illingsworth.....	278
hemung.....	Chemung....	George W. Buck.....	198
henango Forks.....	Broome	John B. Rogers.....	127
herry Creek.....	Chautauque ..	Nelson S. Thomas....	324
herry Valley	Otsego	Benj. Davis	52
herubusco	Clinton	Alex'r S. Anderson...	
heshire	Ontario	Robert Renwick.....	203
heshireville	Chenango	Leonard Foot	
hesnut Ridge	Dutchess	Edgar Vincent	78
hester	Orange	Daniel B. Foster.....	102
hestertown	Warren	William Hotchkiss...	81
hili	Monroe	Pierpont Chapman...	230
hina.....	Wyoming ...	L. D. Davis	273
hittenango	Madison	Benjamin Jenkins....	132
hittenango Falls....	Madison	Orrin Ransom.....	
hurchville.....	Monroe	Zophar Willard.....	234
hurchtown	Columbia ...	Robert Decker	
hiero	Onondaga ..	Judson Gage	143
hiero Centre.....	Onondaga	Silvester Ball.....	
hincinnatus	Cortland	George J. Kingman ..	131
horeville.....	Orange	David Bull	
hity	Dutchess	Wm. H. Bostwick....	70
harence	Erie	James B. Bailey	270
harence Centre.....	Erie	D. Von Tyne.....	
harendon.....	Orleans	T. E. G. Pettengill ...	248
harksburgh.....	Erie	Simeon Clark.....	
hark's Factory	Delaware ...	Egbert A. Clark	
harkson	Monroe	Silas Walbridge	233
harkson Centre.....	Monroe	Alex. D. Raymond ...	236
hARKSTOWN	Rockland ...	John H. Stephens....	122
harkville	Albany	Peter L. Houck.....	14

Office.	County.	Post-Master.	Miles from Albany.
Claryville	Sullivan	A. P. Bushnell	
Claverack	Columbia	Ambrose Root	34
Clay	Onondaga	Philander Child	151
Clayton	Jefferson	Stephen Hale	186
Clayville	Oneida	Eason Allen	
Clear Creek	Chautauque	Thomas G. Bailey	319
Cleaveland	Oswego	Ransom D. Matthews	234
Clermont	Columbia	Levi Leroy	46
Clifton	Monroe	W. R. Mudge	
Clifton Park	Saratoga	Thomas Noxon	25
Clifton Springs	Ontario	Moses Parke	
Clinton	Oneida	Samuel Brownell, Jr.	96
Clinton Corners	Dutchess	Paul C. Upton	
Clinton Dale	Ulster	Daniel L. Heaton	
Clinton Hollow	Dutchess	Seneca Crouse	65
Clintonville	Clinton	Timothy Carpenter	155
Clockville	Madison	Lyman Hicks	120
Clove	Dutchess	Daniel Lossing	71
Clovesville	Delaware	Robert Humphrey	
Clyde	Wayne	Jacob T. Van Buskirk	17
Clymer	Chautauque	S. W. Stewart	35
Clymer Centre	Chautauque	Alexander Maxwell	
Cobleskill	Schoharie	Henry Smith	4
Cobleskill Centre	Schoharie	Abraham Fredendall	
Cochecton	Sullivan	E. T. Calkins	13
Cochecton Centre	Sullivan	E. W. Sanford	
Coeymans	Albany	Noble H. Johnson	1
Coeymans Hollow	Albany	John B. Shear	1
Coila	Washington	Robert McNeil	
Cohocton	Steuben	Calvin Blood	23
Cohoes	Albany	Hez Howe	
Colchester	Delaware	Robert Beates	
Coldbrook	Herkimer	Maynard Baker	8
Colden	Erie	Barney Bates	28
Coldenham	Orange	Beverly K. Johnston	9

Office.	County.	Post-Master.	Miles from Albany.
Cold Spring	Putnam	Geo. F. Sherman	91
Cold Spring Harbor ..	Suffolk	Samuel A. Jones	186
Colesville	Broome	N. K. Williams	127
Collamer	Onondaga	James Terwilliger	
Collikoon	Sullivan	R. M. Grant	
Collikoon Depot	Sullivan	Lewis Gregory	
Collins	Erie	Samuel C. Noyes	295
Collins Centre	Erie	Philip H. Perry	292
Collinsville	Lewis	James A. Pratt	123
Colosse	Oswego	Alvin Richardson	149
Colton	St. Lawrence	Israel C. Draper	
Columbia	Herkimer	Isaac Fake	75
Columbus	Chenango	Hiram E. Storrs	83
Commack	Suffolk	Charles B. Velsor	187
Comstock's Landing ..	Washington	Andrew Clark	66
Conesus	Livingston	Justus Allen	221
Conesville	Schoharie	Daniel Mackey, Jr.	45
Conewango	Cattaraugus	Chas. McGlasher	302
Conklin	Broome	Edward Y. Park	152
Conklin Centre	Broome	Z. Blakeslee	
Conquest	Cayuga	W. C. Hardenburgh	164
Constableville	Lewis	Seth Miller	138
Constantia	Oswego	T. J. Dakin	140
Constantia Centre	Oswego	Homer Hayes	
Cooksburgh	Albany	George Bellamy	
Cooper's Plains	Steuben	Alvin Corbin	
COOPERSTOWN	Otsego	William Nichols	66
Copake	Columbia	William M. Etton	49
Copenhagen	Lewis	H. G. Potter	149
Coram	Suffolk	Lewis R. Overton	203
Corbettville	Broome	Ira Corbett	152
Corfu	Genesee	Aaron Long	266
Corinth	Saratoga	William Ide	52
Corning	Steuben	David B. Cumpston	213
Cornwall	Orange	Henry F. Chadeayne	

Office.	County.	Post-Master.	Miles from Albany.
Cornwallville	Greene	Elias B. Austin.....	38
CORTLAND VILLAGE...	Cortland	Jehiel W. Taylor	140
Cottage	Cattaraugus ..	John H. Blish.....	
County Line.....	Niagara.....	Eldridge Chapman...	272
Coventry.....	Chenango	Wm Church	117
Coventryville.....	Chenango	R. B Prindle	111
Covert.....	Seneca.....	Erastus C. Greggs....	176
Coveville.....	Saratoga	William Wilcox	33
Covington	Wyoming ...	David Miller	211
Cowlesville.....	Wyoming ...	Henry W. Sargent. ...	268
Coxsackie	Greene.....	Samuel King.....	21
Craigsville	Orange	William B. Hunter...	99
Crary's Mills.....	St. Lawrence	Truman Hunt.	
Crain's Corners	Herkimer ...	Job Bronson	69
Cranberry Creek	Fulton.....	E. Bentley.....	62
Cranesville,...	Montgomery.	Jeremiah Groat	29
Crawford	Saratoga	John O. Mott.....	
Crescent	Orange	H. W. Decker.....	92
Crittenden	Erie.....	Seymour Putnam....	
Croghan	Lewis.....	Jos. Rivett.....	141
Cross River.....	Westchester .	William Hunt	119
Croton.	Delaware ...	Chester H. Treadwell	
Croton Corners.....	Chemung....	Norman S. Crofut ...	
Croton Falls	Westchester .	Norman Smith.....	
Croton Landing.....	Westchester .	James McCord.....	
Crown Point.....	Essex	Chauncey Fenton ...	106
Crum Elbow.....	Dutchess	Israel Marshall.....	69
Cruso.....	Seneca	John G. Evens.....	
Cuba	Allegany....	James A. Story	274
Cuddebackville	Orange	Peter Cuddeback....	109
Cutchogue.....	Suffolk.....	Thomas J. Conklin..	238
Cuyler	Cortland	Edward D. Parker ..	125
Cuylersville	Livingston ..	Samuel C. Wilder ...	220
Dale.....	Wyoming ...	Sidney S. Monroe ...	250
Danby	Tompkins ...	Thomas H. Howell ..	168
Danemora.....	Clinton	J. H. Gibson.....	

Office.	County.	Post-Master.	Miles from Albany.
Dansville.....	Livingston ..	Charles Shepard.....	238
Danube	Herkimer ...	William Kitzinger ...	70
Darien.....	Genesee.....	Theodore C. Peters ..	263
Darien Centre	Genesee.....	Ashbel Stone... ..	265
Davenport	Delaware ...	John Sherman.....	69
Davenport Centre ...	Delaware ...	E. R. Brown.....	74
Day	Saratoga	Joseph Rockwell	55
Dayton	Cattaraugus ..	James Rice	302
Dean's Corners.....	Saratoga	Charles F. Handy.....	33
Deansville.....	Oneida.....	A. K. Northrop	104
Dearmans	Westchester ..	Peter M. Warman ...	
Decatur.....	Otsego	James E. Lansing.....	64
Deer Park.....	Suffolk.....	E. H. Ketcham.....	
Deer River	Lewis.....	Edward L. Hurlbut... .	
De Friestville.....	Rensselaer...	Robert A. Downs....	
De Kalb	St. Lawrence	John Rounds.....	195
Delancey	Madison.....	Lewis C. York	
Delaware Bridge	Sullivan	Paul A. Tyler	
Delavan	Cattaraugus ..	Solomon L. Howe....	272
DELHI.....	Delaware ...	Norwood Bowne	77
Delphi.....	Onondaga ..	W. A. Bates.....	119
Delta	Oneida	John M. Brown	112
Denmark	Lewis	Harrison Blodget....	146
Denning	Ulster	J. W. Smith.....	
Depauville	Jefferson	Wm. L. Huntington..	178
De Peyster	St. Lawrence	John B. Chandler....	180
Deposit	Delaware ...	Addison J. Wheeler ..	118
De Ruyter	Madison	William P. Guest	122
Devereaux	Herkimer ...	Brace L. Goodwin ...	
De Witt.....	Onondaga ..	Henry C. Goodell....	142
De Wittville	Chautauque ..	Seeley Scofield	348
Deuster.....	Jefferson	James A. Bell	160
Diana	Lewis.....	Heman Harris	
Dickinson	Franklin	Simeon C. Harwood..	222
Dickersonville	Niagara.....	William Pool.....	

Office.	County.	Post-Master.	Miles from Albany.
Dix Hills.....	Suffolk.....	Gilbert Carll.....	183
Doanesburgh.....	Putnam.....	James Crosby.....	115
Dobbs' Ferry.....	Westchester..	E. W. Walgrove.....	132
Dormansville.....	Albany.....	William Ward.....	
Doty's Corner.....	Steuben.....	George J. Babcock...	235
Dover.....	Dutchess.....	James Ketcham.....	93
Dresserville.....	Cayuga.....	Arnold Swift.....	
Dryden.....	Tompkins...	Milo Goodrich.....	153
Duane.....	Franklin....	Ezekiel Ladd.....	300
Duanesburgh.....	Schenectady..	Truman Case.....	23
Dugway.....	Oswego.....	J. B. Kellogg.....	
Dundee.....	Yates.....	H. G. Stafford.....	190
Dunkirk.....	Chautauque..	L. B. Brown.....	326
Dunnsville.....	Albany.....	John Johnson.....	12
Durham.....	Greene.....	A. H. Hayes.....	36
Durhamville	Oneida.....	J. C. Skaden.....	125
Dykemans.....	Putnam.....	Jona Dykeman.....	
Eagle.....	Wyoming....	Cyril Rawson.....	264
Eagle Bridge.....	Rensselaer..	William M. Cranston.	
Eagle Harbor.....	Orleans.....	A. M. Starkweather..	256
Eagle Mills.....	Rensselaer..	John H. Mambert....	
Eagle Village.....	Wyoming....	John J. Watson.....	
Earlville.....	Madison.....	George M. Paige.....	98
East Ashford.....	Cattaraugus..	Alonzo Wiltse.....	
East Aurora.....	Erie.....	Joseph Riley.....	
East Avon.....	Livingston..	Anson Hazard.....	218
East Barre.....	Orleans.....	William Love.....	
East Bergen.....	Genesee.....	Gilbert Churchill....	246
East Berne.....	Albany.....	Andrew Warner.....	19
East Bethany.....	Genesee.....	Daniel R. Prindle....	248
East Bloomfield....	Ontario.....	Edwin W. Fairchild..	208
East Cameron.....	Steuben.....	Alexander Campbell..	
East Candor.....	Tioga.....	Ebenezer Lake.....	
East Canedea.....	Allegany.....	Anson Masters.....	
East Carlton.....	Orleans.....	Reuben Reed.....	264

Office.	County.	Post-Master.	Miles from Albany.
East Chatham	Columbia ...	Obadiah Palmer.....	
East Chester	Westchester .	Richard Arnow	142
East China	Wyoming ...	Heman Wilson	268
East Clarkson.....	Monroe	Isaac E. Hoyt	
East Cobleskill.....	Schoharie ...	John C. Fredendall ..	
East Constable.....	Franklin	Ezra King	214
East De Kalb.....	St. Lawrence	W. N. Smith	
East Duanesburgh...	Schenectady	John A. Johnson.....	
East Durham	Greene	Samuel Hotchkiss.....	46
East Eden.....	Erie	John G. Dayton	
East Evans	Erie	George Sweatland ...	307
East Fishkill.....	Dutchess	William Hasbrook...	
East Florence.....	Oneida.....	Aaron H. Thompson..	125
East Freetown	Cortland	John M. King	
East Gaines	Orleans ,....	Silas C. Perry	
East Gainesville.....	Wyoming ...	Ezra B. Warriner	
East Galway	Saratoga	Noah Vibbard	
East Genoa.....	Cayuga	Samuel Close.....	164
East German	Chenango	Luke Carr	
East Glenville	Schenectady	P. H. Dedrick.....	20
East Grafton	Rensselaer ..	John Tilley	
East Greene	Chenango ...	C. P. Jewell.....	118
East Greenbush	Rensselaer ..	Edward P. Stimpson.	3
East Greenwich	Washington	William McNeil	38
East Groveland	Livingston ..	James P. Van Antwerp	241
East Guilford	Chenango ...	Samuel Elwell.....	108
East Hamburg	Erie	A. T. Fish	284
East Hamilton	Madison	Cyrus R. Ackley.....	92
East Hampton	Suffolk.....	Thomas T. Parsons...	267
East Hill.....	Livingston ..	William Robinson ...	248
East Homer	Cortland	Luther R. Rose.....	136
East Hounsfield	Jefferson	Nelson Jones.....	
East Java	Wyoming ...	N. P. Currier.....	263
East Kill.....	Greene	John P. Beach.....	57
East Koy	Wyoming ...	Isaac Quackenbush...	260

Office.	County.	Post-Master.	Miles from Albany.
East Lansing	Tompkins ...	John Ludlow	166
East Leon	Cattaraugus ..	Harrison Judd	
East Line	Saratoga	Robert A. Ogden	26
East McDonough	Chenango ...	Horace Corbin	114
East Maine	Broome	Silas Brown	
East Mansville	Fulton	Rilus Eastman	
East Moriches	Suffolk	Jacob H. Miller	
East Marion	Suffolk	B. C. Tuthill	
East Nassau	Rensselaer ..	Calvin Bush	22
East New-York	Kings	John C. Middendorf..	152
East Norwich	Queens	Peter A. Stoutenburgh	
Easton	Washington ..	S. D. Hoag	27
East Orangeville	Wyoming ...	Paschal Hoisington ..	
East Otto	Cattaraugus ..	Elijah Dresser	298
East Painted Post ...	Steuben	Henry A. Burt	207
East Palmyra	Wayne	Jacob Sherman	190
East Parish	Oswego	P. W. Fritts	
East Pembroke	Genesee	G. W. Wright	256
East Peru	Clinton	W. W. Tabor	
East Pharsalia	Chenango ...	Henry Baker	123
East Pierpont	St. Lawrence	Asahel Walker	208
East Pike	Wyoming ...	Daniel Flint	253
East Pitcairn	St. Lawrence	Charles H. Bowles ...	
East Plainfield	Otsego	Beri C. Dixon	
East Poestenkill	Rensselaer ..	Luther L. Adams	19
East Randolph	Cattaraugus ..	E. M. Nutting	
East Rodman	Jefferson ...	Thomas Waite	153
East Salem	Washington ..	George Russell	47
East Schuyler	Herkimer ...	Pat. M. Smith	84
East Scott	Cortland	Alvin Kellogg	
East Shelby	Orleans	P. B. Jackson, Jr.	
East Springfield	Otsego	David Dutcher	59
East Springwater	Livingston ...	William B. Peabody, ..	223
East Varick	Seneca	Benjamin Barriek ...	
East Virgil	Cortland	Hiram J. Messenger ..	155

Office.	County.	Post-Master.	Miles from Albany.
East Windham.....	Greene.....	Ira Sherman	
East Worcester.....	Otsego.....	D. W. Thurber	53
Eaton	Madison	Alpheus Morse	103
Eatonville.....	Herkimer ...	Benj. Weatherwax...	75
Eddyville	Cattaraugus .	William H. Eddy	
Eden	Erie	Lyman Pratt.....	287
Edenton	St. Lawrence.	B. F. Partridge.....	
Eden Valley.....	Erie	Joseph Webster	
Edenville	Orange	Legrand Mead.....	119
Edinburgh	Saratoga	C. H. Barker.....	52
Edinburgh Centre ..	Saratoga	J. L. Snow.....	
Edmeston	Otsego.....	H. H. Waldo.....	80
Edwards	St. Lawrence.	Austin B. Goodnough	194
Edwardsville	St. Lawrence.	John Brewer.....	197
Egypt	Monroe	Josiah G. Aldrich....	207
Elba.....	Genesee.....	Wm. C. Raymond....	255
Elbridge	Onondaga ...	John D. Rhoads	149
Elgin	Cattaraugus .	William Little	285
ELIZABETHTOWN	Essex	William W. Root....	126
Elizaville.....	Columbia ...	Z. P. Smith	44
Ellenburgh	Clinton	Alvah S. Marshall...	189
Ellenville	Ulster	Richard H. Broadhead	86
Ellery	Chautauque .	Lewis Shed	343
Ellicott	Erie	Isaac Dewel	
Ellicott's Creek.....	Erie	Coffman Kurtz	
ELLICOTTSVILLE	Cattaraugus .	J. King Skinner	292
Elington.....	Chautauque .	J. F. Farman.....	324
Elisburgh.....	Jefferson ...	Austin T. Fisk.....	169
Eliston	Onondaga....	Isaac Mills	
ELMIRA.....	Chemung....	H. H. Matthews	198
Elm Valley.....	Allegany	G. J. Osborn.....	
Elton	Cattaraugus .	Reuben Brown.....	
Elwood's Bridge	Delaware ...	J. R. Radeker.....	
Elminence	Schoharie ...	H. A. Cleveland.....	
Elmfield	Tompkins ...	Squire J. Applegate..	175

Office.	County.	Post-Master.	Miles from Albany.
Enfield Centre.....	Tompkins ...	Eliha Dennis.....	
Engellville	Schoharie ...	J. H. Engell.....	
Ephratah	Fulton	Peter G. Getman....	58
Erieville	Madison	Hiram Stone.....	110
Erin	Chemung.....	Josiah Bennett.....	195
Erwin Centre.....	Steuben	James G. Mersereau..	225
Esopus.....	Ulster	M. V. Wheeler	68
Esperance	Schoharie ...	John S. Frost.....	29
Essex	Essex	Charles G. Fancher..	138
Etna	Tompkins ...	Rice Weed.....	169
Euclid	Onondaga ...	William Coon.....	144
Evans	Erie	Orin Clark.....	300
Evans' Mills	Jefferson ...	James H. Bowen	
Exeter	Otsego	William P. Jones	77
Fabius	Onondaga ...	Elisha H. Sprague...	120
Factoryville	Tioga	Alexander Brooks ...	178
Fairfield	Herkimer ...	Alden S. Gage.....	81
Fair Haven	Cayuga	William Wyman	
Fairmount.....	Onondaga ...	Henry C. Leavenworth	
Fairport	Chemung.....	Joseph McConnell....	192
Fairview	Cattaraugus .	Amos Petit	269
Fairville	Wayne	Isaac Wiley.....	192
Falconer	Chautauque .	Harry Abbott.....	
Fallsburgh	Sullivan	Edward Palen.....	197
Farmer	Seneca	Morgan Harris	180
Farmer's Hill	Dutchess	W. H. Haviland.....	
Farmer's Mills	Putnam	C. K. Townsend	103
Farmersville.....	Cattaraugus .	B. S. Gillett.....	279
Farmingham.....	Orleans	Charles Lee.....	250
Farmingdale.....	Queens.....	George Van Cott....	
Farmington	Ontario	Daniel A. Robinson..	205
Farrell Place,.....	Clinton	Andrew Farrell	174
Fayette	Seneca	Levi Goodyear	168
Fayetteville	Onondaga ...	James Mead.....	123
Federal Store... ..	Dutchess	James Hammond	59

Office.	County.	Post-Master.	Miles from Albany.
Felt's Mills.....	Jefferson.....	R. R. Brown.....	162
Fenner.....	Madison.....	William P. Barrett...	115
Fentonville.....	Chautauque..	Luther Forbush.....	
Ferguson's Corners..	Yates.....	Samuel Allen.....	
Feura Bush.....	Albany.....	Robert Coughtry.....	
Fillmore.....	Allegany.....	Nathan Haskins.....	
Fireplace.....	Suffolk.....	Nathaniel Miller.....	212
Fishkill.....	Dutchess.....	William Pelham.....	88
Fisher's.....	Ontario.....	Charles Fisher.....	
Fishkill Landing.....	Dutchess.....	James Mackin.....	90
Fishkill Plains.....	Dutchess.....	D. Van Bramer.....	88
Five Corners.....	Cayuga.....	Samuel C. Lyon.....	178
Flackville.....	St. Lawrence..	Isaac G. Stocking....	
Flanders.....	Suffolk.....	Jesse Hallock.....	250
Flat Brook.....	Columbia.....	Wm. S. Woodworth..	
Flatbush.....	Kings.....	R. L. Schoonmaker..	151
Flat Creek.....	Montgomery..	Isaac Folinsbee....	
Flatlands.....	Kings.....	John B. Hendrickson..	
Fleming.....	Cayuga.....	E. P. Baker.....	160
Flemingsville.....	Tioga.....	David Fleming.....	159
Flint Creek.....	Ontario.....	Horace Devereux....	134
Florence.....	Oneida.....	James S. Filer.....	129
Florida.....	Orange.....	William L. Vail.....	111
Fly Creek.....	Otsego.....	Ceylon North.....	
Fly Mountain.....	Ulster.....	Alexander Secor.....	
Floyd.....	Oneida.....	Linus L. Moulton....	104
Fushing.....	Queens.....	F. Bloodgood.....	155
Fuvanna.....	Chautauque..	Samuel Whittemore..	335
FONDA.....	Montgomery..	Peter Fricher.....	42
Fordham.....	Westchester..	John Berrian.....	
Frestburgh.....	Sullivan.....	Isaac Penny.....	127
Frest City.....	Tompkins.....	John F. Burdick.....	
Frestville.....	Chautauque..	J. H. Phelps.....	
Fort Ann.....	Washington..	Isaac Clements.....	68
Fort Covington.....	Franklin.....	Joseph Spencer.....	226

Office.	County.	Post-Master.	Miles from Albany.
Fort Edward	Washington .	Timothy Stoughton ..	49
Fort Edward Centre.	Washington .	Calvin Durkee	46
Fort Hamilton.....	Kings.....	Joseph Crocker.....	157
Fort Hunter.....	Montgomery.	Peter Enders.....	38
Fort Miller.....	Washington .	George H. Bragg	40
Fort Plain.....	Montgomery.	Gilbert Warner	57
Fortsville	Saratoga	A. Van Rensselaer ...	48
Fosterdale.....	Sullivan	William Roper	120
Fosterville.....	Cayuga	Christopher Trufant..	159
Four Mile Creek	Erie	E. P. Adams	
Fowler	St. Lawrence.	Jabez Glazier	187
Fowlersville	Livingston...	John P. Casey.....	235
Frankfort	Herkimer ...	David Baker.....	184
Frankfort Hill	Herkimer ...	Elisha Wetmore, Jr...	87
Franklin	Delaware ...	W. C. Ripley.....	93
Franklin Falls	Franklin	John Stearns.....	
Franklinton	Schoharie ...	John Russell	48
Franklinville	Cattaraugus .	Gideon Searle... ..	280
Fredonia	Chautauque .	Levi L. Platt.....	323
Freedom	Cattaraugus .	Enoch Howlett.....	270
Freedom Plains	Dutchess	Sumner Mandeville ..	79
Freehold	Greene	Egbert B. Dodge.....	
Freetown Corners...	Cortland	Samuel Conger	144
Fremont	Sullivan.....	John W. Buckmaster.	
Fremont Centre.....	Sullivan.....	Gidney Underhill....	
French Creek.....	Chautauque .	Jesse Mason.....	358
French Mountain....	Warren	George Brown	
Fresh Pond.....	Suffolk.....	A. G. Mulford	
Frewsburgh	Chautauque .	Edwin Eaton.....	340
Freysbush	Montgomery.	John J. Wendell	58
Friends	Chautauque .	N. L. Finn	
Friendship	Allegany	Arba Wellman	272
Frontier	Clinton	John McCoy	
Fullersville Ironworks	St. Lawrence.	Charles G. Edgerton .	
Fulton	Oswego	George Mitchell	160

Office.	County.	Post-Master.	Miles from Albany.
Fultonham	Schoharie ...	Henry L. Jenks	42
Fultonville	Montgomery ..	John H. Starin	43
Gaines	Orleans	Horace B. Holden...	252
Gainesville	Wyoming ...	Barnbas Graves.....	252
Galeville Mills .. .	Ulster	J. T. Conkling.....	
Gales.....	Sullivan	Samuel Burtis.....	113
Galesville	Washington ..	Jacob Owen.....	39
Gallatinville.....	Columbia ...	H. W. Van Benscoten	48
Gallupville	Schoharie ...	Weidman Dominick..	27
Galway.....	Saratoga	Morgan Lewis.....	36
Gansevoort.....	Saratoga	Harlow Lawrence ...	
Gardnersville.....	Schoharie ...	D. B. Gardner.....	47
Garrisons	Putnam	John Garrison.....	
Garogo	Fulton	Chauncey Hutchinson	54
Garrattsville	Otsego	Daniel Herrington...	86
Gasport.....	Niagara.....	Alfred Colwell.....	
Gates.....	Monroe	Emanuel McCauley..	225
Gayhead	Greene	Orson Howard	39
Geddes	Onondaga ...	Simeon Spalding.....	148
Genegantslet	Chenango ...	Alvin Grey	122
GENESEO	Livingston ..	Wallace R. Walker..	238
Geneva	Ontario	Barzillai Slosson....	191
Genoa	Cayuga	Lendall Bigelow.....	161
Georgetown	Madison	William W. Hare.....	112
German.....	Chenango ...	William Burnap. ...	126
Germantown	Columbia. ...	Philip Rockefeller...	46
Gerry	Chautauque ..	E. F. Warren	330
Ghent	Columbia ...	D. M. Groff	27
Gibson.....	Steuben.....	B. S. Wolcott.....	
Gibsonville	Livingston ..	Joseph Wilson	235
Gilbert's Mills	Oswego	E. S. Cook.....	
Gilboa	Schoharie ...	John Reed.....	51
Gilman	Hamilton ...	Elias P. Gilman	68
Glasco	Ulster	Henry D. Martin....	48
Glencove.....	Queens	Samuel M. Titus.....	176

Office.	County.	Post-Master.	Miles from Albany.
Hamburgh	Erie	John S. Weld	290
Glenham	Dutchess	James A. Townsend ..	88
Glen	Montgomery ..	Adam Smith	43
Glen's Falls	Warren	Stephen J. Williams ..	43
Glenmore	Oneida	W. W. Barber	
Glenville	Schenectady ..	Willis L. Calkins	22
Glenwild	Sullivan	William M. Bowers ..	102
Glenwood	Erie	Benjamin Maltby	
Gloversville	Fulton	E. L. Burton	40
Goff's Mills	Steuben	Wm. Goff	228
Golden's Bridge	Westchester ..	O. P. Frost	
Goodground	Suffolk	Alvin Squiers	242
Gorham	Ontario	J. L. Yeckly	197
GOSHEN	Orange	Virgil S. Seward	105
Gouverneur	St. Lawrence ..	Chauncey Dodge	181
Gowanda	Cattaraugus ..	Wm. Woodbury	
Grafton	Rensselaer ..	Rufus S. Waite	20
Grahamsville	Sullivan	Stoddard Hammond ..	96
Granby Centre	Oswego	Wm. F. Ensign	
Grand Island	Erie	Daniel Morgan	
Granger	Allegany	Henry White	250
Grangerville	Saratoga	Calvin J. Reed	37
Granville	Washington ..	James C. Hopkins	63
Gravesville	Herkimer	Henry Bills	
Gravesend	Kings	Martin Schoonmaker ..	
Graysville	Herkimer	Charles Johnson	
Great Bend	Jefferson	Daniel Potter	159
Great Valley	Cattaraugus ..	W. J. Nelson	300
Greece	Monroe	E. N. Jacobs	226
Greenborough	Oswego	Henry Wright	
Greenbush	Rensselaer ..	E. C. Aiken	
Green Hill	Chemung	Hiram Roushey	
Greene	Chenango	Chester Bingham	120
Green Haven	Dutchess	T. J. Doughty	
Greenfield	Ulster	Elias Newkirk	

Office.	County.	Post-Master.	Miles from Albany.
Greenfield Centre . . .	Saratoga . . .	Theron Barrows . . .	40
Green Point	Kings	John W. Dean	
Greenport	Suffolk	J. L. Church	246
Green River	Columbia . . .	Henry Lacey	35
Greenville	Greene	A. N. Bently	29
Greenwich	Washington .	Asa F. Holmes	35
Greenwood	Steuben	Levi Davis	253
Greig	Lewis	J. L. Williams	
Greigsville	Livingston . .	Lyman Casey	234
Griffin's Corners . . .	Delaware . . .	Matthew Griffin	
Griffin's Mills	Erie	Orson B. Baker	283
Griswold's Mills . . .	Washington .	Charles M. Thorn	61
Groome's Corners . . .	Saratoga	John Palmer	
Groton	Tompkins . . .	Sylvanus Delano	162
Groton City	Tompkins . . .	Lyman Warfield	
Grove	Allegany	Samuel C. Jones	261
Groveland	Livingston . .	Charles Gohun	232
Groveland Centre . . .	Livingston . .	E. P. Fuller	236
Grovenor's Corners . .	Schoharie . . .	Jeremiah McCulloch . .	
Guilderland	Albany	Henry Sloan	9
Guilderland Centre . .	Albany	James A. Reid	12
Guilford	Chenango . . .	John Clark	102
Guilford Centre	Chenango . . .	Thomas P. Hicks	106
Gypsum	Ontario	Marcus Persons	
Hadley	Saratoga	Charles Rockwell	58
Halcottsville	Delaware . . .	J. G. Ballard	
Haerlem	New-York . . .	John S. Kenyon	138
Hagaman's Mills	Montgomery .	Henry Pawling	36
Hague	Warren	Nathaniel Garfield . . .	91
Hale's Eddy	Broome	Elisha Alexander	
Halfmoon	Saratoga	Samuel Peters	18
Hall's Corners	Ontario	George Renwick	181
Hallspoint	Allegany	Jabez Card	
Hallsville	Montgomery .	John Coapman	58
Halsey Valley	Tioga	Israel S. Hoyt	

Office.	County.	Post-Master.	Miles from Albany.
Hamburgh on the L'ke	Erie.....	Theron B. Rogers....	300
Hamden	Delaware ...	Smith M. Titus.....	89
Hamilton	Madison	Samuel P. Russell...	96
Hamlet	Chautauque .	Warren Bennett.....	
Hammond.....	St. Lawrence.	Abel P. Morse.....	189
Hampton	Washington .	Josiah Williams	73
Hamptonburgh	Orange	A. B. Watkins, Jr. ...	100
Hancock	Delaware ...	Marvin Wheeler	123
Hanford's Landing ..	Monroe	Harry Olmstead	223
Hannibal.....	Oswego	Alfred Rice	176
Hannibal Centre	Oswego	Alexander Hulett....	
Harford.....	Cortland	Samuel Hart	150
Harlemville	Columbia ...	F. M. Blunt	34
Harmony	Chautauque .	Samuel S. Welch.....	339
Harpersfield	Delaware ...	Richard B. Gibbs....	64
Harpersville	Broome	Elias Patrick.....	116
Harrisburgh	Lewis.....	William H. Bush	145
Harris' Hill.....	Erie	Michael Shultz.....	
Harrison	Westchester .	James D. Merritt	134
Harriettstown	Franklin	Wm. F. Martin.....	
Hartfield.....	Chautauque .	Henry L. Walker....	
Hartford	Washington .	Samuel D. Kidder ...	57
Hartland.....	Niagara	F. H. Kittridge.....	272
Hart Lot.....	Onondaga ...	E. P. Cornell.....	
Hart's Village	Dutchess	Henry C. Haight	80
Hartwick	Otsego	Sheffield Harrington .	74
Hartwick Seminary .	Otsego	Ebenezer Chaffer....	73
Harvard	Delaware ...	William Martin.....	
Hasbrouck	Sullivan	William M. Hall.....	
Haskel Flats.....	Cattaraugus .	M. N. Brown.....	
Haskenville	Steuben.....	J. H. Preston	
Hastings	Oswego	L. F. Devendorf	150
Hastings Centre.....	Oswego	Jona. G. Parkhurst..	
Hastings-upon-H'dson	Westchester .	Isaac Leffurgy, Jr....	
Havana.....	Chemung.....	George V. Hitchcock..	194

Office.	County.	Post-Master.	Miles from Albany.
Haverstraw	Rockland ...	Isaac Sherwood	115
Haviland Hollow ...	Putnam	Isaac I. Cowl	95
Hawkinsville	Oneida	W. H. Cole	
Haynerville	Rensselaer ..	J. A. Button	
Hebron	Washington ..	Charles J. White	54
Hecla Works	Oneida	Ralph R. Shelley	
Hector	Tompkins ...	S. P. Bradford	184
Helena	St. Lawrence ..	David Nevin	236
Hemlock Lake	Livingston ..	E. H. G. Meachem ...	231
Hempstead	Queens	John W. Smith	167
Hempstead Branch ..	Queens	Joseph Hendrickson ..	170
Henderson	Jefferson	Washington Ballard ..	228
Henrietta	Monroe	D. C. Chapin	79
Herkimer	Herkimer ...	James A. Suiter	255
Hermitage	Wyoming ...	Horace Blodgett	201
Heron	St. Lawrence ..	William E. Tanner ...	203
Hess Road	Niagara	Asahel Staples	
Hessville	Montgomery ..	George Ehle	
Heuvelton	St. Lawrence ..	Horace Griffin	
Hibernia	Dutchess	G. E. Ketcham	
Hickory Corners	Niagara	Daniel Pomroy	280
Higginsville	Oneida	J. L. Tinker	
High Falls	Ulster	Jacob H. Depuy	69
Highland Mills	Orange ,	Morgan Shuit	97
High Market	Oneida	S. C. Thompson	
Hillsborough	Oneida	H. W. Dana	
Hillsdale	Columbia ...	Isaac Foster	45
Hillside	Oneida	Alfred Rogers	
Hindsburgh	Orleans	Dwight Harwood	245
Hinmansville	Oswego	Daniel G. Wright	
Hinsdale	Cattaraugus ..	Homer C. Blakeslee ..	287
Hizerville	Oneida	Adam Hizer	
Hoag's Corners	Rensselaer ..	William B. Hoag	22
Hobart	Delaware ...	James Noble	64
Hoffman's Ferry	Schenectady ..	J. S. M. Barhydt	27

Office.	County.	Post-Master.	Miles from Albany.
Hogansburgh	Franklin	Ezra Woolson	234
Holland	Erie	Philip D. Riley	284
Holland Patent	Oneida	John Cande	100
Holley	Orleans	J. H. Buell,	240
Homer	Cortland	Jacob T. Stone	141
Homowack	Ulster	J. D. Vandervoort ..	
Honeoye	Ontario	Jedediah Briggs	214
Honeoye Falls	Monroe	Edward Downs	214
Hope	Hamilton	William Harris	60
Hope Centre	Hamilton	Josiah Wadsworth ..	63
Hope Falls	Hamilton	John Resseguire ..	
Hopewell	Ontario	Nathaniel Lewis	190
Hopkinton	St. Lawrence	C. S. Chittenden	234
Horicon	Warren	Homer Davis	90
Hornby	Steuben	John M. Bixby	205
Hornellsville	Steuben	Martin Adsit	241
Hoosick	Rensselaer	J. P. Armstrong	98
Hoosick Falls	Rensselaer ..	Adin Thayer, Jr.	35
Houseville	Lewis	H. A. House	130
Howard	Steuben	Aaron McConnell	131
Howell's Depot	Orange	Samuel C. Howell ..	
Howlett Hill	Onondaga	Leonard Coten	138
Hubbard's Corners ..	Madison	Wm. T. Manchester ..	
Hughsonville	Dutchess	D. Van Kleeck	
HUDSON	Columbia	R. A. Barnard	29
Huguenot	Orange	P. P. Swartwout	111
Hulburton	Orleans	Abijah Reed	251
Hull's Corners	Oswego	Burr Hull	170
Hull's Mills	Dutchess	E. P. Barton	61
Hume	Allegany	Jno. C. Moore	261
Humphrey	Cattaraugus ..	Wilder Parker	
Hunter	Greene	H. S. Lockwood	54
Hunter's Land	Schoharie	George W. Tippetts ..	34
Huntington	Suffolk	Henry S. Smith	191
Hunt's Hollow	Livingston ..	Horace Hunt	251

Office.	County.	Post-Master.	Miles from Albany.
Hurley.....	Ulster	F. J. Schoonmaker...	60
Huron	Wayne	E. W. Bottom	193
Hyde	Warren	John Parker	
Hyde-Park	Dutchess	H. C. Stoutenburgh ..	70
Hyde Settlement	Broome	Franklin Hyde	134
Hyndsville	Schoharie	Philip T. Hilton	44
Ilion	Herkimer	Samuel Remington...	
Independence.....	Allegany	D. M. Clark	261
Indian Fields	Albany	Judson Lamoreaux...	
Ira	Cayuga	Samuel Phelps	169
Ireland Corners	Albany	E. H. Ireland.	
Irondequoit	Monroe	Caleb K. Hobbie	223
Irving	Chautauque ..	Henry I. Newton....	127
Islip	Suffolk.....	B. W. Leek	197
Italy Hill	Yates.....	Luther B. Blood.....	204
Italy Hollow.....	Yates.....	Rensselaer Mathews..	207
ITHACA	Tompkins	Julius M. Ackley	170
Jackson	Washington ..	Frederick Newton ...	42
Jacksonburgh	Herkimer	P. G. Potter.....	73
Jackson Corners.....	Dutchess	Jacob J. Stall	49
Jacksonville	Tompkins	C. C. Mattison.....	170
Jack's Reef	Onondaga	C. M. Emrick	150
Jamaica.....	Queens	Richard Brush	158
Jamesburgh	Ulster	James Baker	
Jamesport	Suffolk.....	David Williamson	
Jamestown	Chautauque ..	Smith Seymour.....	333
Jameville.....	Onondaga	Samuel Hill.....	127
Jasper	Steuben	Nelson Johnson	239
Java.....	Wyoming	Jno. Smith.....	263
Java Village.....	Wyoming	Barnard C. Ring	271
Jay.....	Essex	N. C. Boynton.....	153
Jeddo.....	Orleans	Z. C. Haskins	
Jefferson	Schoharie.	G. W. Childs.....	56
Jefferson Valley.....	Westchester ..	Harvey Greene.....	
Jeffersonville	Sullivan	J. P. Bogandus	

Office.	County.	Post-Master.	Miles from Albany.
Jericho	Queens	Charles Willits	173
Jerusalem South.....	Queens	John B. Post	176
Jewett	Greene	Alfred Peck.....	
Jewett Centre.....	Greene	West Chase.....	
Johnsburgh	Warren	Ira Russell.....	88
Johnsonburgh.....	Wyoming ...	George W. Johnson ..	261
Johnsville	Dutchess	H. D. P. Bailey.....	
Johnsonville	Rensselaer ..	E. F. Hurd.....	
Johnson's Creek.....	Niagara.....	Hiram G. Dean.....	
JOHNSTOWN.....	Fulton	P. J. McKinlay	45
Jonesville	Saratoga	Smith L. Mitchell	21
Jordan	Onondaga ..	Justus Hough	165
Jordanville	Herkimer	Phineas P. Hyde.....	
Joy.....	Wayne	John Poucher	
Junction	Rensselaer ..	Isaac T. Grant	16
Junius	Seneca.....	L. E. Moore	182
Kasoag	Oswego	Richard Dodge	
Kattelville	Broome	A. E. Kattel	
Katonah	Westchester .	W. M. Beyea.....	
Keefer's Corners	Albany	Peter Keefer	
Keene	Essex	Stephen Partridge ...	138
Keeney's Settlement .	Cortland	Alvin Brown.....	134
Keeseville.....	Essex	C. D. Beaumont	147
Kelloggsville.....	Cayuga	Dwight Lee.....	158
Kendall.....	Orleans	W. R. Sandford	250
Kendall Mills	Orleans	James H. Rodgers ...	
Kenwood	Albany	James Congdon.....	
Kennedysville	Steuben.....	George A. Farnum....	223
Kensico.....	Westchester .	H. M. Remington	
Kent	Putnam	Stillman Boyd	101
Kenka	Steuben	Franklin Holden.....	
Kerhonkson	Ulster	Samuel Wilkinson ...	
Ketcham's Corners...	Saratoga	J. R. Myers	21
Ketchamsville	Tioga	Henry Ketchum	
Killbuck	Cattaraugus .	James W. Phelps	304
Killawog.....	Broome	G. C. Messenger	

Office.	County.	Post-Master.	Miles from Albany.
Kinderhook	Columbia ...	Charles Whiting, Jr...	15
Kingsborough.....	Fulton	Jonathan Wooster ...	50
Kingsbridge	New-York ..	Daniel Valentine	141
Kingsbury.....	Washington .	Charles B. Vaughn...	58
King's Ferry.....	Cayuga	Samuel Atwater.....	173
King's Settlement ...	Chenango ...	E. K. Buell	106
KINGSTON	Ulster	W. H. Romeyn	58
Kinney's 4 Corners ..	Oswego	James Martin, Jr....	174
Kirkland.....	Oneida.....	Nathan Thompson ...	105
Kirkville.....	Onondaga ...	Obadiah Hubbs	130
Kirkwood	Broome	P. T. B. Emmons	
Kiskaton	Greene	Jacob S. Bloom.....	
Knowersville	Albany	James Keenholts.....	16
Knowlesville	Orleans	Oliver Davis	256
Knox	Albany	Henry Barkley.....	21
Knox Corners.....	Oneida	James E. Knox	
Knoxville	Steuben	G. L. Davis	
Kortwright.....	Delaware....	Ezra T. Gibbs	69
Kysorville.....	Livingston...	A. S. Thompson	
Lackawack	Ulster	Harry La Moree.....	91
Lafargeville	Jefferson ...	David I. Dewey	182
Lafayette	Onondaga ...	M. S. Price	130
Lafayetteville.....	Dutchess ...	Henry Killmer	
Lambrange.....	Wyoming ...	Charles E. Morgan...	244
Lairdsville	Oneida.....	Hector W. Roberts...	102
Lake	Washington .	A. Mathews, Jr.	44
Lakeland.....	Suffolk.....	Charles Wood	
Lake Pleasant	Hamilton ...	Lyman Holmes.....	
Lakeport.....	Madison.....	John Brezee	
Lake Ridge.....	Tompkins ...	John Moe.....	177
Lakeville.....	Livingston ..	James H. Wells.....	228
Lamsons	Onondaga ...	M. S. Thompson.....	
Lancaster	Erie	E. H. McNeal	280
Lansingburgh.....	Rensselaer...	Charles Hitchcock ...	9
Lansingville	Tompkins ...	Darius Hall.....	175

Office.	County.	Post-Master.	Miles from Albany.
Laona	Chautauque ..	Anson Reed	
Lapeer	Cortland	Royal Johnson	
Larned's Corners	Ontario	Jacob Wormley	200
La Salle	Niagara	William Murray	
Lassellsville	Fulton	Daniel Lassells	58
Laurens	Otsego	E. B. Steere	84
Lawrenceville	St. Lawrence ..	Luther Whitney	231
Lawyersville	Schoharie	James A. Lowe	44
Lebanon	Madison	Horace A. Campbell ..	107
Ledyard	Cayuga	Alfred Underhill	171
Lee	Oneida	Asa D. Johnson	115
Lee Centre	Oneida	Josiah Cornish	
Leeds	Greene	S. D. Smith	38
Leedsville	Dutchess	Joseph D. Hunt	68
Leesville	Schoharie	Rufus Pierson	45
Lemon Creek	Rockland	H. R. Lafarge	
Lenox	Madison	Joseph W. Bruce	125
Leon	Cattaraugus ..	Ira R. Jones	311
Leonardsville	Madison	N. V. Brand	186
Le Raysville	Jefferson	Levi Huntley	165
Le Roy	Genesee	John H. Staley	234
Levanna	Cayuga	Seneca Boyce	175
Levant	Chautauque ..	Joseph Shaw	320
Lewis	Essex	Alanson Wilder	14
Lewisborough	Westchester ..	Cyrus M. Ferris	115
Lewiston	Niagara	Moses H. Fitts	295
Lexington	Greene	N. J. Lament	50
Leyden	Lewis	Thomas Baker	120
Liberty	Sullivan	Lucas Fobes	11
Liberty Falls	Sullivan	Webb Horton	
Libertyville	Ulster	Nathan Williams	
Lima	Livingston ..	Franklin Carter	21
Limerick	Jefferson	Ely Smith	17
Limestone	Cattaraugus ..	Charles Fuller	
Linden	Genesee	A. G. Perry	25

Office.	County.	Post-Master.	Miles from Albany.
Andletown.....	Steuben.....	William More.....	229
Banklaen.....	Chenango...	R. P. Turner.....	122
Bann.....	Onondaga...	Reuben Bryan.....	
Bisbon.....	St. Lawrence.	Simeon Dillingham..	218
Bisbon Centre.....	St. Lawrence	John McBride.....	
Bishas Kill.....	Albany.....	Peter Lansing.....	
Bisle.....	Broome.....	W. H. Stoddard.....	143
Bitchfield.....	Herkimer...	Lyman Gaylord.....	83
Blithgow.....	Dutchess.....	Jacob Sisson.....	75
Little Britain.....	Orange.....	George A. Denniston.	98
Little Falls.....	Herkimer...	M. E. Fuller.....	
Little Genesee.....	Allegany.....	Ephraim Fairlamb...	288
Little Rest.....	Dutchess.....	Bennet Humeston...	
Little Utica.....	Onondaga...	Loran Dunham.....	
Little Valley.....	Cattaraugus.	S. S. Marsh.....	300
Little York.....	Cortland.....	W. G. Nelson.....	134
Liverpool.....	Onondaga...	John S. Forges.....	136
Livingston.....	Columbia...	H. A. Dubois.....	37
Livingstonville.....	Schoharie...	John Whiting.....	42
Livonia.....	Livingston..	Andrew Sill.....	234
Lock Berlin.....	Wayne.....	William A. Cornell..	180
Locke.....	Cayuga.....	M. D. Murphy.....	155
LOCKPORT.....	Niagara.....	Solomon Parmele....	300
Loeust Tree.....	Niagara.....	L. B. Horton.....	281
Lodi.....	Seneca.....	Peter Himrod.....	185
Lodi Centre.....	Seneca.....	A. La Tourrott.....	
Logan.....	Tompkins...	A. H. Everts.....	181
Longneck.....	Richmond...	Willard Divoll.....	
Lorraine.....	Jefferson....	Leonard Parker.....	157
Louisville.....	St. Lawrence.	Levi Miller.....	233
Louisville Landing..	St. Lawrence.	R. D. Marsh.....	
Lowell.....	Oneida.....	Joel H. Collins.....	
Lew Hampton.....	Washington.	Howard Leonard....	78
Lew's Corners.....	Sullivan.....	A. B. Low.....	
Lewville.....	Lewis.....	Jess Brown.....	137

Office.	County.	Post-Master.	Miles from Albany.
Lloyd.....	Ulster	Silas Saxton	
Ludlowville	Tompkins ...	Amasa Wood.....	172
Lumberland	Sullivan.....	James Eldred	129
Luzerne.....	Warren	Reuben Wells	59
Lyndonville	Orleans	Joseph Babcock	
LYONS.....	Wayne	William N. Cole.....	181
Lyonsdale.....	Lewis.....	D. S. Howard	122
Lyon's Falls	Lewis	G. H. Gould	
Lyon's Hollow	Steuben.....	A. P. Lyon	
Lysander.....	Onondaga ...	Henry W. Andrews ..	158
Mabbettsville	Dutchess	Joseph Woddell	78
McConnellsville	Onondaga ...	Charles Wood.....	121
McDonough	Chenango ...	Jacob P. Hill.....	129
McGrawville	Cortland	P. H. McGraw	142
McLean	Tompkins ...	D. B. Marsh	149
Macedon	Wayne	Martin Dean	199
Macedon Centre.....	Wayne	Ira Odell	209
Machias	Cattaraugus ..	R. L. Witcher	280
Macomb	St. Lawrence.	William Houghton...	184
Madison.....	Madison	John S. Lucas	94
Madrid	St. Lawrence.	John T. Rutherford ..	234
Magnolia.....	Chautauque ..	Richard Whitney, Jr..	344
Mahopae	Putnam	Jackson P. Ballard...	
Maine	Broome	F. H. Marean.....	144
Malden	Ulster	Duncan Livingston ..	4
Malden Bridge.....	Columbia ...	L. Van Valkenburgh..	1
MALONE	Franklin	Frederick P. Allen ...	21
Malta.....	Saratoga	George E. Denton....	2
Maltaville	Saratoga	Lewis Waterbury....	3
Mamukating	Sullivan	William Jordan.....	
Mamaroneck.....	Westchester ..	John I. Marshall.....	13
Manchester.....	Ontario	Webster Sheldon	30
Manchester Bridge ..	Dutchess	James Ver Valin	7
Manchester Centre ..	Ontario	Jedediah Dewey.....	20
Mandana.....	Onondaga ...	A. H. Allen.....	14

Office.	County.	Post-Master.	Miles from Albany.
Canhasset.....	Queens	Robert H. Titus	137
Canhattanville.....	New-York...	James Doyle	
Canheim	Herkimer ...	Hiram C. Brown	70
Canheim Centre	Herkimer ...	John Markell.....	72
Canlius	Onondaga ...	Horace Nims	120
Canlius Centre.....	Onondaga ...	John Mabee.....	135
Cannsville	Jefferson ...	Dexter Wilder.....	166
Canorkill	Schoharie ...	G. H. Phelps.....	
Canorville	Suffolk.....	Seth Raynor	
Caple Grove	Otsego.....	Olney Braley	90
Capleton.....	Niagara.....	A. T. Rankin.....	
Carathon	Cortland ...	R. P. Burhans.....	145
Carbletown	Ulster	C. M. Van Buren ...	64
Carcellus	Onondaga ...	Elijah Rowley.....	141
Carcellus Falls.....	Onondaga ...	Joseph H. Steel.....	143
Carcy	Oneida.....	William M. Mayhew .	100
Carengo	Wayne.....	Morris D. Beadle ...	179
Cariaville	Schenectady .	Hiram Hansett	24
Carietta	Onondaga ...	Alanson Hicks	155
Carion	Wayne	Elisha R. Wright ...	201
Carlborough	Ulster	Miles J. Fletcher.....	88
Carshall	Oneida.....	James Gates	100
Carshfield.....	Erie	John Potter.....	
Carshland.....	Richmond...	J. G. Odeil.....	
Cartindale Depot ...	Columbia ...	Martin Ham	
CARTINSBURGH.....	Lewis.....	David T. Martin.....	142
Cartin's Hill.....	Chemung....	Abel Buckley	207
Cartinsville	Niagara.....	William Dornfeld....	
Cartville.....	Cayuga	H. J. Kingsbury	175
Carvin	Chautauque .	Orlando Durkee	
Caryland	Otsego	George W. Chase	66
Cassonville	Delaware ...	Frederick S. Freeman .	47
Cassena.....	St. Lawrence	Silas Joy	236
Cassena Centre	St. Lawrence.	Augustus Wheeler ...	
Caspeth	Queens	Daniel Miller.....	

Office.	County.	Post-Master.	Miles from Albany.
Matteawan	Dutchess	David Davis	
Mattituck	Suffolk	John Shirley	233
Mayfield	Fulton	David Getman	53
Mayflower	Otsego	Loring Dow	
MAYVILLE	Chautauque	Stephen A. Beavis	336
Mechanicsville	Saratoga	James Lee	19
Mecklinburgh	Tompkins	Madison Freeman	174
Medina	Orleans	J. W. Swan	262
Medusa	Albany	Chester Etheridge	
Medway	Greene	Frederick S. Greene	
Mellenville	Columbia	Jeremiah Groat	37
Melville	Suffolk	G. H. Conklin	
Mendon	Monroe	Albert Sherwood	210
Mendon Centre	Otsego	Willet Van Wagner	
Meredith	Delaware	Joseph H. Tyrrell	77
Meridan	Cayuga	Abel West	
Merrick	Queens	Carman Smith	
Merrillsville	Franklin	John R. Merrill	174
Messina Springs	Onondaga	H. P. Bogardus	
Mexico	Oswego	Rawson A. Butler	156
Middleburgh	Schoharie	S. B. Wells	37
Middlebury	Wyoming	E. K. Wright	248
Middlefield	Otsego	L. M. Gilbert	51
Middlefield Centre	Otsego	G. R. Fowler	
Middle Granville	Washington	George N. Bates	6
Middle Grove	Saratoga	George B. Bowland	
Middle Hope	Orange	Samuel S. Clark	8
Middle Island	Suffolk	B. T. Hutchinson	22
Middleport	Niagara	William G. Smith	27
Middlesex	Yates	John Perryman	19
Middletown	Orange	O. P. Coleman	7
Middletown Centre	Delaware	William Ward Grant	
Middle Village	Queens	J. F. Latham	
Middleville	Herkimer	V. S. Kinyon	8
Milan	Dutchess	Rensselaer Case	6

Office.	County.	Post-Master.	Miles from Albany*
Milford	Otsego	Albert Westcott	73
Military Road.....	Jefferson	John Dillenbeck.....	179
Millens Bay	Jefferson	Jacob Jones.....	175
Miller's Place	Suffolk.....	Charles Woodhull....	207
Mill Brook	Warren	John A. Russell.....	
Mill Grove	Erie	James E. Case.....	
Millport.....	Chemung....	Joseph C. Stott.....	199
Mill's Corners.....	Fulton.	Charles Thatcher	43
Mill's Mills	Allegany ...	A. S. Ladd.....	
Milltown.....	Putnam.....	Floyd Brush	100
Millville	Orleans	Pitts C. Bartrum.....	257
Milo.....	Yates.....	Miles G. Rapalee	193
Milo Centre	Yates.....	Abel B. Hunt	196
Milton	Ulster	C. F. Bulkley	79
Mina	Chautauque .	Isaac Relf	363
Minaville	Montgomery.	David Cady.....	37
Minden	Montgomery.	Jacob H. Baum.....	61
Mindenville	Montgomery.	Sylvester Yoram	
Minekill Falls.....	Schoharie ...	P. V. Mattice	
Minetto	Oswego	S. S. Gillett	
Minerva	Essex	Anson West.....	94
Minisink	Orange	Orville J. Brown	129
Modena	Ulster	R. J. Everitt	80
Moffett's Store.....	Columbia ...	Edwin Sackett	19
Mohawk	Herkimer ...	Cornelius Devendorf .	80
Moir.....	Franklin	F. H. Petit.....	227
Mongaup Valley	Sullivan.....	John J. Linson	
Monroe	Orange	William Seaman.....	117
Monroe Works.....	Orange	Hudson McFarland...	105
Monsey	Rockland ...	Aaron Johnson	
Monterey	Dutchess....	P. J. Shultz	
Montezuma	Cayuga	Zebulon Mack.....	
Montgomery	Orange	C. S. Colman.....	95
Monticello.....	Sullivan	Frederick M. St. John.	113
Monument Island....	Delaware ...	Nelson H. Hotchkiss..	

Office.	County.	Post-Master.	Miles from Albany.
Moores.....	Clinton	Jabez Fitch	198
Moore's Forks.....	Clinton	P. P. Douglass.....	
Moresville	Delaware ...	John T. More.....	58
Moravia.....	Cayuga	Austin B. Hale	160
Moreau	Saratoga	L. Reynolds	50
Moreau Station	Saratoga	Hiram Wilcox.....	
Morehouseville.....	Hamilton ...	A. K. Morehouse	82
Moreland.....	Chemung.....	John Thayer	198
Moriah.....	Essex	O. T. Richmond	115
Moriches	Suffolk.....	J. M. Fanning	218
Moringville.....	Westchester .	Isaac H. Barker	
Morley.....	St. Lawrence	Lorenzo Fenton.....	200
Morrisiana	Westchester .	Benjamin Pomaine...	
Morrisonville	Clinton	John T. Finn.....	
Morristown.....	St. Lawrence	A. F. Carpenter	199
Morrisville	Madison	F. T. Newell	101
Morris	Otsego.....	Harley Sargeant.....	
Morganville	Genesee.....	German Lathrop	
Morseville.....	Schoharie ...	Jer. Ruland	56
Morssville	Sullivan	H. R. Osborn.....	
Mortonville.....	Orange	G. W. McKinney	
Moscow	Livingston ..	Daniel B. Noble.....	236
Mott's Corners	Tompkins ...	John Bull	168
Mott Haven.....	Westchester .	H. H. Roberts.....	
Mottsville	Onondaga...	Deloz Earll	149
Mount Cambria	Niagara.....	John Hodge.....	283
Mount Hope	Orange	John W. Martin	112
Mount Kisco.....	Westchester .	James Hall	
Mount Morris	Livingston ..	Augustus Conkey....	242
Mount Pleasant	Saratoga	H. C. Granger.....	
Mount Sinai	Suffolk.....	Charles Phillips.....	205
Mount Upton	Chenango ...	Willis Gregory	99
Mount Vernon	Westchester .	George Archer	
Mount Vision	Otsego.....	Chauncey Wright....	79
Mount Washington ..	Steuben	Orrin Longworth....	212

Office.	County.	Post-Master.	Miles from Albany.
Mumford	Monroe ...	R. N. Havens	235
Munnsville	Madison ...	Marsena Temple.....	
Murray	Orleans.....	Claudius Jones	245
Nanticoke Springs...	Broome	Thomas Carey.....	141
Nanuet	Rockland ...	David P. Demarest...	
Napanock	Ulster	Edgar R. Bevier	81
Naples	Ontario	E. A. McKay.....	220
Napoli	Cattaraugus .	Aurora S. Earle	308
Narrows	Jefferson	Thomas W. Collins...	
Narrowsburgh	Sullivan	P. T. L. Searles.....	
Nashville.....	Chautauque .	N. B. Brower	310
Nassau.....	Rensselaer ..	Edward Jacques.....	12
Natural Bridge.....	Jefferson	William Christian....	153
Navarino.....	Onondaga	John T. Gillett	148
Nelson	Madison	Archibald Bates	109
Neperan	Westchester .	Nath. U. Tompkins ..	
Neversink.....	Sullivan	Amos Y. Grant.....	100
New Albion	Cattaraugus .	John A. Kinnicutt ...	307
Newark.....	Wayne	Daniel H. Lusk.....	188
Newark Valley	Tioga	William S. Lincoln...	154
New Baltimore	Greene	Leonard Haight	15
New Berlin.....	Chenango	E. C. Williams	88
New Berlin Centre ..	Chenango	Avery Williams	102
New Boston	Lewis	Thomas Taylor	
New Bremen	Lewis	C. G. Loomis.....	
New Brighton	Richmond ...	Robert Morris.....	
New Britian.....	Columbia ...	A. B. Davis	24
Newburgh.....	Orange	Samuel W. Eager	85
New Castle.....	Westchester .	Moses W. Fish.....	121
New Centreville	Oswego	Uri Salisbury	
New Fane.....	Niagara.....	J. J. Outwater.....	279
Newfield	Tompkins ...	Moses Crowell.....	183
New Grafenburgh ...	Herkimer ...	Richard Holland	
New Hackensack....	Dutchess	William Seward.....	79
New Hamburg.....	Dutchess	Walter Millard.....	78

Office.	County.	Post-Master.	Miles from Albany.
New Hampton	Orange	Hiram Philips	78
New Hartford	Oneida	John Carpenter	95
New Haven	Oswego	Samuel G. Merrian	161
New Hudson	Allegany	Isaac N. Phelps	
New Hurley	Ulster	Moses Constable	83
Newkirk's Mills	Fulton	G. A. Newkirk	58
New Lebanon	Columbia	Moses Y. Tilden	23
New Lebanon Centre	Columbia	F. W. Everest	24
New Lebanon Springs	Columbia	Benjamin Nichols	25
New Lisbon	Otsego	George J. Peck	90
New London	Oneida	James J. Carley	117
New Milford	Orange	Thomas Gate	120
New Ohio	Broome	Edwin S. Holcomb	127
New Paltz	Ulster	E. S. Elting	74
New Paltz Landing	Ulster	Orlando H. Elting	73
Newport	Herkimer	William H. Willard	89
New Road	Delaware	Daniel Weed	102
New Rochelle	Westchester	Charles N. Dean	149
New Russia	Essex	Lucius Bishop	
New Salem	Albany	Abraham Mann	12
New Scotland	Albany	Edmund Raynesford	9
Newstead	Erie	William Pratt	266
New Sweden	Clinton	W. V. B. McLean	155
Newtown	Queens	John J. Burroughs	153
Newtonville	Albany	John Holmes	
New Utretcht	Kings	W. W. Cropsey	152
New Vernon	Orange	Benjamin W. Corwin	105
New Village	Suffolk	Samuel B. Lee	198
Newville	Herkimer	Ezra Jones	66
New Windsor	Orange	David Carson, Jr.	86
New Woodstock	Madison	Philetus Lathrop	115
NEW-YORK	New-York	William V. Brady	145
New-York Mills	Oneida	W. D. Wolcott	96
Niagara Falls	Niagara	Charles S. Ware	297
Nichols	Tioga	Gamaliel H. Barstow	175

Office.	County.	Post-Master.	Miles from Albany.
Nicholville	St. Lawrence	Lyman Day	213
Nile	Allegany	Luther B. Whitwood.	
Niles	Cayuga	C. D. De Witt	169
Nineveh	Broome	Hial Edgerton	
Niverville	Columbia ...	Edward Carr	116
Niskayuna	Schenectady	A. Van Hovenburgh .	10
Norfolk	St. Lawrence	Christian Sackrider ..	224
Norman's Kill	Albany	W. H. Slingerland ...	
North Adams	Jefferson	Albert Rice	169
North Almond	Allegany	James Ward	250
Northampton	Fulton	W. O. Fay	53
North Argyle	Washington .	Nicholas Robertson ..	50
North Bangor	Franklin	George H. Stevens...	
North Barton	Tioga	Stephen McKinney...	
North Bay	Oneida	James Rae	
North Bergen	Genesee	D. F. Merril	240
North Blenheim	Schoharie. .	Munson Morehouse...	47
North Bloomfield	Ontario	Joseph Chambers	212
North Boston	Erie	J. S. Beardsley	303
North Branch	Sullivan	Isaac R. Clements	
North Bridgewater ..	Oneida	Elisha Baker	
North Broadalbin ...	Fulton	R. E. Ash	
North Brookfield	Madison	Joseph Avery	84
North Cambridge	Washington .	Cortland Skinner	
North Cameron	Steuben	Elias Mason	
North Castle	Westchester .	Benjamin Tripp	125
North Chatham	Columbia ...	William Carr	15
North Chemung	Chemung	Johnson Little	200
North Chili	Monroe	Robert Fulton	230
North Clarence	Erie	Jared Parker	275
North Clarkson	Monroe	Alonson Hyames	
North Cohocton	Steuben	William A. Gilbert...	225
North Copake	Columbia ...	P. A. Bain	
North Duanesburgh ..	Schenectady	James Donnan	
Northeast	Dutchess	W. B. Reed	60

Office.	County.	Post-Master.	Miles from Albany.
Northeast Centre....	Dutchess....	Lyman Bassett.....	66
Northeast Station ...	Dutchess....	S. N. Jenks	
Northeaston	Washington ..	Sanford R. Potter....	30
North Elba	Essex	D. C. Osgood.....	
North Evans.....	Erie	John Borland	
North Franklin	Delaware ...	William A. Miller....	
North Gage	Oneida	Joseph Howe.....	82
North Galway	Saratoga	Israel Mosher	39
North Granville.....	Washington ..	B. F. Bancroft... ..	66
North Greece	Monroe	Alfred Phelps	
North Greenfield	Saratoga	John Gifford	
North Greenwich ...	Washington ..	William Reed	40
North Guilford.....	Chenango ...	George M. Gilbert ...	
North Hamden.....	Delaware ...	Allen Stoodley	
North Harpersfield ..	Delaware ...	H. W. Hamilton.....	61
North Haverstraw...	Rockland ...	William Knight	
North Hebron	Washington ..	Jonathan Allen.....	60
North Hector	Tompkins ...	Orin Wilcox	184
North Hempstead ...	Queens.....	Elias Lewis, Jr.....	167
North Hoosick	Rensselaer ..	Isaac Brownell	
North Hudson	Essex	Jacob Parmenter	
North Java	Wyoming ...	W. J. Humphrey	
North Kortwright ...	Delaware ...	Nathan R. Merwin....	66
North Lansing	Tompkins ...	Roswell Beardsley...	175
North Lawrence	St. Lawrence	J. H. Conant	
North Lineklaen	Chenango ...	J. C. Davis.....	
North Manlius	Onondaga ...	Cyrus P. Camp.....	
North Middlesex	Yates.....	J. S. Silvernail	210
North Norwich	Chenango ...	Lathrop Rosbrook ...	108
North Parma	Monroe	J. A. McFarland	
North Pembroke	Genesee.....	Levi Blackman.....	302
North Pitcher.....	Chenango ...	A. C. Burnham.....	
Northport	Suffolk.....	Selah Bunce	195
North Potsdam	St. Lawrence	B. G. Baldwin	
North Reading.....	Steuben.....	James Masters.....	195

Office.	County.	Post-Master.	Miles from Albany.
North Ridge	Niagara.....	Orlando B. Averill...	
North Ridgway	Orleans	E. W. Hawkins.....	265
North Russell	St. Lawrence.	John Ray.....	
North Salem.....	Westchester ..	J. T. Frost	113
North Sheldon	Wyoming	E. H. Person.....	267
North Shore	Richmond	Charles M. Pine	
North Sparta	Livingston	Henry Havens	
North Starkry	Yates.....	W. R. Briggs.....	
North Stephentown..	Rensselaer	Henry T. Douglass...	35
North Sterling	Cayuga	William T. Churchill.	174
North Stockholm ...	St. Lawrence	Stephen House	
Northumberland	Saratoga	Joseph Finne.....	38
North Urbana	Steuben.....	Alonzo Parsons.....	211
Northville.....	Fulton	Darius Moore	55
North Western.....	Oneida.....	David Brill	115
North Wethersfield ..	Wyoming	Edwin Gardner.....	256
North White Creek..	Washington ..	Benjamin P. Crocker.	36
North Wilna.....	Jefferson	Sanford Lewis.....	160
North Winfield	Herkimer	N. M. Morgan	
Norton Hill	Greene	Nehemiah Randal....	
Norton's Mills.....	Ontario	Zurial Browne	
Norway.....	Herkimer	Joseph C. Crain.....	86
NORWICH	Chenango	Henry De Forest.....	110
Nunda	Allegany	Edgar M. Brown.....	
Nyack	Rockland	W. B. Collins	128
Nyack Turnpike	Rockland	S. G. Ellsworth.....	128
Oakfield	Greene.....	George Burden	257
Oakhill	Greene	H. I. Peck	34
Oakland	Livingston	Cornelius Van Riper ..	254
Oak Orchard	Orleans	C. W. Howe	259
Oak Point	St. Lawrence.	James H. Consall	
Oak's Corners.....	Ontario	Nathan Oaks.....	181
Oakville	Otsego	Charles Childs.....	73
Oblong	Dutchess.....	J. M. Wheeler	
Ogden	Monroe	George C. Howard....	

Office.	County.	Post-Master.	Miles from Albany.
Ogdensburgh	St. Lawrence.	George Robinson	210
Ohio	Herkimer ...	Reuben H. Wood	100
Olcott	Niagara	Thomas Armstrong ..	284
Olean	Cattaraugus ..	O. P. Boardman	293
Olive	Ulster	Walter Budington ...	72
Olive Bridge	Ulster	William J. Davis	68
Omar	Jefferson	Thomas Stickney	187
Oneida Castle	Oneida	John Buswell	113
Oneida Depot	Madison	Asa Smith	120
Oneida Lake	Madison	C. W. Hart	123
Oneida Valley	Madison	George T. Kirkland ..	
Oneonta	Otsego	Samuel J. Cook	80
Onondaga	Onondaga	Charles D. Easton ...	135
Onondaga Castle	Onondaga ..	Albion Jackson	
Onondaga Valley	Onondaga ..	Arthur Pattison	
Onoville	Cattaraugus ..	E. D. Fenton	
Ontario	Wayne	Joseph Patterson	208
Oppenheim	Fulton	John P. Cline	63
Oramel	Allegany	William W. Hampton ..	
Oran	Onondaga	Julius Conder	119
Orange	Steuben	Thomas Shannon	205
Orange Port	Niagara	N. S. Russell	
Orangeville	Wyoming	T. S. Barrett	257
Oregon	Chautauque ..	Archibald Bloomfield ..	336
Orient	Suffolk	Marion Holmes	252
Oriskany	Oneida	Henry G. Balis	100
Oriskany Falls	Oneida	G. W. Couch	98
Orleans	Ontario	Kendal King	190
Orleans 4 Corners	Jefferson	J. A. Pierce	
Ortonville	Dutchess	Jacob Horton	
Orwell	Oswego	B. F. Mason	148
Osborn's Bridge	Fulton	William H. Van Ness ..	58
Osborn's Hollow	Broome	John Carroll	130
Osceola	Lewis	Austin Hubbard	
Ossian	Allegany	Edward Rathbun	244

Office.	County.	Post-Master.	Miles from Albany.
OSWEGO	Oswego	Cheney Ames	167
Oswego Falls	Oswego	J. E. Willard	
Oswego Village	Dutchess	James Congdon	
Otego	Otsego	H. E. Stone	86
Otisco	Onondaga	Ashbel Searl	138
Otisville	Orange	Charles Conklin	110
Otsdawa	Otsego	Schuyler Osborn	86
Otsquago	Montgomery	J. H. Brookman	
Otselie	Chenango	Oliver Stetson	105
Otterville	Orange	H. F. Brown	
Otto	Cattaraugus	J. P. Darling	306
Ouleont	Delaware	James Humphrey	
OVID	Seneca	James Van Horn	197
OWASCO	Cayuga	David Tompkins	162
Owasco Lake	Cayuga	David Chamberlain	
OWEGO	Tioga	C. R. Barstow	167
Oxbow	Jefferson	E. F. Cooper	176
Oxford	Chenango	Luman McNeil	119
Oxford Depot	Orange	P. B. Taylor	
Oyster Bay	Queens	James Colwell	
Page's Corners	Otsego	John Lewis	
Paine's Hollow	Herkimer	Chester Loomis	74
Painted Post	Steuben	Henry S. Brooks	212
Palatine	Montgomery	Archibald Fox	56
Palatine Bridge	Montgomery	Webster Wagner	54
Palenville	Greene	Charles H. Teall	54
Palermo	Oswego	D. Jennings, Jr.	157
Palmyra	Wayne	Thomas Ninde	196
Pamelia 4 Corners	Jefferson	Solomon Baum	172
Panama	Chautauque	John Stewart	345
Pantico	Cayuga	Osman Rhoades	
Paris	Oneida	D. R. Kelley	100
Parish	Oswego	E. E. Ford	147
Parishville	St. Lawrence	E. D. Brooks	221
Parkeville	Sullivan	William Bradley	116

Office.	County.	Post-Master.	Miles from Albany.
Parma	Monroe	J. W. Brown.....	231
Parma Centre.....	Monroe	Chauncey A. Knox...	234
Partridge Island.....	Delaware ...	James Wheeler, Jr....	
Patchin	Erie	George Brindley.....	
Patchogue.....	Suffolk.....	J. B. Wilcox	204
Paten's Mills.....	Washington .	J. H. Harvey.....	59
Patterson	Putnam	Hervey Crosby.....	92
Pavilion	Genesee.....	John Landerdale	243
Pavilion Centre	Genesee.....	Gilman Barnett.....	250
Pawlings	Dutchess	Edward Merritt	89
Pearl Creek	Wyoming ...	Thomas P. Miller	
Peeksville	Dutchess	George Smith	106
Peekskill	Westchester .	W. H. Briggs.....	108
Pekin.....	Niagara.....	Sparrow S. Sage.....	289
Pelham	Westchester .	John Bolton	
Peltonville	Steuben	John Gloud	208
Pembroke	Genesee.....	Guy C. Clark	202
Penataquit	Suffolk.....	Seth R. Clock	
Pendleton	Niagara	George Kelsey	284
Pendleton Centre.....	Niagara	Henry Pickard	
Penfield.....	Monroe	D. E. Lewis.....	222
Pennelville	Oswego	Nelson Maxson	
Penn Yan.....	Yates.....	Ezekiel Casner	212
Peoria	Wyoming ...	Joseph Wing.....	238
Pepacton.....	Delaware ...	Townsend Shaver....	93
Perch River	Jefferson	Hugh Smith	175
Perrington	Monroe	Henry Van Buren ...	226
Perry.....	Wyoming ...	John H. Bailey	243
Perry Centre	Wyoming ...	Jason Lathrop.....	245
Perrysburgh	Cattaraugus .	William Cooper, Jr. .	306
Perry's Corner	Dutchess	Alonzo Levings	
Perry's Mills.....	Clinton	Lucien Perry.....	193
Perrysville	Madison.....	Leonard Goff.....	115
Perth	Fulton	George Stewart	46
Peru.....	Clinton	Edgar Beckwith.....	153

Office.	County.	Post-Master.	Miles from Albany.
Peruville.....	Tompkins ...	Daniel Baldwin	165
Peterboro	Madison	Oliver Williams	108
Petersburgh	Rensselaer ..	Samuel J. Philips	26
Petersburgh 4 Corners	Rensselaer ..	S. C. Eldred	31
Pharsalia.....	Chenango ...	William B. Pendleton ..	127
Phelps	Ontario	Dolphin Stevenson....	185
Philadelphia.....	Jefferson	J. B. Carpenter	172
Philip's Creek.....	Allegany	S. W. Cartwright	
Philipsport	Sullivan	Cornelius Tice.....	92
Philipsville	Allegany	Archibald Morris	255
Phornicia	Ulster	J. D. Vandervoot	
Phoenix	Oswego	J. M. Rice	148
Piermont.....	Rockland ..	David Clark	135
Pierpont	St. Lawrence	John S. Leonard.....	202
Pierrepont Manor ...	Jefferson	James G. Pease.....	
Piffard	Livingston ..	B. C. Nichols.....	
Pike	Wyoming ...	Samuel Windsor.....	257
Pike Pond.....	Sullivan	Gideon Wales	
Pillar Point	Jefferson	John L. Alger.....	166
Pine Grove.....	Steuben.....	Elison Vanderhoof ...	198
Pine Hill.....	Ulster	Theodore Gingon	75
Pine Plains.....	Dutchess	L. D. Hodges.....	62
Pine's Bridge	Westchester .	B. D. Miller.....	123
Pine Valley	Chemung....	Samuel Everitt.....	
Pine Woods	Madison	R. W. Stone.....	
Pinkney	Lewis.....	John J. Goodenough .	
Pitcairn.....	St. Lawrence	Eli R. Paul	180
Pitcher	Chenango ...	E. C. Lyons.....	
Pitcher Springs	Chenango ...	A. A. Mason	126
Pittsfield	Otsego	Oramel Spafard	195
Pittsford	Monroe	W. N. Huntington ...	243
Pittstown	Rensselaer...	D. W. Hyde.....	25
Painfield	Otsego	Alexander Dewey....	84
Painville	Onondaga ..	B. B. Schenck.....	155
Pank Road	Onondaga ...	Joseph Palmer	

Office.	County.	Post-Master.	Miles from Albany.
Plato	Cattaraugus ..	Christopher Church ..	
Plattekill	Ulster	John Brundige	85
PLATTSBURGH	Clinton	Levi Platt	162
Pleasant Brook	Otsego	N. P. Barnard	
Pleasant Plains	Dutchess	Benj. J. Van Kuren ..	67
Pleasant Valley	Dutchess	Asa B. Carpenter	79
Pleasantville	Westchester ..	Abijah H. Clark	122
Plesis	Jefferson	William A. Hosford ..	189
Plymouth	Chenango	Dennis Ballou	120
Pöstenkill	Rensselaer	Gilbert B. Thorn	13
Pogland	Jefferson	Daniel Smith	
Point Peninsula	Jefferson	Linus Collins	170
Poland	Herkimer	Joel Fellows	89
Poland Centre	Chautauque ..	Ephraim Davenport ..	317
Pompey	Onondaga	C. S. Ball	125
Pompey Centre	Onondaga	Judson Candee	115
Pond Eddy	Sullivan	Moses De Witt	
Pond Settlement	Steuben	Abraham Hoagland ..	
Poolsville	Madison	Nathan Peck	95
Pontiac	Erie	Isaac N. Candee	
Pontico	Cayuga	Osman Rhoads	
Pope's Corners	Saratoga	J. P. Bemis	
Pope's Mills	St. Lawrence ..	Russell Covell	
Poplar Ridge	Cayuga	Allen Mosher	165
Portageville	Wyoming	A. S. Greene	26
Port Byron	Cayuga	E. A. King	155
Port Chester	Westchester ..	Edward Fields	135
Port Crane	Broome	Cornelius Van Name ..	
Porter's Corners	Saratoga	Benjamin F. Prior	4
Port Gibson	Ontario	James Halladay	18
Port Glasgow	Wayne	M. W. Gage	18
Port Henry	Essex	Hubbard S. Wheelock ..	11
Port Jackson	Montgomery ..	Jeremiah Snell	3
Port Jefferson	Suffolk	Henry K. Townsend ..	20
Port Jervis	Orange	Francis Marvin	11

Office.	County.	Post-Master.	Miles from Albany.
Port Kendall	Essex	Levi Higby	155
Port Kent	Essex	C. P. Allen	151
Portland	Chautauque ..	Asa Andrews	332
Portlandville	Otsego	Jesse Mumford	
Port Leyden	Lewis	John H. Williams	
Port Ontario	Oswego	Elisha Chapman	170
Port Richmond	Richmond ..	Nicholas Crocheron ..	
Portville	Cattaraugus ..	Henry Dusenbury ..	296
Post Creek	Chemung	Henry Stewart	
Postville	Herkimer ..	Zachariah Popple	98
Potsdam	St. Lawrence ..	William L. Knowles ..	212
Potter	Yates	T. G. Slitor	201
Potter's Hill	Rensselaer ..	P. Warren Richmond ..	
Potter's Hollow	Albany	W. W. Potter	
Pottersville	Warren	Milton Sawyer	87
POUGHKEEPSIE	Dutchess	Isaac Platt	73
Poughquag	Dutchess	S. V. Rodges	85
Poundridge ..	Westchester ..	A. H. Lockwood	121
Pottsburgh	Steuben	W. B. Boyd	209
Pott's Hollow	Madison	H. J. Peet	106
Pottsville	Greene	Thomas Fitch	54
Pleble	Cortland	Lyman L. Frost	136
Preston	Chenango	Daniel Noyes	118
Preston Hollow	Albany	H. T. Devereaux	38
Pricetown	Schenectady ..	Andrew Kelly	
Prospect	Oneida	John Johnson	103
Providence	Saratoga	C. H. Schermerhorn ..	43
Pugsley's Depot	Tompkins	C. A. Pugsley	
Pultney	Steuben	S. G. Smith	213
Pultneyville	Wayne	G. D. Phelps	204
Pulver's Corners	Dutchess	Jacob Pulver	58
Purdy Creek	Steuben	E. S. Beard	247
Purdy's Station	Westchester ..	Isaac H. Purdy	
Purvis	Sullivan	J. E. Sprague	109
Putnam	Washington ..	W. G. Corbit	90

Office.	County.	Post-Master.	Miles from Albany.
Putsville	Essex	Aaron Wright.....	
Quaker Hill	Dutchess	John P. Hayes	92
Quaker Springs	Saratoga	Amos Reynolds	32
Quaker Street.....	Schenectady	Kirby Wilbur.....	25
Queensbury	Warren	Quartus Curtiss.....	57
Quogue	Suffolk	J. P. Howell	235
Racket River	St. Lawrence	Allison Mears	245
Ramapo Works	Rockland	John W. Ten Eyck	132
Randolph	Cattaraugus	T. S. Sheldon.....	313
Ransomville	Niagara	William J. Moss	290
Rapids.....	Niagara.....	A. J. Mansfield	
Rathboneville	Steuben	Ransom Rathbone	233
Rawson	Cattaraugus	S. S. Seely	
Raymertown	Rensselaer	R. T. Cushman	21
Raymondsville	St. Lawrence	G. J. Hall	246
Reading.....	Steuben.....	Hiram Chapman.....	194
Reading Centre	Steuben.....	William Diven	186
Red Bridge.....	Ulster	Lewis Wisner	
Red Creek.....	Wayne	David Underhill.....	185
Red Falls	Greene	E. E. Milligan	
Redfield.....	Oswego	Reuben Drake	139
Redford.....	Clinton	N. H. Lund	185
Red Hook.....	Dutchess	John Bates	49
Red Jacket.....	Erie	Asa Whittemore	
Red Mills ..	Putnam	William B. Hazelton	107
Redwood.....	Jefferson	Josiah Buckbee.....	198
Reed's Corners.....	Ontario	Mason Reed.....	200
Reidsville	Albany	James Miller	18
Remsen	Oneida	James D. Ray.....	100
Rensselaer Falls.....	St. Lawrence	Archibald Shull	
Rennsselaerville.....	Albany	John S. Huyek	26
Rexford Flats.....	Saratoga	Nelson Cole.....	21
Reynale's Basin.....	Niagara	Lansing Cline	
Reynoldsville	Tompkins	Gabriel Smith.....	176
Rhinebeck.....	Dutchess	Eliphalet Platt	57

Office.	County.	Post-Master.	Miles from Albany.
Rice.....	Cattaraugus ..	B. C. Townsend	
Richburgh.....	Allegany	V. P. Carter	282
Richfield	Otsego	Alonzo Churchill	72
Richfield Springs....	Otsego	Cyrus Osborn	
Richford	Tioga.....	John H. Demming	144
Richland	Oswego	Newell Wright	155
Richmond	Richmond ..	John Johnson	158
Richmond Mills.....	Ontario	Joseph Morse, jr.	215
Richmond Valley ...	Richmond ..	Henry Cole	167
Richmondville	Schoharie ...	Silas Dickinson.....	47
Richville	St. Lawrence.	George Lyon.....	187
Ridge.....	Livingston ..	Erastus A. James	246
Ridgebury.....	Orange	E. A. Webb.....	113
Ridgeway	Orleans	W. H. Pells	262
Riga.....	Monroe	Azubah Lee.....	241
Ripley	Chautauque ..	S. B. Northem.....	350
River Road Forks ...	Livingston...	G. W. Foot	247
Riverside	Ulster	David Wolley.....	
Roanoke	Genesee.....	Joel B. Reed	
Robert's Corners....	Jefferson	John De Puy.....	
ROCHESTER.....	Monroe	Darius Perrin	251
Rockaway.....	Queens	D. T. Jennings	168
Rock City.....	Dutchess	John A. Traver.....	59
Rock City Mills.....	Saratoga	Harlow Van Ostrand ..	
Rockdale.....	Chenango ...	Ransom Clark.....	
Rockland	Sullivan	Marvin Kimball	112
Rockland Lake	Rockland ...	Leonard F. Fitch	
Rockrift.....	Delaware ...	A. B. Chace.....	
Rock Stream.....	Yates.....	W. L. Sharp	198
Rockville	Allegany.....	A. S. Lansing	269
Rockville Centre....	Queens.....	Robert Petit	
Rockwood.....	Fulton	J. J. Phillips	
Rodman.....	Jefferson	B. F. Hunt.....	163
Rome.....	Oneida.....	R. G. Savery.....	107
Romulus.....	Seneca	Scoby Furman.....	183

Office.	County.	Post-Master.	Miles from Albany.
Rondout	Ulster	John Hudler	59
Root	Montgomery	John Bowdish	47
Rose	Wayne	C. B. Collins	181
Roseboom	Otsego	J. W. Sterricker	159
Rosehill	Seneca	William Herries	
Rosendale	Ulster	William Grant	69
Roslyn	Queens	William Hicks	
Rossie	St. Lawrence	James Brodie	183
Rossville	Richmond	B. P. Winant	163
Rotterdam	Schenectady	Joseph Burrows	22
Rough and Ready	Steuben	Daniel L. Starr	
Rouse's Point	Clinton	E. M. Gates	185
Rouse's Point Village	Clinton	John Hungerford	
Roxbury	Delaware	D. N. Smith	65
Royalton	Niagara	Jacob Shoemaker	271
Rural Hill	Jefferson	Philo Hungerford	
Rush	Monroe	Nathan Dauchy	228
Rushford	Allegany	Orville Boardman	272
Rushville	Yates	George Tharp	203
Russell	St. Lawrence	William E. Boyd	203
Russia	Herkimer	H. S. Stanton	94
Rutland	Jefferson	Samuel Frink	158
Rye	Westchester	William Smith	136
Sackett's Harbor	Jefferson	Orange H. Harris	185
Sageville	Hamilton	Harvey Parks	
Sag Harbor	Suffolk	Peletiah Fordham	260
Saint Andrews	Orange	Lawton Lidd	94
Saint Armand	Essex	Byron Leavitt	
Saint Johnsville	Montgomery	Lewis Averill	63
Saint Lawrence	Jefferson	D. E. Pierce	
Salem	Washington	George Allen	46
Salem Centre	Westchester	U. W. Smith	115
Salem Cross Roads	Chautauque	William L. Minton	230
Salina	Onondaga	William H. Hoyt	133
Salisbury	Herkimer	Moses P. Kimball	78

Office.	County.	Post-Master.	Miles from Albany.
Salisbury Centre	Herkimer	John Wiggins	75
Salisbury Mills	Orange	Mott Cannon	93
Salmon Creek	Monroe	William C. Slayton . .	
Salmon River	Oswego	Charles Rice	150
Salt Point	Dutchess	R. D. C. Vanderburgh .	74
Salt Springville	Otsego	Joseph Clearwater . . .	63
Sammonsville	Fulton	E. C. Ely	120
Samsonville	Ulster	Henry A. Samson	
Sandbank	Oswego	Aaron Fuller	147
Sandburgh	Sullivan	Sturges Andrews	98
Sandlake	Rensselaer	W. C. Tourtellot	17
Sand's Mills	Westchester	Job Sands	
Sandusky	Cattaraugus	Thomas White	272
Sandycreek	Oswego	John G. Ayer	161
SANDYHILL	Washington	William Cronkite	50
Sanford	Broome	Archibald Snell	120
Sanford Corners	Jefferson	Phineas Hardy	169
Sangerfield	Oneida	Elias H. Mott	89
Saranac	Clinton	Andrew Hull	181
Saratoga Springs	Saratoga	Samuel Pitkin	36
Sardinia	Erie	Thomas Holmes	276
Saugerties	Ulster	George A. Gay	45
Sauquoit	Oneida	David Seaton	
Savannah	Wayne	T. P. Hood	168
Savona	Steuben	J. L. Brink	
Sayville	Suffolk	John Wood	199
Scarsdale	Westchester	William S. Popham . . .	
Saghticoke	Rensselaer	Norman Briggs	20
SCHENECTADY	Schenectady	Peter Banker	15
Schenevus	Otsego	Carlton Brown	
Schodack Centre	Rensselaer	John H. Vandenburg . .	6
Schodack Landing	Rensselaer	John Squire	10
Schodack Depot	Rensselaer	Henry C. Lodewick . . .	
SCHOHARIE	Schoharie	Rice Orcutt	32
Schroon Lake	Essex	A. B. Van Benthuysen .	95

Office.	County.	Post-Master.	Miles from Albany.
Schroon River	Essex	R. D. Lindsey	96
Schultzville	Dutchess	D. H. Shultz	70
Schuyler's Falls	Clinton	M. A. Barnes	157
Schuyler's Lake	Otsego	R. P. Brooks	75
Schuylerville	Saratoga	Joseph T. Smith	34
Scio	Allegany	Samuel F. Blood	266
Sciota	Clinton	Jonathan Ober	
Scipio	Cayuga	J. E. Beardsley	164
Scipioville	Cayuga	Asahel Warner	164
Seonondoa	Oneida	Samuel Butterfield	115
Scotchtown	Orange	Ira S. Bradner	107
Scotia	Schenectady	G. E. Terry	
Scott	Cortland	D. F. Randolph	
Scottsburgh	Livingston	Orlow M. Hopkins	236
Scottsville	Monroe	W. G. Lacy	232
Scriba	Oswego	Benjamin Coe Turner	166
Searsburgh	Tompkins	David F. Sears	177
Searsville	Orange	George Hunter	
Seatuck	Suffolk	P. S. Robinson	
Seeleysburgh	Cattaraugus	E. L. Bassett	203
Seely's Creek	Chemung	W. R. Shepherd	309
Selden	Suffolk	J. D. Norton	
Sempronius	Cayuga	Abel Heald	164
Seneca	Tompkins	Derrick Johnson	
Seneca Castle	Ontario	Thomas Ottley	186
Seneca Falls	Seneca	D. C. Bloomer	187
Seneca River	Cayuga	William H. Mills	
Sennett	Cayuga	John Foster	158
Setauket	Suffolk	John R. Satterley	200
Seward	Schoharie	J. H. Diefendorf	
Shandaken	Ulster	Charles Terry	
Sharon	Schoharie	William Shaver	43
Sharon Centre	Schoharie	Charles Parsons	46
Sharon Springs	Schoharie	Edwin Howland	
Shavertown	Delaware	Alfred Shaver	89

Office.	County.	Post-Master.	Miles from Albany.
Shawangunk.....	Ulster	Peter F. Martin	87
Shawsville.....	Broome	George S. Graves.....	
Shawnee	Niagara.....	Edwin Cook	285
Shelby	Orleans	Reuben S. Castle	262
Shelby Basin	Orleans	W. F. Wilkinson.....	265
Sheldon.....	Wyoming ..	Fitch Chipman	265
Sheldrake	Seneca.....	John Harris.....	
Shelter Island.....	Suffolk.....	A. R. Havens	
Shenandoah	Dutchess	Abraham Pulling.....	93
Sherburn.....	Chenango ..	E. S. Lyman	103
Sheridan.....	Chautauque ..	John J. Eacker	314
Shirley	Erie	P. H. White.....	
Sherman	Chautauque ..	Platt S. Osborn.....	357
Sherman's Hollow...	Yates.....	Isaac Haight.....	
Sherwoods	Cayuga	Allen Thomas	156
Shin Creek	Sullivan	S. N. Hendrix	
Shingle Creek.....	St. Lawrence.	George Steele	190
Shokan	Ulster	Thomas Hill	
Shongo	Allegany.....	James R. Wood.....	
Short Tract.....	Allegany	Joseph Platt	266
Shrub Oak	Westchester ..	Lewis Purdy.....	112
Shushan.....	Washington ..	Daniel Volintine 2d..	47
Shutter's Corner....	Schoharie	Horace Crary	
Side Hill.....	Oneida.....	Alfred Rogers.....	
Sidney	Delaware	George Thatcher	93
Sidney Centre	Delaware	Parker Fletcher	98
Sidney Plains.....	Delaware	Charles S. Rodgers...	99
Sloat	Madison.....	S. B. Hitchcock.....	110
Slover Creek.....	Chautauque ..	Clark C. Swift.....	318
Song Sing.....	Westchester ..	James W. Robinson ..	120
Soneateles.....	Onondaga...	John Snook, Jr.	147
State Hill	Orange	H. W. Stevens.....	113
Stattersville	Tompkins	S. E. Green	153
Stansville	Schoharie	Jehiel Larkin	33
Statsburgh	Rockland	Jacob Sloat	

Office.	County.	Post-Master.	Miles from Albany.
Smith's Basin.....	Washington ..	L. C. Holmes.....	
Smithsborough.....	Tioga	Benjamin Brooks	111
Smith's Mills.....	Chautauque ..	R. B. Smith.....	313
Smithtown	Suffolk.....	Lyman B. Wheeler ..	197
Smithtown Branch ..	Suffolk.....	James Halliock.....	
Smithville.....	Jefferson	B. W. Dewey.....	179
Smithville Flats.....	Chenango	John S. Tarbell.....	125
Smokey Hollow.....	Columbia ...	Jacob I. Platmer	37
Smyrna	Chenango	F. E. Dimmick	103
Sociality	Cattaraugus ..	O. M. Olmsted.....	309
Sodus.....	Wayne	John White	175
Sodus Centre.	Wayne	Absalom Taylor	171
Sodus Point	Wayne.....	William Wickham ...	181
Solon.....	Cortland	Samuel Emerson.....	138
Solsville.....	Madison	N. S. Howard	
Somers.....	Westchester ..	William Turk.....	119
Somers Centre	Westchester ..	William E. Teed	
Somerset	Niagara.....	S. T. Peckham.....	276
Somerville.....	St. Lawrence..	C. B. Fell.....	176
South Addison.....	Steuben.....	G. W. Carr	
South Alabama	Oswego	B. W. Strickland	
South Albion	Oswego	D. V. Thomas	
South Alden.....	Erie	James Chaddendon...	
South Amenia	Dutchess	M. F. Winchester	68
Southampton	Suffolk	Charles Parsons	250
South Argyle	Washington ..	J. A. McNeil.....	42
South Avon	Livingston ..	Josiah Chadwick	224
South Bainbridge ...	Chenango ...	James H. Shults	110
South Barre	Orleans	Ozias S. Church.....	246
South Berne.....	Albany	William Powell	
South Berlin.....	Rensselaer ..	H. R. Jerome.....	
South Bradford	Steuben.....	James Baker	
South Bradford	Orange	Henry W. Bayley....	
South Bristol	Ontario	H. B. Brace.....	213
South Brookfield....	Madison	J. D. Clark	

Office.	County.	Post-Master.	Miles from Albany.
South Butler.....	Wayne	George S. Graves....	174
South Byron.....	Genesee	Samuel L. Rutty.....	250
South Cairo	Greene.....	Zerah Ferry.....	50
South Columbia.....	Herkimer ...	Sandford Getman....	72
South Corinth	Saratoga	Asahel Denel.....	47
South Cortland	Cortland	Enos Smith	151
South Danby.....	Tompkins ...	Aaron Bennett	171
South Dansville.	Steuben.....	C. S. Ackley	239
South Dickinson.....	Franklin	Eldred Baker	220
South Dover.....	Dutchess	Shandanett Wheeler .	80
South Durham	Greene	Peter Jacobs	50
South Erin	Chemung.....	John Mitchell	
South East.....	Putnam	W. H. Crosby.....	113
South Easton.....	Washington .	Thomas P. Beadle....	30
South Edmeston.....	Otsego	D. H. Spurr.....	93
South Edward	St. Lawrence	Elijah Shaw	91
South Franklin.....	Delaware ...	Alexander Latham....	95
South Galway	Saratoga	M. C. Bowers	
South Gilboa	Schoharie ...	Philetus Reed....	
South Glen's Falls...	Saratoga	J. H. Rice	
South Granby.....	Oswego	James Campbell.....	
South Granville.....	Washington .	B. F. Potter.....	60
South Greece	Monroe	J. W. Manchester....	
South Harrisburgh ..	Lewis	Sewall Hill	
South Hartford	Washington .	Jacob Allen.....	55
South Hartwick.....	Otsego.....	C. W. Rockwell	
South Hill.....	Steuben	C. P. Hubbard	
South Kortright.....	Delaware ...	T. F. Langley.....	69
South Lansing	Tompkins ...	A. C. Ives	170
South Livonia	Livingston ..	A. N. Hastings	228
South Lodi	Seneca	John Ingersoll.....	188
South Marcellus.....	Onondaga ..	Caleb N. Potter.....	144
South Milford.....	Otsego	William H. Coon	
South New Berlin...	Chenango ...	Nelson Crandall	106
Southold	Suffolk.....	William H. Wells....	245

Office.	County.	Post-Master.	Miles from Albany.
South Onondaga	Onondaga . .	Cheny Amedon	138
South Otselic	Chenango . .	James Clark	119
South Owego	Tioga	Caleb Lamb	169
South Oyster Bay . . .	Queens	Timothy Carman	
South Oxford	Chenango . .	Ebenezer Park	
South Plymouth	Chenango . .	William Martin	
Southport	Chemung . . .	J. C. Beemer	197
South Pultney	Steuben	Levi Norris	216
South Richland	Oswego	E. H. Walworth	
South Royalton	Niagara	William Furzman	274
South Rutland	Jefferson . . .	J. H. Cobleigh	156
South Salem	Westchester .	Gould Hawley	118
South Schodack	Rensselaer . .	Joseph S. Hare	13
South Side	Richmond . .	G. A. Cole	
South Sodus	Wayne	Aldice P. Warren	188
South Stephentown . . .	Rensselaer . .	Claudius Moffit	28
South Thurston	Steuben	Henry Rising	
South Trenton	Oneida	James D. Lewis	100
South Valley	Otsego	Zachariah W. Dayton . . .	63
Southville	St. Lawrence .	Rufus Mead, Jr.	223
South Wales	Erie	David S. Warner	285
South Warsaw	Wyoming . . .	Alonzo Choate	
South Westerlo	Albany	Thomas Saxton	27
South West	Oswego	S. G. Place	
South Wilson	Niagara	Micah Anderson	
South Worcester	Otsego	Abraham Becker	62
Spafford	Onondaga . . .	William W. Legg	154
Spafford Hollow	Onondaga . . .	William O. Farrell	371
Sparta	Livingston . .	John McNair	241
Speedsville	Tompkins . . .	Samuel P. Ashley	177
Spencer	Tioga	A. T. Garey	175
Spencerport	Monroe	Henry Ball	234
Spencertown	Columbia . . .	Jared P. Clark	29
Speonk	Suffolk	Luther Cook	228
Spraker's Basin	Montgomery .	Aaron Cohen	47

Office.	County.	Post-Master.	Miles from Albany.
Spring Brook	Erie	James H. Ward	
Springfield	Otsego	Daniel L. Keyes	61
Springfield Centre ...	Otsego	Mark Walby	
Spring Mills	Allegany ...	Stephen Briggs	269
Springs	Suffolk	David D. Parsons	
Spring Valley	Rockland ...	E. Van Zant	
Springville	Erie	Camden C. Lake	287
Springwater	Livingston ..	Thomas T. Dyer	226
Sprout Brook	Montgomery ..	Benjamin Wendell ...	
Sprout Creek	Dutchess	William H. Hopkins ..	80
Square	Cayuga	Peter Van Dusen	
Staatsburgh	Dutchess	James Russell	61
Stafford	Genesee	John March	243
Stanford	Delaware ...	Charles Griffin	61
Stanfordville	Dutchess	Philip Gildersleve ...	67
Stanley Corners	Ontario	Lucius Stanley	
Stanwix	Oneida	Schuyler Wade	
Stapleton	Richmond ...	Edward Blake	
Starkey	Yates	Isaac Lanning	188
Starkville	Herkimer ...	Andrew P. Smith	62
State Bridge	Oneida	Archibald Hess	
Stephentown	Rensselaer ..	T. D. Platt	28
Stevensville	Sullivan	Ozias B. Stevens	
Sterling	Cayuga	William F. Longley ..	179
Sterling Bush	Lewis	G. W. Clark	
Sterlingville	Jefferson	Ezra Skiff	175
Steuben	Oneida	Alfred Gillett	101
Stillwater	Saratoga	Ashbel Palmer	22
Stittsville	Oneida	William Anderson ...	
Stockbridge	Madison	Horace Dexter	113
Stockholm	St. Lawrence ..	Curtis H. Holmes	223
Stockholm Depot	St. Lawrence ..	Jason W. Stearns	
Stockport	Columbia ...	Joseph Wild	25
Stockport Station	Delaware ...	William Knight	
Stockton	Chautauque ..	Judson Crissey	331

Office.	County.	Post-Master.	Miles from Albany.
Stokes	Oneida.....	Isaac Nisbet	115
Stone Arabia	Montgomery..	Joshua Empie.....	57
Stone Church.....	Genesee.....	Jonathan Smith	240
Stone Mills	Jefferson	Walter Schram.....	176
Stone Ridge	Ulster	J. D. Vandermark	67
Stony Creek.....	Warren	Lewis T. Fenton.....	
Stony Brook	Suffolk.....	James N. Gould	197
Stormville.....	Dutchess	Benjamin Seaman.....	90
Stowell's Corners.....	Jefferson	Ira Hall.....	
Stow's Square.....	Lewis	Charles Davenport... ..	140
Stratford.....	Fulton	G. K. Rogers.....	
Stratton's Falls.....	Delaware	Ira Hicks.....	68
Strykersville.....	Wyoming	H. B. Rounds	270
Stuyvesant	Columbia	Peter J. Houghtaling..	18
Stuyvesant Falls	Columbia	P. A. Van Allen	20
Success	Suffolk.....	Nicoll Downs	105
Suffern	Rockland	Truxton Williams... ..	
SUFFOLK	Suffolk.....	George Halsey	226
Sugar Hill.....	Steuben.....	William Webb	198
Sugar Loaf	Orange	A. A. Ackley.....	105
Sugartown	Cattaraugus ..	Virgil Reed.....	
Sullivan.....	Madison	William W. Clark	122
Sullivanville.....	Chemung.....	Orimel Dean.....	
Summer Hill.....	Cayuga	Ezra Hough.....	149
Summit	Schoharie	William T. Moak	52
Suspension Bridge...	Niagara	John T. Collier	
Susquehannah	Broome	Harley Doolittle.....	122
Sweden	Monroe	D. N. Glazier.....	237
SYRACUSE	Onondaga	William Jackson.....	146
Taberg.....	Oneida	Samuel Beach.....	118
Taghkanick.....	Columbia	Samuel Halstead	41
Tannersville.....	Greene	William E. Anthony	50
Tappantown.....	Rockland	Jacob J. Blauvelt.....	135
Tarrytown	Westchester ..	Moses H. Wilson.....	126
Taylor.....	Cortland	Orrin Leonard	

Office.	County.	Post-Master.	Miles from Albany.
Taylorville	Ontario	Carlton H. Wood....	
Ten Mile Springs....	Cattaraugus ..	Thomas Higgins	310
Texas.....	Oswego	Hiram Parker.....	165
Texas Valley	Cortland	Mordecai Leach	
The Corner.....	Ulster	Abraham B. Ladew..	77
The Glen.	Warren	Christian Whitaker ..	
The Square.....	Cayuga	Peter Van Keuren ...	
Theresa	Jefferson	Silas L. George.....	183
Thompson's Station..	Suffolk.....	F. M. A. Wicks.....	
Thompsonville	Sullivan.....	Jonathan Stratton ...	
Three Mile Bay	Jefferson	Russel Day	182
Three River Points ..	Onondaga	J. W. Williams.....	
Throopsville	Cayuga	Jeremiah B. Clark ...	158
Thurston.....	Steuben.....	John Corbitt	
Ticonderoga	Essex	Alfred Weed	96
Tioga Centre	Tioga.....	Charles Ransom	167
Tivoli.....	Dutchess.....	Consider Clark	51
Toddsville.....	Otsego	Rufus Steere	
Tomhannock.....	Rensselaer ..	L. V. Reed.....	20
Tomkinsville.....	Richmond....	Henry S. Lockman....	154
Tonawanda.....	Erie	Jacob Kibler.....	298
Tottenville	Richmond ..	John Totten.....	
Towlesville	Steuben.....	S. W. Stuart	227
Towners	Putnam	Roswell B. Taylor ...	95
Townline.....	Erie	Thomas Neel.....	275
Townsend	Chemung....	N. W. Winton.....	194
Townsendville	Seneca.....	Gilbert Ganong.....	190
Township	Albany	Cornelius Way	
Transit	Genesee.....	David Coy.....	
Transit Bridge.....	Allegany	John Royce.....	
Trenton.....	Oneida.....	John Billings.....	96
Trenton Falls.....	Oneida.....	D. W. Bacon.....	
Triangle	Broome	Israel Saxton.....	126
Tribes Hill.....	Montgomery.	Fisher Putnam	37
Troupsburgh.....	Steuben.....	Charles Card.....	246

Office.	County.	Post-Master.	Miles from Albany.
Trout Creek	Delaware ...	Lebbeus L. Teed	
Trout River	Franklin	Elisha Hollister	
Troy	Rensselaer ..	William T. Willard ..	6
Trumansburgh	Tompkins	L. D. Branch	173
Trumbull Corners...	Tompkins	A. C. Sherwood	
Truxton	Cortland	Edward Miller	130
Tuckahoe	Westchester .	P. U. Morgan	
Tully	Onondaga	George B. Hall	127
Tully Valley	Onondaga	William Salisbury ...	131
Tuna	Cattaraugus .	Henry Heath	
Turin	Lewis	E. B. Holden	127
Turners	Orange	Charles Turner	
Tuscarora	Livingston...	Samuel Powers	249
Tuthill	Ulster	Calvin McKinney	81
Twelve Mile Creek..	Steuben	N. B. Folwell	
Tyre	Seneca	S. P. Babcock	171
Tyrone	Steuben	William Arnold	202
Ulsterville	Ulster	Nelson Crist	94
Unadilla	Otsego	A. D. Williams	294
Unadilla Centre	Otsego	A. S. Palmer	100
Unadilla Forks	Otsego	Lodowick Brown	84
Union	Broome	Thomas Twining	146
Union Centre	Broome	W. A. Norton	
Union Corners	Livingston ..	Miner Palmer	251
Union Falls	Clinton	John T. Duncan	
Union Mills	Fulton	John Clark	46
Union Settlement ...	Oswego	Silas Pennoyer	
Union Society	Greene	Eli J. Parsons	5
Union Springs	Cayuga	John C. Yawger	161
Union Square	Oswego	C. J. Barse	15
Union Valley	Cortland	Nelson L. Brooks	
Unionville	Orange	L. L. Smith	11
Unitaria ,	Broome	H. H. Hurlburt	
Upper Aquebogue ..	Suffolk	Benjamin F. Wells ...	22
Upper Jay	Essex	Benjamin Wells	15

Office.	County.	Post-Master.	Miles from Albany.
Upper Lisle	Broome	Darius Pratt	133
Upper Red Hook.....	Dutchess	D. A. Cuck	46
Urbanna	Steuben.....	S. B. Fairchild	211
UTICA.....	Oneida.....	Joseph A. Sherman ..	93
Valatie	Columbia ...	George Marshall.....	20
Vail's Mills.....	Fulton	J. V. Marselis	55
Vallonia Springs.....	Broome	C. J. Stevenson.....	114
Van Buren.....	Onondaga ...	Solomon Keller.....	141
Van Buren Centre...	Onondaga ...	John Bowman.....	144
Van Buren Harbor..	Chautauque .	H. S. Stearns.....	334
Van Etenville.....	Chemung.....	D. C. Van Etten	183
Van Hornesville ...	Herkimer ...	Joseph J. H. Shumway	64
Varick.....	Seneca.....	J. G. Gamber	186
Varna	Tompkins ...	William Scutt 2d ...	161
Varysburgh	Wyoming ...	L. P. Lawrence.....	264
Venice.....	Cayuga	William D. Bennett..	164
Verbank	Dutchess	A. L. Colwell	82
Vermont	Chautauque .	Sidney E. Palmer....	335
Vermillion	Oswego	Morris Place	
Vernal.....	Wyoming ...	Henry W. Gardiner..	252
Vernon	Oneida.....	C. C. Bill	108
Vernon Centre.....	Oneida.....	E. M. Foot	
Verna Depot	Oneida	Medefer Haskell.....	
Verna	Oneida	Alexander Whaley...	108
Verna Mills	Oneida.....	Solomon Rathbun....	
Verplank	Westchester .	William Bleakley, Jr..	
Versailles	Cattaraugus .	Darwin R. Barker ...	308
Vesper.....	Onondaga ...	Chester M. Clark	135
Vestal	Broome	Lewis Wright	147
Vestal Centre.....	Broome	William Gordon.....	
Veteran.....	Chemung.....	Nathan Vary	187
Victor	Ontario	A. P. Dickinson.....	231
Victory	Cayuga	Lucius Hooker	169
Victory Mills.	Saratoga	R. G. Coffin.....	
Venna	Oneida.....	John Egliston	120

Office.	County.	Post-Master.	Miles from Albany.
Villanova	Chautauque .	George Hopkins.....	323
Virgil	Cortland	William Chatterton ..	149
Visscher's Ferry.....	Saratoga	G. W. Van Vranken .	17
Vista	Westchester .	William M. Crissey ..	119
Volney	Oswego	Samuel Griswold	152
Volusia	Chautauque .	Henry Howard.....	348
Waddington	St. Lawrence	H. W. Pratt.....	228
Wadham's Mills	Essex	Joseph R. Delano	131
Wading River	Suffolk.....	Sylvester Miller	215
Walden.....	Orange	E. W. Knapp.....	90
Waldenville	Schoharie ...	Hiram Walden	27
Walesville.....	Oneida	Alton Buel	
Wales	Erie	Clark Hudson, Jr.....	272
Wales Centre.....	Erie	Ira Hall.....	
Walton	Delaware	G. S. Sawyer.....	97
Walworth.....	Wayne.....	John McLouth	205
Wampsville	Madison.....	George Smith	123
Wappinger's Falls...	Dutchess	E. D. Sweet.....	
Wardboro'	Warren	William H. Ward ...	
Warnerville	Schoharie ...	Sylvester Wescott....	
Warren	Herkimer ...	Ferdinand Tunncliff .	64
Warrensburgh	Warren	Lewis Persons.....	69
Warsaw.....	Wyoming ...	Charles W. Bailey ...	303
Warwick,.....	Orange	Joseph Roe	111
Wassaic.....	Dutchess	Orville Gridley.....	
Washington	Dutchess	John S. Thorn.....	79
Washington Heights .	New-York...	Abiel B. Mills	
Washington Hollow .	Dutchess	J. S. Simmons	82
Washington Mills....	Oneida.....	D. C. Mills.....	
Waterburgh	Tompkins ...	Levi H. Owen.....	173
Waterford	Saratoga	James I. Scott.....	10
Waterloo.....	Seneca.....	Landon Wells	191
Waterport.....	Orleans	William Cochran, Jr. .	
Watertown	Jefferson	P. S. Johnson	160
Watervale	Onondaga...	William Ely	120

Office.	County.	Post-Master.	Miles from Albany.
Water Valley.....	Erie.....	Richard Foster.....	303
Waterville.....	Oneida.....	W. B. Stafford.....	90
Watervliet Centre...	Albany.....	Lewis Morris.....	12
Watkins.....	Chemung.....	W. E. Boothe.....	
Watson.....	Lewis.....	Peter Kirby.....	140
Waverley.....	Tioga.....	B. H. Davis.....	
Wawarsing.....	Ulster.....	John M. Jackson.....	82
Wayland Depot.....	Steuben.....	John Hess.....	
Wayne.....	Steuben.....	John B. Mitchell.....	198
Wayne 4 Corners....	Steuben.....	R. H. Schuyler.....	
Webb's Mills.....	Chemung.....	J. V. Mapes.....	
Webster.....	Monroe.....	William Corning.....	214
Weedsport.....	Cayuga.....	Manning Henderson..	155
Wegatchie.....	St. Lawrence..	A. M. Church.....	
Wells.....	Hamilton.....	Lyman Brown.....	69
Wellsburgh.....	Chemung.....	R. C. Lockwood.....	
Wells Corners.....	Orange.....	Martin L. Mapes.....	115
Wellsville.....	Allegany.....	C. L. Farnham.....	272
West Addison.....	Steuben.....	Isaac Horton.....	233
West Almond.....	Allegany.....	Orange Sabin.....	255
West Aurora.....	Erie.....	Orin Thompson.....	
West Ausable.....	Clinton.....	Elisha Allen.....	
West Bainbridge....	Chenango.....	Thomas Nichols.....	
West Barre.....	Orleans.....	R. H. Jackson.....	
West Batavia.....	Genesee.....	E. W. Croff.....	
West Bergen.....	Genesee.....	Robert L. Traver....	250
West Berlin.....	Rensselaer....	John Barbeau.....	
West Bethany.....	Genesee.....	Heman Brown.....	
West Bloomfield....	Ontario.....	William Pilsbury....	209
West Branch.....	Oneida.....	James Mitchell.....	120
West Brighton.....	Monroe.....	William Luther.....	
West Brook.....	Delaware.....	J. H. Niles.....	
West Brookville....	Sullivan.....	Daniel Smith.....	118
West Butler.....	Wayne.....	George Doolittle.....	180
West Burlington....	Otsego.....	Truman Moss.....	86

Office.	County.	Post-Master.	Miles from Albany.
Westbury	Wayne	E. E. Ingham	
West Camden	Oneida	A. W. Barnes	133
West Cameron	Steuben	John Santee	
West Camp	Ulster	William Adams	
West Candor	Tioga	Ira Woodford	175
West Carlton	Orleans	George Kuck	262
West Cayuta	Chemung	Le Roy Wood	195
West Charlton	Saratoga	F. McMartin	33
West Chazy	Clinton	Putnam Lawrence	173
Westchester	Westchester	M. S. Arnow	150
West Clarksville	Allegany	Anson Congdon	289
West Colesville	Broome	Justus Pickering	
West Concord	Erie	J. H. Gaylord	
West Conesus	Livingston	Joshua Huntington	234
West Constable	Franklin	William C. Gleason	221
West Danby	Tompkins	John Patchin	
West Davenport	Delaware	William D. Fero	77
West Day	Saratoga	Thomas Frost	60
West Dresden	Yates	William Holden	190
West Dryden	Tompkins	George Coon, Jr.	169
West Eaton	Madison	Asa B. Walden	
West Edmeston	Otsego	Joshua Maxson	90
West Ellery	Chautauque	Philip Strong	
Westerlo	Albany	G. R. Pinney	2
Westernville	Oneida	Erastus Ely	10
West Exeter	Otsego	H. A. Matteson	8
West Falls	Erie	George M. Huntley	
West Farmington	Ontario	William Wood	20
West Farms	Westchester	S. M. Purdy	23
West Fayette	Seneca	Peter Kohler	18
Westfield	Chautauque	William Sexton	34
Westford	Otsego	George Skinner	6
West Fort Ann	Washington	Samuel Amidon	
West Fowler	St. Lawrence	George Draper	
West Fulton	Schoharie	Levi Totton, Jr.	

Office.	County.	Post-Master.	Miles from Albany
West Gaines.....	Orleans.....	Samuel Brown	256
West Galway	Fulton	P. H. Mann	
West Genesee	Allegany.....	Elias J. Maxson.....	292
West Gilboa.....	Schoharie ...	Harmon Ruliffson, Jr..	
West Greece.....	Monroe	Edward Walker	239
West Greenfield.....	Saratoga	Alonzo Russell	36
West Greenwood.....	Steuben	Alvin Mead.....	
West Groton.....	Tompkins ...	Cicero Phelps	170
West Hadley	Saratoga	David Wait.....	
West Hawley.....	Franklin	T. S. Allen.....	
West Hebron	Washington ..	William J. Bockes ...	52
West Henrietta	Monroe	Bentley Wheeler	232
West Hills	Suffolk.....	Ezra Oakley	180
West Hoosic.....	Rensselaer...	Philip Herrington....	
West Hurley.....	Ulster	Humphrey Jewell....	65
West Junius	Seneca.....	Benjamin Hanes.....	
West Kendall.....	Orleans	D. A. Taft	
West Kill	Greene	E. P. Bushnell.....	59
West Laurens.....	Otsego	Le Roy Tucker.....	
West Lexington	Greene	Austin Chase.....	64
West Leyden	Lewis.....	R. T. Hough	129
West Lowville	Lewis.....	Charles Morse.....	141
West Macedon	Wayne	J. B. Van Vliet.....	
West Martinsburgh ..	Lewis.....	Jervis Salmon	137
West Meredith	Delaware ...	Albert Stilson	83
West Milton	Saratoga	Robert Spier	31
West Monroe	Oswego	H. A. Baker	140
Westmoreland	Oneida	Amos Barnes	103
West Newark.....	Tioga	Elias Richardson	
West Newstead	Erie	Jacob Wheeler	
West Niles	Cayuga	Cyrus Ellis	165
West Onondaga	Steuben	John Long.....	
West Onondaga	Onondaga ..	Myron Clift	
West Oneonta	Otsego.....	Alvina Strait.....	83
West Perrysburgh...	Cattaraugus ..	L. W. Day.....	

Office.	County.	Post-Master.	Miles from Albany.
West Perth.....	Fulton	John M. Benedict....	50
West Plattsburgh ...	Clinton	N. A. Vaughan.....	168
West Point	Orange	Mrs. Mary Berard...	92
Westport.....	Essex	John H. Low.....	
West Potsdam	St. Lawrence.	Benjamin Lane.....	
West Rush	Monroe	D. E. Goodnow.....	221
West Sandlake ..	Rensselaer ..	Jacob Boyce	14
West Schuyler	Herkimer ...	Ira Gordon	88
West Seneca	Erie	Joseph Johnson	
West Shandaken	Ulster	Sylvanus Harrison ...	
West Shongo	Allegany	S. B. Stebbins.....	
West Somers.....	Westchester .	Isaac Conklin	116
West Somerset	Niagara.....	Marvin S. Hess.....	
West Southold	Suffolk.....	Gilbert M. Case.....	
West Stephentown ..	Rensselaer ..	Isaiah B. Coleman ...	30
West Stockholm.....	St. Lawrence	Loren Ashley	218
West Taghkanick ...	Columbia ...	Robert A. Roraback .	40
West Theresa	Jefferson	John Rappole	
West Township	Albany	S. G. W. Van Natta ..	
Westtown	Orange	H. C. Holsey.....	116
West Troupsburgh ..	Steuben.....	John Clark	236
West Troy.....	Albany	Alexander McAllister.	6
West Tyre.....	Seneca	R. H. Goodwin.....	
West Union	Steuben.....	David Sherman.....	
West Vienna.....	Oneida.....	J. N. Conant	125
Westville.....	Otsego	Nelson Beach	68
West Walworth.....	Wayne	S. L. Miller	215
West Webster	Monroe	Edward Turrill.....	
West Windsor	Broome	Daniel Philips, Jr. ...	132
West Winfield	Herkimer ...	James M. Rose	78
West Yorkshire.....	Cattaraugus .	D. H. Wood	
Weathersfield.....	Wyoming ...	Joel S. Smith.....	258
Weathersfield Springs	Wyoming ...	E. P. Doolittle.....	268
Whallonsburgh	Essex	J. J. Whallon.....	
Wheatland	Monroe	John Murdock	271

Office.	County.	Post-Master.	Miles from Albany.
Wheatville	Genesee	Hiram Deuel	
Wheeler	Steuben	Ephraim Aulls	216
White Creek	Washington	Dyer P. Sisson	43
White Hall	Washington	W. G. Wolcott	73
White Lake	Sullivan	John P. Roosa	118
WHITE PLAINS	Westchester	Elisha Horton	129
White's Corners	Erie	Z. D. Thomas	
White's Store	Chenango	David Westcott	102
Whiteside's Corners	Saratoga	Ezra Lyon	
WHITESTOWN	Oneida	Alvan Bradley	96
Whitesville	Allegany	L. D. Brown	265
Whitney's Corners	Jefferson	W. M. Whitney	
Whitney's Point	Broome	Samuel Stow, Jr.	130
Whitney's Valley	Allegany	Joseph Leonard	248
Willet	Cortland	G. B. Morgan	134
William's Bridge	Westchester	Daniel Tier	
Williamsburgh	Kings	Octavius Longworth ..	147
William's Place	Livingston	W. L. Storke	
Williamson	Wayne	L. S. Sprague	200
Williamstown	Oswego	Austin Burdick	130
Williamsville	Erie	B. J. Hershey	278
Willing	Allegany	Hiram York	
Willsboro'	Essex	Charles Shelden	145
Willseyville	Tioga	Morgan A. White	176
Wilmington	Essex	N. P. Hays	153
Wilmurt	Herkimer	John W. Pawl	
Wilna	Jefferson	Erastus Hatch	157
Wilson	Niagara	George Pettit	190
Wilton	Saratoga	R. F. Buckbee	43
Windham	Greene	Albert Steele	45
Windham Centre	Greene	G. O. Baldwin	49
Windsor	Broome	J. R. Belden	127
Winfield	Herkimer	J. S. Walker	76
Winspear	Erie	Joseph Clark	
Wirt	Allegany	Joel B. Kenyon	

Office.	County.	Post-Master.	Miles from Albany.
Wiscoy	Allegany	John Todd	
Wolcott	Wayne	E. M. Kendrick	180
Woodbourne	Sullivan	M. T. Morss	103
Woodhull	Steuben	Asa Arnold	239
Woodstock	Ulster	G. W. Snyder	69
Woodville	Jefferson	M. A. Gray	169
Woodwardsville	Essex	John Reed	99
Worcester	Otsego	John Cook	57
Worthville	Jefferson	L. P. Gillet	
Wright's Corners	Niagara	S. C. Wright	279
Wrightsville	Clinton	Staundish Gage	
Wurtsboro'	Sullivan	Harvey R. Morris	97
Wynantskill	Rensselaer ..	F. E. Richey	10
Wyncoop's Creek ...	Chemung ...	Daniel Bean	
Wyoming	Wyoming ...	William Tillotson	258
Yapkank	Suffolk	J. P. Mills	
Yonkers	Westchester ..	Esther A. Bashford ..	133
Yates	Orleans	John Mead	266
Yatesville	Yates	Peleg Gardner	197
York	Livingston ..	G. O. J. Du Relle	238
Yorkshire	Cattaraugus ..	S. R. Crittenden	
Yorktown	Westchester ..	James H. Purdy	112
Yorkville	New-York ..	Charles Gaylor	
Youngstown	Niagara	Oliver Spencer	298
Youngsville	Sullivan	J. B. Spencer	
Zoar	Erie	Jehiel Hill	291

DISTRIBUTING POST-OFFICES

ON 1ST JANUARY, 1853.

Portland	Maine.	Columbus	Ohio.
Boston	Mass.	Toledo	Ohio.
Providence	Rhode Island.	Detroit	Michigan.
Hartford	Connecticut.	Indianapolis	Indiana.
New-York	New-York.	Vincennes	Indiana.
Albany	New-York.	Shawneetown	Illinois.
Troy	New-York.	Chicago	Illinois.
Buffalo	New-York.	Galena	Illinois.
Philadelphia	Pennsylvania.	St. Louis	Missouri.
Erie	Pennsylvania.	Louisville	Kentucky.
Pittsburgh	Pennsylvania.	Maysville	Kentucky.
Baltimore	Maryland.	Nashville	Tennessee.
Washington	Dis. Col.	Memphis	Tennessee.
Richmond	Virginia.	Montgomery	Alabama.
Norfolk	Virginia.	Tuscumbia	Alabama.
Abington	Virginia.	Natches	Mississippi.
Wheeling	Virginia.	Vicksburgh	Mississippi.
Kenawha C. H.	Virginia.	New-Orleans	Louisiana.
Raleigh	N. Carolina.	Grand Ecore	Louisiana.
Ashville	N. Carolina.	Little Rock	Arkansas.
Charleston	S. Carolina.	Napoleon	Arkansas.
Augusta	Georgia.	Keokuck	Iowa.
Savannah	Georgia.	Galveston	Texas.
Columbus	Georgia.	San Francisco	California.
Cincinnati	Ohio.	Astoria	Oregon
Cleveland	Ohio.		

POST-OFFICES

AUTHORISED TO RECEIVE AND DISPATCH CANADA MAILS.

Sault St. Marie,	Michigan.	Morristown,	New-York.
Port Huron,	Michigan.	Ogdensburgh,	New-York.
Detroit,	Michigan.	Fort Covington, . . .	New-York.
New-York,	New-York.	Whitehall,	New-York.
Albany,	New-York.	Plattsburgh,	New-York.
Buffalo,	New-York.	Rouse's Point,	New-York.
Black Rock,	New-York.	Suspension Bridge, .	New-York.
Lewiston,	New-York.	Burlington,	Vermont.
Youngstown,	New-York.	Derby Line,	Vermont.
Rochester,	New-York.	Swanton,	Vermont.
Cape Vincent,	New-York.	Franklin,	Vermont.
Sackett's Harbor, ..	New-York.	North Troy,	Vermont.
Oswego,	New-York.	Boston,	Mass.

Robinston, Calais and Houlton, Maine, receive and dispatch mails for New-Brunswick, Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, and Newfoundland.

Boston, Mass., and Halifax, N. S., exchange mails by steamboat, weekly.

RULES AND ORDERS

OF THE

SENATE OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.



1. The President having taken the chair at the hour Journal to
to which the Senate shall have adjourned, and a quo- be read.
rum being present, the journal of the preceding day
shall be read, to the end that any mistake therein may
be corrected.

2. After the reading and approving of the journal, Order of
the order of business shall be as follows: business.

1. The presentation of petitions.
2. Reports of standing committees.
3. Reports of select committees.
4. Messages from the Governor.
5. Messages from the Assembly.
6. Communications and reports from State officers.
7. Notices and the introduction of bills.
8. Third reading of bills.
9. Motions and resolutions.
10. Special orders.
11. General orders; but messages from the Governor and Assembly, and communications and reports from State officers, may be considered at any time.

3. The clerk shall make a list of all bills and of re- General
solutions proposing amendments to the Constitution, orders of
and of all other matters which shall be committed to business.
a committee of the whole, in which they shall be ar-
ranged in the order in which they were introduced;

which list shall be called the *General Orders of the Day*. And all such matters shall be taken up and acted upon in the several orders of business in which they may be, in the order in which they stand upon the general orders, unless the Senate shall otherwise direct; but no bill shall be taken up except on motion.

4. Whenever any bill or other matter is made the special order for a particular day, and it shall not be completed on that day, it shall retain its place in the general orders of the day, unless it shall be made the special order for another day; and when a special order is under consideration, it shall take precedence of any special order for a subsequent hour of the same day; but such subsequent special order may be taken up immediately after the previous special order has been disposed of.

Priority of
business.

5. All questions relating to the priority of business, shall be decided without debate.

Reading of
papers.

6. When the reading of a paper is called for, except petitions, and the same is objected to by any member, it shall be determined by a vote of the Senate, without debate.

Business not
to be inter-
rupted.

7. No member shall speak to another, or otherwise interrupt the business of the Senate, or read any newspaper, while the journals or public papers are being read; and when the President is putting a question, no senator shall walk out of, or across the House, nor, when a senator is speaking, pass between him and the chair.

President
may name a
substitute.

8. The President shall have the right to name any member to perform the duties of the chair, who is hereby vested, during such time, with all the powers of the President; but such substitute shall not lose the right of voting on any question while so presiding, nor shall his power as such substitute continue for a longer time than one day, without leave of the Senate.

Order of
debate.

9. Every member, when he speaks, shall address the chair, standing in his place. No member shall speak more than twice in any one debate, on the same

day, without leave of the Senate.

10. When two or more members rise at once, the President shall name the member who is first to speak. Ib.

11. No motoin shall be debated untill the same be seconded; and it shall be reduced to writing, if desired by the President or any member, delivered in at the table, and read by the President or clerk, before the same shall be debated; but it may be withdrawn at any time before decision or amendment. Order of motion.

12. When a question is before the Senate, no motion shall be received, unless to lay on the table, for an amendment, for postponing it, to commit it, or to adjourn; and a motion for adjournment shall always be in order, and shall be decided without debate. Order of motion.

13. If the question in debate contain several points, any member may have the same divided. Questions divided.

14. A motion for commitment, or reference, until it is decided, shall preclude all amendments of the main proposition. Amendments.

15. Every bill shall be introduced by motion for leave or by order of the Senate on the report of a committee; and one day's notice at least shall be given of an intended motion for leave to bring in a bill, unless the Senate unanimously order otherwise. Such notice shall state generally the subject matter of such bill. Introduction of bills.

16. Every bill shall receive three readings previous to its being passed, and the President shall give notice, at each, whether it be the first, second or third; which reading shall be on three different days, unless the Senate unanimously direct otherwise. No bill shall be amended or committed until it shall have been twice read; and all resolutions which propose any amendment to the Constitution, shall be treated in the form of proceedings on them, in a similar manner with bills, except that it shall not be necessary to commit such resolutions to a committee of the whole; and no bill shall be ordered to a third reading without having been acted on in the committee of the whole. Bills to have three readings.

Amendments to the Constitution.

Divisions.

17. Upon a division in the Senate, the names of those who voted for or against a question shall be entered alphabetically on the minutes, if any member requires it; and each member called upon, unless for special reasons he be excused by the Senate, shall declare, openly and without debate, his assent or dissent to the question.

Committees of the whole.

18. In forming a committee of the whole Senate, a chairman, to be named by the President, shall preside. Bills committed to a committee of the whole Senate, shall, in committee of the whole, be read by sections. All amendments shall be noted, and reported to the Senate by the chairman. After the report the bill shall still be subject to debate and amendment before the question to engross is put; but such amendments only shall be in order as were offered and decided in the committee of the whole Senate, except by unanimous consent.

Rules in committee of the whole.

19. The rules of the Senate shall be observed in the committee of the whole so far as may be applicable, except limiting the number of times of speaking, and except that the ayes and noes shall not be taken. Such committee may strike out the enacting clause of a bill, and report that fact to the Senate; and if the report be agreed to by the Senate, it shall be deemed a rejection of the bill.

Motion in order.

20. A motion that the committee rise shall always be in order, and shall be decided without debate.

On third reading no amendment.

21. After a bill or a resolution to amend the Constitution shall be ordered to a third reading, no motion to amend the same shall be in order, without unanimous consent; but every bill not committed to a committee of the whole, shall be read through before it shall be ordered to a third reading.

Call to order.

22. When a member shall be called to order, he shall sit down until the President shall have determined whether he is in order or not; and every question of order shall be decided by the President, subject to an appeal to the Senate by any member; and if a member

be called to order for words spoken, the exceptionable words shall be immediately taken down in writing, that the President or Senate may be better enabled to judge of the matter.

23. When a blank is to be filled, and different sums or time shall be proposed, the question shall be first taken on the highest sum and the longest time. Blanks.

24. No member shall absent himself from the service of the Senate, without leave first obtained; and in case a less number than a quorum of the Senate shall con- Absentees.
vene, they are hereby authorized to send the sergeant-at-arms, or any other person, for any or all absent members, as the majority of such members shall agree.

25. Before any petition or memorial addressed to the Senate shall be received or read, a brief statement of the contents thereof shall be endorsed on the same, with the name of the member introducing it. Petitions.

26. When a question has been once put and decided, it shall be in order for any member to move for the reconsideration thereof; but no motion for the recon- Motions to reconsider.
sideration of any vote shall be in order after the bill, resolution, message, report, amendment, or motion upon which the vote was taken, shall have gone out of the possession of the Senate, nor after the usual mes- When no re-consideration.
sage shall have been sent from the Senate, announcing its decision; nor shall any motion for reconsideration be in order, unless made on the same day in which the vote was taken, or within the three next days of the actual session of the Senate thereafter; nor shall any ques-
tion be reconsidered more than once; and the vote on the final passage of any bill appropriating the public moneys or property, or creating, continuing, altering, or renewing any body politic or corporate, shall not be reconsidered, whenever such bill shall be lost.

27. The Following are the standing committees of the Senate: Standing committees.

1. On claims.
2. On finance.
3. On the judiciary.

4. On the militia.
5. On canals.
6. On railroads.
7. On roads and bridges.
8. On literature.
9. On State prisons.
10. On banks and insurance companies.
11. On the division of counties and towns.
12. On agriculture.
13. On commerce and navigation.
14. On manufactures.
15. On medical societies and medical colleges.
16. On privileges and elections.
17. On engrossed bills.
18. On Indian affairs.
19. On expiring laws.
20. On public expenditures.
21. On the incorporation of cities and villages.
22. On public buildings.
23. On the poor laws.
24. On charitable and religious societies.
25. On retrenchment.
26. On grievances.
27. Manufacture of salt.
28. Internal affairs of towns and counties.
29. On public printing—And every motion to print any petition, resolution, report, bill, message or other manuscript, shall be referred to such committee, unless otherwise ordered by the Senate. No more than 1,000 extra copies of any message from the Governor, nor more than 300 extra copies of any other document, shall be ordered to be printed, unless by a majority of all the senators elected.

Amend-
ments and
two-third
bills.

28. When an amendment to the Constitution, or any bill requiring the concurrence of two-thirds of the senators, is under consideration, the concurrence of two-thirds shall not be requisite to decide any question for

amendments, or extending to the merits, being short of the final question.

29. On motion made and seconded to close the doors of the Senate, on the discussion of any business which may, in the opinion of any member, require secrecy, the President shall direct all persons, except the members and clerk of the Senate, to withdraw; and during the discussion of said motion, the doors shall remain shut; and every member and officer of the Senate, shall keep secret all such matters, proceedings, and things which shall transpire while the doors remain closed. Closed doors.

30. The proceedings of the Senate, upon executive business, shall be kept in a journal separate from its proceedings upon legislative business. Executive business.

31. The Senate shall go into the consideration of executive business on such days as may from time to time be deemed necessary. All nominations for the appointment of any officer shall be referred to a committee consisting of the senators from the judicial district within which the nominee resides; and a future day for the consideration of all nominations shall be assigned, and the consent of the Senate to the appointment of any officer shall not be transmitted in less than one week thereafter, without the unanimous consent of the Senate; and while any nomination remains with the Senate, it shall be in order to reconsider any vote taken thereon. Nominations.

32. No person is to be admitted within the bar of the Senate, except gentlemen with ladies, the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, former Governors and Lieutenant-Governors, former Chancellors, Justices of the Court of Appeals, Justices of the Supreme Court, former Judges of the Supreme Court, Members of Congress, former Members of Congress, Members of the Legislature, former Members of the Legislature, State Officers, Governor's Private and Military Secretary, the Adjutant-General, Officers of the Senate, Officers of the Assembly, reporters of the Senate, persons introduced by Senators. Admission within the bar.

Books and stationery.

33. None but the President, members and clerk, shall be allowed to take any books or stationery belonging to the Senate from their chamber; and on taking books, each of the persons above mentioned shall furnish to the clerk a list of those taken, and his name, and shall be responsible for them; and the clerk shall take care that once in each week the books provided for the use of the Senate shall be placed in order, according to some fixed arrangement; and he shall make report to the President of such books as are missing.

Committee on engrossed bills.

34. The committee on engrossed bills shall examine all bills, amendments and resolutions, before they go out of possession of the Senate, and make report when they find them correctly engrossed; reports from the committee on engrossed bills shall at all times be in order. And the clerk of the Senate shall present such bills as shall have originated in the Senate and been passed by both Houses, to the Governor, and enter the same upon the journals.

Concurrent resolutions.

35. All concurrent resolutions shall lie one day on the table.

Question how taken on reference of certain resolutions.

36. When a resolution shall be offered, or a motion made to refer any subject, and a different committee shall be proposed, the question shall be taken in the following order, viz:

1. The committee of the whole Senate.
2. A standing committee.
3. A select committee.

37. When a bill shall be reported by a committee (except the committee on engrossed bills), and not otherwise disposed of, the question shall be: "Shall the report be agreed to?" And when the report, if favorable, shall be agreed to, or when a bill be twice read, and not otherwise disposed of, the question shall be: "Shall such bill be engrossed and read a third time?" Upon such question, the merits of the bill may be debated, and a motion to commit or recommit, or lay on the table or to postpone to a future day, shall

be in order. If such question be decided in the negative, such bill shall be deemed lost; but if it be decided in the affirmative, such bill shall, at the pleasure of the Senate, be read a third time, and the final question shall be taken thereon, immediately after such third reading, and without debate.

38. The question on the final passage of every bill shall be taken by ayes and noes, which shall be entered on the journal; and unless the bill receives the number of votes required by the Constitution to pass it, it shall be declared lost, except in cases provided for by the 41st rule.

39. If, on taking the final question on a bill, it shall appear that a constitutional quorum is not present, or if the bill require a vote of two-thirds of all the members elected to pass it, and it appears that such number is not present, the bill shall be laid on the table, and shall be again read, and the final question taken thereon, as provided in the 40th rule, at such time as the Senate shall order.

40. It shall be the duty of the sergeant-at-arms to have the documents and bills upon the files of the President and senators, placed in the order of their numbers; and for this purpose, the messengers shall be subject to his directions.

41. No rule of the Senate shall be altered, suspended or rescinded, without a vote of a majority of all the members present of the Senate; and no motion to suspend, alter or rescind any such rule, or any joint rule of the two Houses, shall be in order without the unanimous consent of the Senate, unless one day's previous notice thereof shall have been given.

42. Every report of a committee upon a bill which shall not be considered at the time of making the same, or laid on the table by a vote of the Senate, shall stand upon the general orders with the bill in the place in which the bill was placed thereon, and subject to the provisions of the third rule; but if a bill made the special order of any day, and shall on that

day be reported by a committee of the whole, the report may be forthwith considered, unless the Senate shall otherwise order; and if not finished on that day, the bill with the report shall retain its place on the general orders, unless made the special order for another day.

43. The President shall assign to the doorkeepers their respective duties and stations.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

IN THE

SENATE.

-
1. The Presentation of Petitions.
 2. Reports of Standing Committees.
 3. Reports of Select Committees.
 4. Messages from the Governor.
 5. Messages from the Assembly.
 6. Communications and Reports from State Officers.
 7. Notices and the Introduction of Bills.
 8. Third Reading of Bills.
 9. Motions and Resolutions.
 10. Special Orders.
 11. General Orders; but Messages from the Governor and Assembly, and Communications and Reports from State Officers, may be considered at any time.

Standing Committees of the Senate.

JANUARY, 1853.

On Claims.

Mr. Jones,
Mr. Ward,

Mr. Williams.

On Finance.

Mr. McMurray,
Mr. Morgan,

Mr. Conger.

On the Judiciary.

Mr. Vanderbilt,
Mr. Babcock,

Mr. Taber.

On Canals.

Mr. Pierce,
Mr. Upham,

Mr. Davenport.

On Railroads.

Mr. Bartlett,
Mr. Smith,

Mr. Munroe.

On Charitable and Religious Societies.

Mr. Beekman,
Mr. Taber,

Mr. Bristol.

On Literature.

Mr. Conger,
Mr. Beekman,

Mr. Van Schoonhoven.

On the Militia.

Mr. Kirby,
Mr. McElwain,

Mr. McMurray.

On Roads and Bridges.

Mr. Bennett,
Mr. Clark,

Mr. Vanderbilt.

On Grievances.

Mr. Cornell,
Mr. Huntington,

Mr. Upham.

On Banks and Insurance Companies.

Mr. Cooley,
Mr. Beach,

Mr. Kirby.

On Privileges and Elections.

Mr. Wright,
Mr. Otis,

Mr. Snow.

On Internal Affairs of Towns and Counties.

Mr. Ward,
Mr. Bennett,

Mr. Bristol.

On State Prisons.

Mr. Rogers,
Mr. Conger,

Mr. Beach.

On Poor Laws.

Mr. Van Schoonhoven,
Mr. Platt,

Mr. Bartlett.

On Engrossed Bills.

Mr. Clark,
Mr. Newcomb,

Mr. Cornell.

On Indian Affairs.

Mr. Bristol,
Mr. Smith,

Mr. Platt.

On Commerce and Navigation.

Mr. Platt,
Mr. Babcock,

Mr. Cooley.

On Agriculture.

Mr. McElwain,
Mr. Otis,

Mr. Huntington.

On Manufactures.

Mr. Otis,
Mr. Rogers,

Mr. Clark.

On Retrenchment.

Mr. Smith,
Mr. Davenport,

Mr. Newcomb.

On Public Buildings.

Mr. Upham,
Mr. Pierce,

Mr. Bennett.

On Division of Towns and Counties.

Mr. Huntington,
Mr. Jones,

Mr. Snow.

On Cities and Villages.

Mr. Morgan,
Mr. Williams,

Mr. Vanderbilt.

On Public Expenditures.

Mr. Davenport,
Mr. Rogers,

Mr. Morgan.

On Expiring Laws.

Mr. Williams,
Mr. Wright,

Mr. McElwain.

On Medical Societies and Colleges.

Mr. Snow,
Mr. Bartlett,

Mr. Wright.

On Public Printing.

Mr. Babcock,
Mr. Pierce,

Mr. Cooley.

On Manufacture of Salt.

Mr. Munroe,
Mr. Cornell,

Mr. Newcomb.

Joint Library Committee.

Mr. Taber,
Mr. Jones,

Mr. Beekman.

MEMBERS AND OFFICERS OF THE SENATE OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK,

WITH THEIR RESPECTIVE DISTRICTS, COUNTY, NEAREST POST-OFFICES, AND
RESIDENCE IN ALBANY.

SEVENTY-SIXTH SESSION, 1853.

Hon. SANFORD E. CHURCH, *Lieutenant-Governor, and President of the Senate, Albion, Orleans
County; boards at the Mansion House.*

District.	Names of Senators.	Post-Office Address.	County.	Boarding Place in Albany.
1	James E. Cooley,.....	Stapleton,.....	Richmond,	Congress Hall.
2	John Vanderbilt,.....	Brooklyn,.....	Kings,.....	Congress Hall.
3	William McMurray,.....	New-York,.....	New-York,....	Congress Hall.
4	Obadiah Newcomb,.....	do	do	126 State-street.
5	James W. Beckman,.....	do	do	Congress Hall.
6	Edwin D. Morgan,.....	do	do	Congress Hall.
7	Abraham B. Conger,.....	Haverstraw,...	Rockland,....	Delavan House.
8	John H. Otis,.....	Clinton Corners,	Dutchess,....	Mansion House.
9	Nathaniel Jones,.....	Newburgh,....	Orange,.....	Delavan House.
10	George T. Pierce,.....	Poughkeepsie,.	Ulster,.....	Delavan House.
11	Azor Taber,.....	Albany,.....	Albany,.....	109 State-street.
12	William H. Van Schoonhoven,	Troy,.....	Rensselaer,...	City Hotel.
13	Daniel S. Wright,.....	Whitehall,....	Washington,...	Delavan House.
14	Eli W. Rodgers,.....	Whallonsburgh,	Essex,	Delavan House.

MEMBERS AND OFFICERS OF THE SENATE—(CONTINUED.)

District.	Names of Senators.	Post-Office Address.	County.	Boarding Place in Albany.
15	Henry B. Smith,.....	Chateaugay,...	Franklin,.....	130 State-street.
16	Simeon Snow,.....	Root,.....	Montgomery,...	Mansion House.
17	Henry E. Bartlett,.....	Walton,.....	Delaware,.....	Congress Hall.
18	Harmon Bennett,.....	New-Lisbon,...	Otsego,.....	Franklin House.
19	Benjamin Huntington,.....	Rome,.....	Oneida,.....	Congress Hall.
20	James Platt,.....	Oswego City,...	Oswego,.....	Congress Hall.
21	Ashley Davenport,.....	Copenhagen,...	Lewis,.....	Delavan House.
22	James Munroe,.....	Elbridge,.....	Onondaga,....	Delavan House.
23	Nathan Bristol,.....	Factoryville,...	Tioga,.....	Delavan House.
24	William Beach,.....	Auburn,.....	Cayuga,.....	Delavan House.
25	Josiah B. Williams,.....	Ithaca,.....	Tompkins,....	Delavan House.
26	Francis R. E. Cornell,.....	Addison,.....	Steuben,.....	Delavan House.
27	Micajah W. Kirby,.....	Henrietta,.....	Monroe,.....	Delavan House.
28	Alonzo S. Upham,.....	Le Roy,.....	Genesee,.....	Congress Hall.
29	Myron H. Clark,.....	Canandaigua, ..	Ontario,.....	Delavan House.
30	John A. McElwain,.....	Warsaw,.....	Wyoming,.....	Delavan House.
31	George R. Babcock,.....	Buffalo,.....	Erie,.....	51 North Pearl-st.
32	Elisha Ward,.....	Silver Creek,...	Chautauque,...	American Hotel.

OFFICERS OF THE SENATE, 1853.

Name.	Office.	Post-Office Address.	County.	Boarding place in Albany.
Ira P. Barnes,	Clerk,	Sherburne, ..	Chenango,...	Mansion House.
Henry J. Sickels,	Deputy Clerk,	Albion,	Orleans,	Mansion House.
James R. Rose,	Assistant Clerk, ..	Albany,	Albany,	53 Howard-st.
George C. Vernam, ...	Deputy Clerk, ...	Mechanics'le	Saratoga, ...	Delavan House.
Charles R. Dayton, ...	do	E. Hampton,	Suffolk,	15 Jay-street.
Charles Lee,	Sergeant-at-Arms,	Pen Yan, ...	Yates,	Delavan House.
Abner N. Beardsley, ..	Door Keeper,	Brooklyn, ...	Kings,	American Hotel.
George Reed,	Ass't do	Redhook, ...	Dutchess,	42 Washington-st.
Aruna S. Bryant,	Janitor,	Chateaugay, ..	Franklin,	130 State-street.
George B. Sherrill, ...	Post Master,	Sandy Hill, ...	Washington, .	42 Washington-st.
Michael Farrell,	Messenger,	Troy,	Rensselaer, ..	11 Beaver-st.
Nicholas Finnegan, ...	do	Albany,	Albany,	68 Third-st.
Robert B. Stewart, ...	do	New-York, ..	New-York, ..	Franklin House.
Thomas Colligan,	do	Albany,	Albany,	92 Canal-st.
William Hatfield,	do	Hudson,	Columbia, ...	4 Van Schaick-st.

RULES AND ORDERS

OF THE

Assembly of the State of New-York,

ADOPTED JAN. 12, 1853.

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1. Upon the appearance of a quorum, the Speaker, having taken the chair, and the members being called to order, the journal of the preceding day shall be read, to the end that any mistakes therein may be corrected by the House; and in all cases of the absence of a quorum, the members present may take such measures as shall be necessary to procure the attendance of absent members; and the Speaker, with the consent of the majority of the members present, may adjourn from day to day until a quorum shall appear.
2. After the reading and approving of the journal, the order of business shall be as follows:

Appearance
of a quorum.

Reading the
minutes.

Absence of
quorum.

Order of
business.

1. The presentation of petitions.
2. Reports of standing committees.
3. Reports of select committees.
4. Messages from the Governor.
5. Communications from the State officers.
6. Messages from the Senate.
7. Third reading of bills.
8. Notices.
9. Introduction of bills.
10. Motions and resolutions.
11. Unfinished business.
12. Special orders of the day.

13. General orders of the day; but messages from the Governor, communications from State officers, and messages from the Senate, may be received at any time.

Motions for
reference.

3. Motions for reference to different committees shall be put in the following order:

1. To the committee of the whole.
2. To a standing committee.
3. To a select committee.

But no bill or other matter shall be considered in committee of the whole until the same is printed.

General
orders.

4. No bill shall be ordered to a third reading without having been acted on in committee of the whole.

5. The Speaker shall cause the Clerk to make a list, in the order in which they were referred, of all bills, resolutions and reports of committees, and other proceedings of the House which are committed to a committee of the whole, and not made a special order of the day for any particular day; which list shall be called "*The general orders of the day.*"

Priority of
business.

6. All questions relating to the priority of business shall be decided without debate.

Speaker to
preserve
order.

7. The Speaker shall preserve order and decorum, and shall decide all questions of order, which decision shall be final unless an appeal is taken to the House. On every appeal from the decision of the Speaker, he shall have the right in his place to assign his reason for his decision. He shall also have the right to substitute any member to perform the duties of the chair, but such a substitution shall not extend beyond one day, unless by leave of the House.

Speaker's
vote.

8. When the House shall be equally divided, including the Speaker's vote, the question shall be lost.

Order.

9. When the Speaker is putting the question, no member shall walk across or out of the House.

Adjourn
ment.

10. When the House adjourns, the members shall keep their seats until the Speaker leaves the chair.

11. A member arising to debate, to give a notice, make a motion or report, or to present a petition or other paper, shall address the Speaker, and shall not proceed further until recognized by the chair. Order of speaking.

12. No member shall speak more than twice to the same general question, without leave of the House; nor more than once in any case, until every member choosing to speak on the question pending, shall have spoken. Members entitled to speak.

13. While a member is speaking, no member shall entertain any private discourse, or pass between him and the chair. Order and silence.

14. If any member, in speaking or otherwise, transgress the rules of the House, the Speaker shall, or any member may call to order; in which case, the member so called to order, shall immediately sit down, unless permitted to explain. Calls to order.

15. Every member who shall be within the bar of the House when a question is stated from the chair, shall vote thereon, unless he be excused by the House, or unless he be directly interested in the question, in which case he shall not vote. No member shall be permitted to vote on any question, unless within the bar when his name is called in regular order. The bar of the House shall be deemed to include only the Assembly Chamber within the rails, including the cloak room. Members entitled to vote.

16. Petitions, memorials, and other papers addressed to the House shall be presented by the Speaker, or by a member in his place. Petitions and memorials.

17. Every member, previous to presenting any petition or memorial, shall endorse on the same the substance thereof, and add his name; the clerk shall then read the endorsement; after which the speaker shall put the question on the disposition of said petition or memorial. Manner of presenting, etc.

18. Every motion shall be first stated by the Speaker, read by the clerk before debate, and immediately before the question is put; and every such motion shall Motions.

be reduced to writing, if the Speaker or any member desires it.

Withdrawal
of the same.

19. After a motion is stated by the Speaker, it shall be deemed to be in the possession of the House, but may be withdrawn at any time before a decision or amendment.

Division of
questions.

20. If the question in debate contain several distinct propositions, the same shall be divided by the chair at the request of any member; but a motion to strike out and insert shall be indivisible.

Filling
blanks.

21. When a blank is to be filled, and different sums or times are proposed, the question shall first be put on the largest sum and longest time.

Motions
when re-
ceivable.

22. When a question is under debate, no motion shall be received unless for an adjournment of the House, a call of the House for previous question, to postpone it indefinitely, to postpone it to a certain day, to lay it on the table, to commit it, or to amend it; these several motions shall have precedence in the order in which they are here stated.

Motion for
previous
question.

23. A motion to lay a question on the table shall be decided without amendment or debate; a motion to commit until it is decided, shall preclude all amendment and debate of the main question; and a motion to postpone a question indefinitely, or to adjourn it to a day certain, until it is decided, shall preclude all amendment of the main question.

Previous
question.

24. The "previous question" shall be as follows: "*Shall the main question be now put?*" and until it is decided, shall preclude all amendment or debate. When on taking the previous question, the House shall decide that the main question shall not now be put, the main question shall be considered as still remaining under debate. The "main question" shall be on the passage of the bill, resolution, or other matter under consideration; but in cases where there shall be pending amendments that have been adopted in committee of the whole, and not acted on in the House, the question shall

first be taken upon such amendments in their order, and without further debate or amendment.

25. A motion to adjourn the House shall always be in order, and decided without debate. Adjournment.

26. In all cases where a bill, order, resolution or motion shall be entered on the journal of the House, the name of the member moving the same shall also be entered on the journal. Entries on journal.

27. If any ten members require it, the ayes and nays upon any question shall be taken and entered upon the journal. Ayes and noes entered

28. All committees shall be appointed by the Speaker, unless otherwise especially directed by the House. Appointment of committees.

29. All committees to whom private claims are referred, shall in all cases report, in writing, a state of facts, with their opinion thereon. Select committees.

30. Every bill originating in the House, shall be introduced by leave on motion, or by an order of the House, or of a report of a committee. One day's notice at least shall be given of a motion for leave to bring in a bill unless the House otherwise unanimously allow; such notice shall specify the subject matter of such bill; and all resolutions of reference and instruction to committees shall state the subject to be referred. Introduction of bills.

31. All bills brought into this House by any member or committee, shall be endorsed with the name of the member or committee bringing in the same; all bills introduced by members on leave shall be referred to one of the standing committees, or to a select committee, to consider and report thereon; such committee may report in favor of such bill, either with or without amendments, or they may report against the same; and where a bill shall be reported against by a committee, and the report agreed to by the House, the bill shall be considered as rejected, and shall not go upon the General Orders. Endorsement.

32. The titles of all bills introduced into the House for repealing, modifying, or amending any existing law, Reference. Titles of bills to repeal former acts.

shall state concisely the subject matter sought to be amended, modified or repealed.

Private bills. 33. No private bill shall be brought into this House, but upon a memorial or petition presented to the House, and signed by the party or parties praying for such bill, except by the special order of the House.

Commitment. 34. No bill shall be committed or amended until it has been twice read.

Messages from the Senate. 35. Every message from the Senate, communicating any bill for the concurrence of this House, shall, with the accompanying documents, if any, be referred to a standing or select committee, to consider and report thereon.

Reference of amendments in the Senate. 36. All amendments by the Senate to bills which have passed this House, shall be referred to a standing or select committee, to examine and report thereon, unless the House shall otherwise expressly order or allow.

Committee of the whole. 37. In forming a committee of the whole House, the Speaker shall leave the chair, and shall appoint a chairman to preside.

Rules to be observed by the same. 38. The rules of the House shall be observed in the committee of the whole so far as may be applicable, except limiting the number of times of speaking, and except that the ayes and noes shall not be taken, and excepting also, that a motion to rise and report progress shall always be in order. Such committee may strike out the enacting clause of a bill, and report that fact to the House; and if the report be agreed to by the House, it shall be deemed a rejection of the bill.

Order of proceedings. 39. Bills committed to a committee of the whole House, shall, in committee of the whole thereon, be first read through, unless the committee shall otherwise order, and then read and debated by sections, leaving the title to be last considered. All amendments shall be noted on a separate piece of paper, or on the margin of the bill under consideration; and reported to the House by the chairman of the committee of the whole; after the report, the bill shall be still subject

to debate and amendment before the question to engross is put; and such amendments only shall be in order as were offered and decided in committee of the whole House.

40. A similar mode of proceeding shall be observed with bills which have originated in the Senate, as with bills originating in this House. On bills, etc., from Senate.

41. If, at any time when in committee of the whole House, there be not present a quorum to do business, the chairman shall immediately report the fact to the Speaker. Absence of quorum.

42. On a motion in committee of the whole House to rise and report progress, the question shall be decided without debate. Motion to rise and report.

43. Every bill shall receive three several readings previous to its being passed; and the second and third reading shall be on different days; and the third reading shall be on a day subsequent to that on which the bill passed in committee of the whole House, unless the House, by a vote of two-thirds of the members present, direct otherwise; and the question on the final passage of a bill shall be taken immediately after such third reading, and without debate; and no bill shall be read the last time, unless it shall have been once printed, without the consent of two-thirds of the members present. Bills to receive three readings.

44. The duty of "The Committee on Engrossed Bills," shall be carefully to examine all the bills passed by this House, and see that the same are correctly engrossed, and report the same to the House before they are signed by the Speaker. Committees on engrossed bills.

45. Reports from the committee on engrossed bills shall at all times be in order, and have the preference to any other business. Reports always in order.

46. When a bill passes the House, the Speaker shall certify the same, with the date thereof, together with the fact whether passed as a majority, two-thirds, or three-fifths bill, as required either by the Constitution or laws of this State. Speaker to certify bills.

Motions to
reconsider.

47. No motion for reconsideration shall be in order unless on the same day or day following that on which the decision proposed to be reconsidered took place; nor unless one of the majority shall move such reconsideration. A motion for reconsideration being put and lost, shall not be renewed; nor shall any subject or vote be a second time reconsidered without unanimous consent.

Two-thirds.

48. Upon a motion to reconsider the vote on the final passage of any bill, a majority of all the members elected to the House shall be required to reconsider the same; and on a motion to reconsider the vote on the final passage of any bill requiring the assent of two-thirds of all the members elected to this House, two-thirds of the members elected to the House shall be required to reconsider the same. But the vote on the final passage of any bill creating, continuing, altering, or renewing any incorporation, other than municipal, or in favor of any private claim, shall not be reconsidered whenever such bill shall be lost.

Reconsider-
ing two-third
bills.

Committee
on two-third
bills.

49. A standing committee of five members shall be appointed on bills coming within the 9th section of the first article, and 14th section of article seven of the Constitution of this State; and when any bill shall have passed in committee of the whole House, on which the Speaker may entertain doubts whether it comes within the provision of either of the said sections, it shall be referred to the said committee to examine and report thereon, before the question on the final passage shall be taken.

Altering
rules.

50. A standing rule or order of this House may be suspended, changed or rescinded, upon one day's previous notice being given of the motion therefor, by a vote of a majority of all the members elected. It may also be suspended without notice by a vote of three-fourths of all the members present. Such notice or motion shall, in all cases, state specifically the object of the suspension; and every case of the suspension of a

rule under such notice or motion, shall be held to apply only to the object specified in the notice or motion.

51. No person, unless in the exercise of an official duty, or by invitation of the Speaker or any member of this House, shall be admitted on the floor of the House, except members of the Senate, Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, other State officers, Regents of the University, and such reporters as the Speaker shall designate. The privilege of admission under any invitation shall not extend beyond the day on which such invitation shall be given.

Who may be admitted to the floor of the House.

52. Standing committees, consisting of five members each, shall be appointed on the following subjects:

Standing committees.

1. Ways and means.
2. Commerce and navigation.
3. Canals.
4. Railroads.
5. Banks and insurance companies.
6. Two-third and three-fifth bills.
7. Colleges, academies and common schools.
8. Grievances.
9. Privileges and elections.
10. Petitions of aliens.
11. Erection and division of towns and counties.
12. Claims.
13. Internal affairs of towns and counties.
14. Medical societies and colleges.
15. State charitable institutions.
16. Incorporation of cities and villages.
17. Manufacture of salt.
18. Trade and manufactures.
19. State prisons.
20. Engrossed bills.
21. Militia and public defence.
22. Roads and bridges.
23. Public lands.
24. Indian affairs.
25. Charitable and religious societies.
26. Agriculture.

27. Expiring laws.
28. Public printing.
29. Expenditures in the Executive department.
30. Expenditures of the House; and
31. A committee on the judiciary, consisting of seven members.

And it shall be the duty of each of the several committees to inquire into the matters indicated by its name, and to report thereon to the House any information, and any bill or resolution which it may deem conducive to the public good.

Motions to
print to be
referred.

53. All motions or resolutions for the printing of an extra number of any document, paper or bill, shall be referred as of course to the printing committee to report thereon.

Duty of com-
mittee on
printing.

54. It shall be the duty of the committee on public printing to examine and report on all questions of printing referred to them, and to state an approximate estimate of the cost in the particular case referred, when practicable; to examine, from time to time, and ascertain whether the prices charged for printing are in conformity to the contract therefor, and whether it is done in conformity to the orders of the House, and without unreasonable delay; to ascertain and report what number of copies ought usually to be printed, and how distributed; and to report to the House, from time to time, any measure they may deem useful for the economical and proper management of the public printing.

Duty of com-
mittee on ex-
penditures.

55. It shall be the duty of the committee on expenditures of the House and in the Executive department, severally to inquire into the said expenditures, and whether the same have been made in conformity to law, and whether proper vouchers exist for the same, and whether the funds provided for the purpose are economically applied; and to report from time to time such provisions, laws and regulations, as may conduce to economy, and secure the faithful disbursement of the moneys appropriated by law.

56. Resolutions giving rise to debate (except such as relate to the disposition of matters already before the House, and such as relate to the business of the day on which they are offered), all concurrent resolutions, and those containing calls for information from the Executive department, shall lie over one day for consideration, after which they may be called up, of course, under their appropriate order of business.

What resolutions to lie over.

57. It shall be the duty of the committee on ways and means, to examine into all the departments of the Government, whether Executive, Legislative, Judicial, or otherwise, where salaries or emoluments are given ; to examine, ascertain, and report to the House what officers can be dispensed with, and what salaries or emoluments can be reduced, and how far consistent with the public good, and to take such action in regard to section eight of article seven of the Constitution of this State as may be requisite.

Duty of committee on retrenchment.

58. No bill or other matter shall be made a special order of the day for a particular day, without the assent of two-thirds of the members present. It shall not be in order to make any bill or other matter a special order of the day from day to day ; nor shall more than three bills or other matters be made special orders for the same day ; and no special order shall be postponed or rescinded except by a vote of two-thirds of the members present.

Special orders.

59. Resolutions calling for expenditure from the contingent fund of the House, shall be referred to and reported upon by the committee on expenditures, unless the House shall designate some other committee.

Expenditures.

60. The clerk shall keep, in a book to be provided for that purpose, a register of all bills introduced into this House, or transmitted for concurrence from the Senate, in which he shall cause to be recorded, under appropriate heads, the progress of all such bills from the date of their introduction to the time of their transmission—if Assembly bills to the Governor, or if Senate bills their return to the Senate.

The clerk to keep register of bills.

- Excuse from voting. 61. Every member requesting to be excused from voting, may make a brief and verbal statement of the reasons for making such request, and the question shall then be taken without further debate.
- Applications for Assembly Chamber. 62. All applications by societies or individuals for the use of the Assembly Chamber shall lie over for one day, unless the Assembly shall otherwise order. The member making any such application may briefly suggest the reasons why it should be granted, but the decision shall be made without debate.
- Time for considering general order bills. 63. Tuesday and Thursday of each week, immediately after the reading of the journal, shall be specially set apart for the consideration of bills on the general orders ; but this rule shall not be construed to prevent the consideration of the general orders on any other day, when reached in their regular order.

ORDER OF BUSINESS
IN THE
ASSEMBLY.

1. The presentation of petitions.
2. Reports of standing committees.
3. Reports of select committees.
4. Messages from the Governor.
5. Communications from the State officers.
6. Messages from the Senate.
7. Third reading of bills.
8. Notices.
9. Introduction of bills.
10. Motions and resolutions.
11. Unfinished business.
12. Special orders of the day.
13. General orders of the day; but messages from the Governor, communications from State officers, and messages from the Senate, may be received at any time.



Standing Committees of the Assembly.

JANUARY 11, 1853.

Ways and Means.

Mr. Loomis,
Mr. Shaw,
Mr. Martin,

Mr. Ellsworth,
Mr. Beman.

Commerce and Navigation.

Mr. D. B. Taylor,
Mr. Wedekind,
Mr. J. C. Osgood,

Mr. Littlejohn,
Mr. Hardin.

Canals.

Mr. West,
Mr. Champlin,
Mr. Van Alstyne,

Mr. Littlejohn,
Mr. Clapp.

Railroads.

Mr. D. Gilmore,
Mr. St. John,
Mr. Jackson,

Mr. Peters,
Mr. Holley.

Banks and Insurance Companies.

Mr. Russell Smith,
Mr. A. C. Hall,
Mr Ten Eyck,

Mr. Cary,
Mr. Osborn.

Two-third and Three-fifth Bills.

Mr. Lawrence,
Mr. Howes,
Mr. Noble,

Mr. Sessions,
Mr. Perkins.

Colleges, Academies and Common Schools.

Mr. Patterson,
Mr. Forsyth,
Mr. Blauvelt,

Mr. Wm. Taylor,
Mr. Stewart.

Grievances.

Mr. Chamberlain,
Mr. Lounsberry,
Mr. Hickox,

Mr. Stewart,
Mr. Stratton.

Privileges and Elections.

Mr. Gale,
Mr. Glover,
Mr. Amsbry,

Mr. Burnet,
Mr. Kennedy.

Petitions of Aliens.

Mr. W. A. Smith,
Mr. Bushnell,
Mr. De Hart,

Mr. Hayden,
Mr. J. Reid.

Erection and Division of Towns and Counties.

Mr. J. K. Gardner,
Mr. R. B. Smith,
Mr. Bouton,

Mr. Persons,
Mr. Welch.

Claims.

Mr. Shaw,
Mr. Beckwith,
Mr. Marsh,

Mr. Wood,
Mr. Pettingill.

Internal Affairs of Towns and Counties.

Mr. P. W. Rose,
Mr. Henderson,
Mr. Rogers,

Mr. Pettingill,
Mr. Bush.

Medical Societies and Colleges.

Mr. Sprague,
Mr. Carpenter,
Mr. Hutchings,

Mr. Whitecomb,
Mr. Ellsworth.

Incorporation of Cities and Villages.

Mr. O'Brien,
Mr. C. Smith,
Mr. Odell,

Mr. Holmes,
Mr. Chatfield.

Manufacture of Salt.

Mr. Case,
Mr. A. C. Hall,
Mr. Van Vranken,

Mr. Wood,
Mr. A. B. Rose.

Trade and Manufactures.

Mr. J. Rose, Jr.,
Mr. Hibbard,
Mr. Barker,

Mr. Lozier,
Mr. Townsend.

State Prisons.

Mr. Finch,
Mr. O'Brien,
Mr. Jackson,

Mr. Kennedy,
Mr. Hoyle.

Engrossed Bills.

Mr. L. Osgood,
Mr. Howard,
Mr. Fulton,

Mr. Sessions,
Mr. Ashley.

Militia and Public Defence.

Mr. Temple,
Mr. Westover,
Mr. McLean,

Mr. Burroughs,
Mr. Hendee.

Roads and Bridges.

Mr. McBurney,
Mr. Thorne,
Mr. Green,

Mr. Stanford,
Mr. Welch.

Public Lands.

Mr. Amsbry,
Mr. B. Hall,
Mr. J. G. Gardner,

Mr. Hayden,
Mr. Perkins.

Indian Affairs.

Mr. Malburn,
Mr. Winans,
Mr. J. E. Ely,

Mr. Hutchinson,
Mr. J. N. Ely.

Charitable and Religious Societies.

Mr. Spafford,
Mr. Miller,
Mr. Searing,

Mr. Jayne,
Mr. J. Reid.

Agriculture.

Mr. S. S. Smith,
Mr. Crocker,
Mr. Streeter,

Mr. Peters,
Mr. Beman.

Expiring Laws.

Mr. B. Smith,
Mr. Emans,
Mr. Webb,

Mr. Kneeland,
Mr. A. B. Rose.

Public Printing.

Mr. L. H. Smith,
Mr. McLeon,
Mr. B. T. Gilmore,

Mr. Clapp,
Mr. Whitcomb.

Expenditures of the Executive.

Mr. O'Keefe, Jr.,
Mr. Kearney,
Mr. Clary,

Mr. Dubois,
Mr. Cook.

Expenditures of the House.

Mr. Wilson,
Mr. Alden,
Mr. Gifford.

Mr. Payne,
Mr. Hasting.

Judiciary.

Mr. J. H. Weeks,
 Mr. Livingston,
 Mr. Ingalls,
 Mr. Hadley,

Mr. Hastings,
 Mr. Hendee,
 Mr. Burnett.

Joint Library.

Mr. Forsyth,
 Mr. Russell Smith,
 Mr. D. Gilmore,

Mr. Wm. Taylor,
 Mr. Osborn.

State Charitable Institutions.

Mr. J. S. Miller,
 Mr. W. P. Malburn,
 Mr. J. C. Thorne,

Mr. O. Hastings,
 Mr. L. Reed.

MEMBERS AND OFFICERS OF THE ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK,

WITH THE COUNTY WHICH THEY REPRESENT, PLACE OF RESIDENCE IN ALBANY,
AND NEAREST POST-OFFICE TO THEIR PERMANENT RESIDENCE.

SEVENTY-SIXTH SESSION, 1853.

Hon. WILLIAM H. LUDLOW, *Sayville, Suffolk Co., Speaker ; Congress Hall.*

Names of Officers.	County.	Home Post-Office.	Boarding House.
Alden, George F.,	New-York,	New-York,	140 State-street.
Amsbry, William H.,	Chenango,	Otseic,	Franklin House.
Ashley, Hiram,	Ontario,	Honeoye,	Delavan House.
Barker, Michael H.,	Cattaraugus,	Gowanda,	Franklin House.
Beckwith, John W.,	Herkimer,	Cedarville,	Stanwix Hall.
Beman, Samuel S.,	Washington,	Hampton,	152 Second-st., Troy.
Blauvelt, Nicholas C.,	Rockland,	Clarkstown,	74 Eagle-street.
Bouton, Henry H.,	Steuben,	Goff's Mills,	American Hotel.
Burnet, Jonathan,	Essex,	Ticonderoga,	16 North Pearl-street.
Burroughs, Silas M.,	Orleans,	Medina,	Delavan House.
Bushnell, Elijah P.,	Greene,	West Kill,	Stanwix Hall.
Bush, William T.,	Eric,	Tonawanda,	City Hotel.
Cary, William,	Saratoga,	Crescent,	City Hotel.
Case, Alonzo,	Onondaga,	Jordan,	Delavan House.
Carpenter, Ethan B.,	Orange,	Monroe,	Gallup's Hotel.
Champlin, Marshall B.,	Allegany,	Cuba,	Delavan House.
Chamberlain, Alonzo,	Columbia,	Austerlitz,	Franklin House.
Chatfield, Thomas I.,	Tioga,	Owego,	Delavan House.
Clapp, Almon M.,	Eric,	Buffalo,	City Hotel.
Cook, Joseph,	Genesee,	Le Roy,	Delavan House.
Crocker, David, Jr.,	Tompkins,	Lansingville,	Franklin House.
DeHart, Henry,	Richmond,	Tottenville,	Franklin House.

Dubois, Henry A.,	Columbia,	Livingston,	City Hotel.
Ellsworth, Jeremiah,	Chautauque,	Ellington,	130 State-street.
Ely, Israel N.,	Eric,	Checktowaga,	16 North Pearl-street.
Ely, Joseph E.,	Broome,	Binghamton,	Delavan House.
Emans, John S.,	Dutchess,	East Fishkill,	Mansion House.
Finch, George C.,	Westchester,	Croton Falls,	Delavan House.
Forsyth, William W.,	Albany,	Albany,	47 North Pearl-street.
Fulton, Thomas,	Orange,	Newburgh,	Gallup's Hotel.
Gale, Moses D.,	New-York,	New-York,	Clinton Hotel.
Gardiner, Abraham H.,	Suffolk,	Sag Harbor,	15 Jay-street.
Gardner, James K.,	Sullivan,	Barryville,	American Hotel.
Gifford, James,	Jefferson,	Adams,	Adams House.
Gilmore, Bartholomew T.,	New-York,	New-York,	74 Eagle-street.
Gilmore, Dexter,	Oneida,	Utica,	Delavan House.
Glover, Erastus W.,	New-York,	New-York,	140 State-street.
Green, Seymour,	Lewis,	Osceola,	Albany Hotel.
Hadley, Sterling G.,	Seneca,	Waterloo,	City Hotel.
Hall, Amos C.,	Oneida,	Oriskany,	Franklin House.
Hall, Barnabas,	St. Lawrence,	Gouverneur,	Albany Hotel.
Hardin, Dennis,	Madison,	Leonardsville,	American Hotel.
Hastings, Orlando,	Monroe,	Rochester,	Delavan House.
Hayden, William,	Cayuga,	Port Byron,	16 North Pearl-street.
Hendee, Amos A.,	Livingston,	Geneseo,	American Hotel.
Henderson, Dryden,	Steuben,	Hammmondsport,	American Hotel.
Hibbard, Isaac V. V.,	Onondaga,	Mantius,	128 State-street.
Hickox, Daniel,	Cattaraugus,	Olean,	Delavan House.
Holley, George W.,	Niagara,	Niagara Falls,	Congress Hall.
Holmes, Henry,	Saratoga,	Coveville,	Congress Hall.
Howard, Henry H.,	New-York,	New-York,	Clinton Hotel.
Howes, Nathan A.,	Putnam,	South East,	Congress Hall.
Hoyle, George V.,	Clinton,	Champlain,	Delavan House.
Hutchins, James H.,	Kings,	Brooklyn,	Delavan House.
Hutchinson, Mathias,	Cayuga,	King's Ferry,	710 Broadway.
Ingalls, Charles R.,	Washington,	Greenwich,	Mansion House.
Jackson, Hiram W.,	Chemung,	Havana,	American Hotel.
Kearney, Thomas,	Albany,	Albany,	35 De Witt-street.
Kennedy, Terance J.,	Cayuga,	Auburn,	168 Lydius-street.
Kneeland, Samuel S.,	Onondaga,	Borodino,	Delavan House.

LIST OF MEMBERS—(CONTINUED.)

372

Name of Members.	County.	Home Post-Office.	Boarding House.
Lawrence, Darius W.,	Franklin,	Moirs,	Delavan House.
Littlejohn, D. Witt C.,	Oswego,	Oswego City,	Congress Hall.
Livingston, Robert D.,	New-York,	New-York,	City Hotel.
Loomis, Arphaxed,	Herkimer,	Little Falls,	Delavan House.
Lounsberry, John,	Ulster,	Stone Ridge,	Franklin House.
Lozier, Abram,	Livingston,	Dansville,	American Hotel.
Malburn, William P.,	Albany,	Albany,	24 Dallius-street.
Marsh, Ebenezer S.,	Tompkins,	Groton,	Franklin House.
Martin, Augustus,	Dutchess,	Barrytown,	Mansion House.
McBurney, John,	Sleuben,	Corning,	American Hotel.
McClary, William,	Montgomery,	Port Jackson,	Mansion House.
McLean, Charles,	Otsego,	Cherry Valley,	Franklin House.
Miller, Jacob S.,	New-York,	New-York,	1 Pine-street.
Noble, Solomon B.,	New-York,	New-York,	Stanwix Hall.
O'Brien, Nicholson P.,	Kings,	Williamsburgh,	Stanwix Hall.
Odell, Jacob,	Westchester,	Tarrytown,	Delavan House.
O'Keefe, David, Jr.,	New-York,	New-York,	American Hotel.
Osborn, Amos O.,	Oncida,	Waterville,	Delavan House.
Osgood, Jason C.,	Rensselaer,	Troy,	Mansion House.
Osgood, Luther, Jr.,	Chenango,	Oxford,	Franklin House.
Patterson, Ashbel,	Corland,	Homer,	City Hotel.
Payne, Lyman,	Monroe,	Rochester,	Delavan House.
Perkins, Charles A.,	Oswego,	Constantia,	Mansion House.
Peterson, Marcus,	Ontario,	Gypsum,	Delavan House.
Pettengill, James O.,	Monroe,	Ogden,	Delavan House.
Peters, Theodore C.,	Genesee,	Darien,	Delavan House.
Reid, John,	Albany,	New-Scotland,	Beardsley's Hotel.
Reed, Luman,	Schoharie,	Gilboa,	Delavan House.
Rogers, Charles S.,	Delaware,	Sidney Plains,	Franklin House.
Rose, Alonzo B.,	Wyoming,	Castile,	Stanwix Hall.
Rose, Joseph,	New-York,	New-York,	Clinton Hotel.

Rose, Parker W.,	St. Lawrence,	Parishville,	Delavan House.
Searing, George A.,	Kings,	Brooklyn,	Congress Hall.
Sessions, Walter L.	Chautauque,	Panama,	130 State-street.
Shaw, Henry,	New-York,	New-York,	American Hotel.
Smith, Benjamin,	St. Lawrence,	Russell,	Albany Hotel.
Smith, Charles,	Jefferson,	Cape Vincent,	Mansion House.
Smith, L. Harrison,	Ulster,	Milton,	Delavan House.
Smith, Richard P.,	Warren,	Horicon,	Mansion House.
Smith, Sylvanus S.,	New-York,	New-York,	Congress Hall.
Smith, William A.,	Queens,	Manhasset,	City Hotel.
Spaford, John C.,	Fulton & Hamilton	Northville,	Clinton Hotel.
Sprague, Jenks S.,	Otsego,	Pittsfield,	Franklin House.
Stanford, De Witt C., ...	Yates,	Exeter,	Delavan House.
Stewart, Daniel,	Delaware,	Penn-Yan,	Delavan House.
St. John, Thomas P.,	New-York,	Hobart,	American Hotel.
Stratton, Charles B.,	Rensselaer,	New-York,	City Hotel.
Streeter, Benjamin H.,	Wayne,	Schaghticoke,	City Hotel.
Taylor, Daniel B.,	New-York,	Clyde,	Congress Hall.
Taylor, William,	New-York,	New-York,	16 North Pearl-street.
Ten Eyck, Peter G.,	Rensselaer,	Schodack Landing,	Mansion House.
Temple, Marsena,	Madison,	Munnsville,	Gallup's Hotel.
Thorne, Julius C.,	Oncida,	Taberg,	Albany Hotel.
Townsend, Emulous,	Allegany,	Grove Center,	Stanwix Hall.
Van Alstine, Abram N.,	Montgomery,	Canajoharie,	City Hotel.
Van Franken, William,	Schenectady,	Niskayuna,	Mansion House.
Webb, Hudson,	Orange,	Hamptonburgh,	Gallup's Hotel.
Weeks, James H.,	Dutchess,	Poughkeepsie,	Delavan House.
Wedekind, Frederick W. C.,	New-York,	New-York,	Mansion House.
Welch, Nelson,	Erie,	Eden,	Franklin House.
Westover, John,	Schoharie,	Richmondville,	American Hotel.
West, De Witt C.,	Jefferson,	Carthage,	Mansion House.
Whitcomb, Loammi,	Wayne,	Ontario,	16 North Pearl-street.
Wilson, Reuben F.,	Niagara,	Wilson,	City Hotel.
Winans, Darius,	Greene,	East Durham,	Albany Hotel.
Wood, Daniel P.,	Onondaga,	Syracuse,	Delavan House.

OFFICERS OF THE ASSEMBLY.

Names of Officers.	County.	Home Post-Office.	Boarding House.
Nafew, John S., Clerk,	Albany,	Albany,	238 Lydius-street.
Dean, W. W., Deputy Clerk,	New-York,	New-York,	American Hotel.
Moody, Horace, Deputy Clerk,	St. Lawrence,	Canton,	76 Chapel-street.
Cook, Walter A., Deputy Clerk,	Chenango,	Norwich,	Mansion House.
Stevens, Gerard M., Deputy Clerk,	Kings,	Brooklyn,	Stanwix Hall.
Maxson, Charles H., Librarian,	Madison,	De Ruyter,	51 Howard-street.
Tarbox, L. B., Assistant Librarian,	Otsego,	Millford Center,	Gallup's Hotel.
Phelps, John F., Sergeant-at-Arms,	Chautauque,	Mayville,	30 Steuben-street.
Hotchkiss, W. A., Ass't Serg.-at-Arms,	Washington,	Whitehall,	130 State-street.
Wooldridge, G. B., Doorkeeper,	Sullivan,	White Lake,	Franklin House.
Brown, S. A., Assistant Doorkeeper, ..	Otsego,	Unadilla Forks, ..	Franklin House.
Clarry, Hugh, Assistant Doorkeeper, ..	New-York,	New-York,	American Hotel.
Rankin, J., Doorkeeper ladies' gallery, ..	Herkimer,	Little Falls,	Franklin House.
Jessup, Ja's, Doorkeeper gent's gallery, ..	Orange,	Montgomery,	Foland's Hotel.
Vail, Isaac, Post-Master,	Dutchess,	Unionvale,	42 Washington-street.
Barnes, Curtis, Assistant Post-Master, ..	Orleans,	Medina,	42 Washington-street.
McLean, W. W., Supt Assem'y Cham., ..	Clinton,	Ellenburgh,	119 Orange-street.
Kilbourn, George, Jr., Janitor,	Albany,	Albany,	

SHERIFFS AND COUNTY CLERKS IN THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

1853.

COUNTIES.	SHERIFFS.	CLERKS.	RESIDENCE.
Albany	John McEwen	Robert Harper	Albany.
Allegany	Gamaliel Benjamin	James M. Mott	Angelica.
Broome	Mason Waffles	Erasmus D. Robinson	Binghamton.
Cattaraugus	Alonzo A. Gregory	Enos H. Southwick	Ellicottville.
Cayuga	Stephen Fancher	Edwin B. Marvin	Auburn.
Chautauque	Alpheus F. Hawley	Richard O. Green	Mayville.
Chemung	Daniel F. Pickering	Albert F. Babcock	Elmira.
Chenango	Romco Warren	Horace S. Read	Norwich.
Clinton	Erastus S. Mead	David H. Parsons	Plattsburgh.
Columbia	William Best	David C. Neefus	Hudson.
Cortland	Frederick Ives	Rufus A. Reed	Cortland Village.
Delaware	Duncan McDonald	Benjamin Cannon	Delhi.
Dutchess	Henry Rikert	George H. Tompkins	Poughkeepsie.
Erie	Joseph Candee	William Andre	Buffalo.
Essex	Charles W. Ensign	Elisha A. Adams	Elizabethtown.
Franklin	James C. Drake	Francis D. Flanders	Malone.
Fulton	Anasa Shippin	Peter W. Plantz	Johnstown.
Genesee	Salmon B. Lusk	Merrill G. Soper	Batavia.
Greene	Nathaniel Ormsbee	Jacob Van Orden	Catskill.
Hamilton	Almond Brundige	John C. Holmes	Sageville.
Herkimer	Lorenzo Carryl	Elkanah T. Cleland	Herkimer.

LIST OF SHERIFFS AND CLERKS—(CONTINUED.)

COUNTIES.	SHERIFFS.	CLERKS.	RESIDENCE.
Jefferson	John C. Rouse	John L. Marsh	Watertown.
Kings	Englebert Lott	Charles A. Denike	Brooklyn.
Lewis	Peter Kirby	Harrison Barnes	Martinsburgh.
Livingston	William Scott	James S. Orton	Geneseo.
Madison	Stephen M. Potter	Lucius P. Clark	Morrisville.
Monroe	Chauncey B. Woodworth	W. Barron Williams	Rochester.
Montgomery	Livingston Spraker	John W. Van Derveer	Fonda.
New-York	John Orser	Richard B. Connelly	New-York.
Niagara	Elisha Clapp	Lewis S. Payne	Lockport.
Oneida	Hugh Crocker	Richard Hulbert	Utica.
Onondaga	Holland W. Chadwick	Barnard Slocum	Syracuse.
Ontario	Owen Edmonston	John I. Lyon	Canandaigua.
Orange	Adam Lilburn	Nathan Westcott	Goshen.
Orleans	Rufus E. Hill	Dan H. Cole	Albion.
Oswego	George W. Stillwell	Edwin M. Hill	Oswego.
Otsego	Seth W. Field	William C. Field	Cooperstown.
Putnam	Haywey Mead	Ira Mead	Carmel.
Queens	George S. Downing	Martin I. Johnson	Jamaica.
Russelaer	John Price	Henry A. Clum	Troy.
Richmond	Abraham Ellis	Israel C. Denyse	Richmond.
Rockland	Henry L. Sherwood	John E. Hogenkamp	Clarkstown.
St. Lawrence	Reuben Nott	George S. Winslow	Canton.
Saratoga	Henry A. Hathorn	James W. Horton	Ballston.
Schenectady	N. Brooks	Marvin Strong	Schenectady.

Schoharie	John V. Stryker	Almerin Gallup	Schoharie.
Seneca	Horace C. Tracy	Hugh Montgomery	Ovid.
Steuben	Gabriel F. Harrower	Philo P. Hubbell	Bath.
Suffolk	Samuel Phillips	James B. Cooper	Suffolk C. H.
Sullivan	John C. Holley	Philander Waring	Monticello.
Tioga	Robbins D. Willard	Leroy W. Kingman	Owego.
Tompkins	Lewis H. Vankirk	Ezra Weaver	Ithaca.
Ulster	John Griffiths	Milton Shelden	Kingston.
Warren	King Allen	Thomas Archibald	Caldwell.
Washington	James R. Gaudall, Salem	Nathaniel B. Milliman ..	Argyle.
Wayne	George W. Paddock	Saxon B. Gavitt	Lyons.
Westchester	Alsop H. Lockwood	Robert R. Oakley	White Plains.
Wyoming	James Moffat	Nathan P. Currier	Warsaw.
Yates	Nathaniel Squires	Clarkson Martin	Penn-Yan.

STATEMENT of the valuations of real and personal estate in the several county; the amount of town, county and State taxes, and the rate of

COUNTIES.	Acres of land according to Burr's Atlas.	Acres of land taxed.	Assessed value of real estate.	Assessed value of personal estate.
Albany	325,590	308,973	\$25,954,223	\$5,664,827
Allegany	758,380	662,600	8,256,241	535,777
Broome	401,404	423,436	6,107,000	485,471
Cattaraugus ...	788,305	801,311	7,544,130	758,494
Cayuga	414,678	417,272	17,677,368	3,098,127
Chautauque ...	650,620	646,247	13,146,768	1,719,006
Chemung	346,000	301,601	7,528,183	954,014
Chenango	514,800	538,337	9,767,022	2,111,298
Clinton	596,800	614,897	6,476,409	726,690
Columbia	399,500	377,300	6,484,204	3,664,026
Cortland	320,000	305,535	5,058,252	543,835
Delaware	933,500	857,128	7,487,620	1,152,639
*Dutchess	489,700	484,781	14,579,131	6,556,222
Erie	536,701	639,829	31,964,856	2,962,201
*Essex... ..	1,138,500	1,024,520	4,239,079	701,552
Franklin	977,388	1,017,044	3,458,300	335,046
Fulton	320,500	322,702	3,635,214	721,741
Genesee	†625,280	315,560	11,204,713	1,341,868
Greene	272,933	384,140	6,854,868	1,387,689
Hamilton	680,866	763,577	360,027	12,309
Herkimer	877,000	801,239	11,239,742	2,014,430
Jefferson	720,574	733,095	14,929,266	3,016,294
Kings	48,800	† 48,800	64,577,912	9,597,684
Lewis	718,265	750,049	5,032,308	646,398
Livingston	326,000	355,228	14,480,323	2,282,500
Madison	372,000	390,590	10,274,141	1,880,990
Monroe	388,900	393,037	29,415,315	2,883,102
Montgomery ...	221,000	235,851	6,763,806	965,129
New-York	13,920	† 13,920	253,275,354	98,490,042
Niagara	308,662	314,756	15,120,649	1,385,155
Oneida	704,740	732,859	14,135,728	3,321,616

counties of this State ; the number of acres of land assessed in each taxation on each dollar of the aggregate valuation for the year 1852.

Corrected aggregate valuations.	Am't of State and county taxes.	Am't of town taxes.	Total taxation.	Rate of taxes on \$1, valuation, — mills
\$31,619,050	\$108,000 00	\$173,497 00	\$281,497 00	8.9
8,795,777	20,396 17	12,531 56	32,927 73	3.7
6,592,471	19,113 37	6,402 60	25,515 97	3.9
8,305,784	23,837 47	18,685 46	46,522 93	5.1
20,806,767	51,310 18	9,840 68	61,150 86	2.9
13,116,859	34,857 86	11,876 53	46,734 39	3.6
8,482,640	22,300 00	5,977 16	28,277 16	3.3
11,878,320	27,438 91	14,147 90	41,586 81	3.5
7,203,099	20,786 19	10,156 76	30,942 95	4.3
10,148,230	35,216 69	16,977 49	52,244 18	5.1
5,602,087	17,323 53	4,559 62	21,883 15	3.9
8,641,006	17,258 96	7,882 27	25,141 23	2.9
21,131,353	59,205 08	37,072 78	96,277 86	4.5
34,927,057	142,487 68	17,108 43	159,596 11	4.6
4,942,935	14,515 93	13,071 32	27,587 25	5.6
3,803,346	10,996 31	6,579 82	17,576 13	4.6
3,635,214	17,567 70	3,584 21	21,151 91	5.9
12,545,874	33,069 48	11,356 47	44,525 95	3.5
8,246,557	28,673 50	8,750 55	37,524 05	4.5
372,246	2,001 60	5,416 04	7,417 64	19.9
13,254,172	44,147 28	11,790 22	55,937 50	4.2
17,945,560	51,683 09	17,357 37	69,040 46	3.9
74,175,594	362,901 35	325,894 18	688,795 57	9.3
5,680,000	12,325 00	10,786 52	23,111 52	4.1
16,762,823	44,000 55	10,100 24	54,100 79	3.2
12,155,131	31,967 91	7,828 06	39,795 97	3.3
32,298,397	80,180 78	24,624 72	104,805 50	3.2
4,885,649	34,115 87	10,713 00	44,828 87	9.1
351,768,396	3,380,511 05	§ 3,380,511 05	3,380,511 05	9.6
16,505,804	36,358 00	9,253 73	45,611 73	2.8
7,457,344	75,860 23	23,854 35	104,714 58	5.9

STATEMENT—

COUNTIES.	Acres of land according to Burr's Atlas.	Acres of land taxed.	Assessed value of real estate.	Assessed value of personal estate.
Onondaga	455,100	484,320	\$22,547,919	\$3,235,540
Ontario	395,107	392,888	17,593,613	2,892,681
Orange	486,500	480,644	18,367,913	5,423,100
Orleans	238,154	237,263	9,994,676	940,380
Oswego	580,978	585,470	7,883,476	1,271,906
*Otsego	570,900	608,859	10,607,337	1,991,674
Putnam	138,300	134,679	4,336,606	936,841
Queens	253,100	189,850	11,140,360	4,866,150
*Rensselaer....	400,700	396,677	23,924,701	6,585,128
*Richmond....	40,300	21,260	6,494,997	1,064,025
Rockland	110,500	111,481	4,020,387	839,131
St. Lawrence ..	1,738,500	†1,738,500	12,766,942	1,033,920
Saratoga	511,000	505,296	10,418,409	2,809,444
Schenectady ...	125,000	116,074	5,281,578	1,036,468
Schoharie	398,200	379,026	6,727,427	1,164,666
Seneca	197,550	197,664	10,073,281	1,197,243
Suffolk	626,000	413,020	8,223,028	2,298,960
Steuben	897,000	904,000	14,676,101	2,174,023
Sullivan	587,000	600,036	4,113,636	572,433
Tioga	313,500	308,036	6,279,316	582,162
Tompkins	371,400	†371,400	11,530,086	1,558,879
Ulster	701,500	669,950	14,533,768	2,269,313
Warren	583,500	495,908	2,095,026	244,440
Washington ...	516,500	496,767	12,987,396	2,747,481
Wayne	375,576	357,096	10,444,307	3,498,656
Westchester ...	290,527	280,357	26,638,809	5,767,454
Wyoming	Inc. in Gen	368,000	7,901,704	826,941
Yates	204,444	207,997	7,836,966	947,739
	28,297,142	28,028,732	\$946,467,907	\$221,802,950

* No returns received from these counties for 1852, and therefore taken from

† Acres of land not returned, and therefore taken from Burr's Atlas.

CONTINUED.)

Corrected aggregate valuations.	Am't of State and county taxes.	Am't of town taxes.	Total taxation.	Rate of taxes on \$1, valuation, — mills
\$25,783,459	\$90,403 00	\$35,165 23	\$125,568 23	4.8
20,486,294	45,492 52	8,418 60	53,911 12	2.6
23,791,013	70,529 61	15,862 08	86,391 69	3.6
10,935,056	31,022 46	8,802 53	39,824 99	3.6
13,620,612	36,366 93	26,945 96	63,312 89	4.6
12,599,011	26,039 92	13,838 97	39,878 89	3.2
5,273,447	10,271 40	4,982 51	15,253 91	2.9
16,006,510	26,734 90	17,843 30	44,578 20	2.7
30,509,829	74,359 24	27,142 74	101,501 98	3.3
7,559,022	16,832 58	3,446 58	20,279 16	2.1
4,859,518	9,426 07	4,668 35	14,094 42	2.9
13,807,979	38,535 95	17,547 39	56,083 34	4.
13,227,881	30,704 99	13,580 32	44,285 31	3.3
6,317,936	21,993 96	10,395 97	32,388 93	5.1
7,892,093	18,754 94	12,539 56	31,294 50	3.9
11,270,527	27,436 31	5,795 86	33,232 17	2.9
10,521,988	21,239 52	14,854 75	36,094 27	3.4
16,851,742	39,392 75	14,841 18	54,233 93	3.3
4,708,905	18,567 71	5,382 18	23,949 89	5.1
6,861,476	23,007 57	8,283 88	31,291 45	4.6
13,088,965	27,122 79	6,239 52	33,362 31	2.6
16,803,081	38,708 97	26,369 31	65,078 28	3.9
2,342,719	5,975 79	3,514 81	9,490 60	4.5
15,734,877	40,427 85	5,031 43	45,459 28	2.9
13,942,963	33,923 66	14,079 54	48,003 20	3.5
32,406,363	59,303 43	30,824 17	90,127 60	2.8
8,664,729	20,416 18	11,397 16	31,813 34	3.7
8,784,699	17,565 31	6,204 09	23,769 40	2.7
1,168,335,237	\$5,781,014 03	\$1,226,674 05	\$7,007,688 08	6.0

ie returns for 1851.

+ Including Wyoming.

§ City covers the whole county.

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES,

FOR THE YEARS 1820, 1830, 1840 AND 1850.

States and Territories.	Census 1820.	Census 1830.	Census 1840.	Census 1850.
Maine,	298,335	399,455	501,793	583,169
New-Hampshire, .	244,161	269,328	284,574	317,976
Vermont,	235,764	280,652	291,948	314,120
Massachusetts, ...	523,287	610,408	737,699	994,499
Rhode-Island, ...	83,059	97,199	108,830	147,544
Connecticut,	275,202	297,675	309,978	370,791
New-York,	1,392,812	1,918,608	2,428,921	3,097,394
New-Jersey,	277,575	320,823	373,306	489,555
Pennsylvania, ...	1,049,458	1,348,233	1,724,033	2,311,786
Delaware,	72,749	76,748	78,085	91,532
Maryland,	407,350	447,040	420,019	583,034
Virginia,	1,065,379	1,211,405	1,239,797	1,421,661
North Carolina, ..	638,829	737,987	753,419	868,903
South Carolina, ..	502,741	581,185	594,398	668,507
Georgia,	340,987	516,823	691,392	905,999
Alabama,	127,901	309,527	590,756	771,671
Mississippi,	75,448	136,621	375,651	606,555
Louisiana,	153,407	215,739	352,411	517,739
Tennessee,	422,813	681,904	829,210	1,002,625
Kentucky,	565,317	687,917	779,828	982,405
Ohio,	581,434	937,903	1,519,467	1,980,408
Indiana,	147,178	343,031	685,866	988,416
Illinois,	55,211	157,445	476,183	851,470
Missouri,	66,586	140,455	383,702	682,043
Dist. of Columbia,	33,039	39,834	43,712	51,687
Michigan,	8,896	31,639	212,267	397,654
Arkansas,	14,273	30,388	97,574	209,639
Florida, .....	.....	34,730	54,477	87,401
Wisconsin, .....	.....	.....	30,945	305,191
Iowa, .....	.....	.....	43,112	192,214
Texas, .....	.....	.....	.....	212,592

POPULATION OF U. S.—(CONTINUED.)

States and Territories.	Census 1820.	Census 1830.	Census 1840.	Census 1850.
California,	92,597
Oregon,	13,293
New-Mexico,	61,547
Utah,	11,380
Minnesota,	6,077
Seamen in U. S. service,.....	5,318	6,100	
Total,	9,638,131	12,866,020	17,069,453	23,191,074

NAMES OF SPEAKERS
OF THE
ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK,
FROM 1777 TO 1853.

Session.	Name.	When elected.
1	Walter Livingston,	September 10, 1777
2	Walter Livingston,	October 13, 1778
3	Evert Bancker,	August 18, 1779
4	Evert Bancker,	September 7, 1780
5	Evert Bancker,	October 24, 1781
6	Evert Bancker,	July 11, 1782
7	John Hathorn,	January 21, 1784
8	John Hathorn,	October 15, 1784
9	John Lansing, Jr.,	January 13, 1786
10	Richard Varick,	" 12, 1787
11	Richard Varick,	" 9, 1788
12	John Lansing, Jr.,	December 11, 1783
13	Gulian Ver Planck,	July 6, 1789
14	John Watts,	January 5, 1791
15	John Watts,	" 4, 1792
16	John Watts,	November 6, 1792
17	James Watson,	January 7, 1794
18	William North,	" 6, 1795
19	William North,	" 6, 1796
20	Gulian Ver Planck,	November 1, 1796
21	Direk Ten Broeck,	January 2, 1798
22	Direk Ten Broeck,	August 9, 1798
23	Direk Ten Broeck,	January 28, 1800
24	Samuel Osgood,	November 4, 1800
25	Thomas Storm,	January 26, 1802
26	Thomas Storm,	" 25, 1803

NAMES OF SPEAKERS—(CONTINUED.)

Session.	Name.	When elected.	
27	Alexander Sheldon,.....	January	31, 1804
28	Alexander Sheldon,.....	November	6, 1804
29	Alexander Sheldon,.....	January	28, 1806
30	Andrew McCord,.....	"	27, 1806
31	Alexander Sheldon,.....	"	26, 1808
32	James W. Wilkin,.....	November	1, 1808
33	William North,	January	30, 1810
34	Nathan Sanford,	"	29, 1811
35	Alexander Sheldon,.....	"	28, 1812
36	Jacob Rutzen Van Rensselaer,.	November	3, 1812
37	James Emott,	January	25, 1814
38	Samuel Young,.....	September	26, 1814
39	Daniel Cruger,.....	January	13, 1816
40	David Woods,	November	5, 1816
41	David Woods,	January	27, 1818
42	Obadiah German,.....	"	6, 1819
43	John C. Spencer,	"	4, 1820
44	Peter Sharp,	November	7, 1820
45	Samuel B. Romaine,	January	1, 1822
46	Peter R. Livingston,.....	"	27, 1823
47	Richard Goodell,	"	6, 1824
48	Clarkson Crolus,.....	"	4, 1825
49	Samuel Young,.....	"	3, 1826
50	Erastus Root,.....	"	2, 1827
51	Erastus Root,.....	"	1, 1828
52	Peter Robinson,.....	"	5, 1829
53	Erastus Root,.....	"	5, 1830
54	George R. Davis,.....	"	4, 1831
55	Charles L. Livingston,.....	"	3, 1832
56	Charles L. Livingston,.....	"	1, 1833
57	William Baker,	"	7, 1834
58	Charles Humphrey,.....	"	5, 1835
59	Charles Humphrey,.....	"	5, 1836
60	Edward Livingston,	"	3, 1837
61	Luther Bradish,.....	"	2, 1838

NAMES OF SPEAKERS—(CONTINUED.)

Session.	Name.	When elected.	
62	George W. Patterson,	January	1, 1839
63	George W. Patterson,	"	7, 1840
64	Peter B. Porter, Jr.,	"	5, 1841
65	Levi S. Chatfield,	"	4, 1842
66	George R. Davis,	"	3, 1843
67	Elisha Litenfield,	"	2, 1844
68	Horatio Seymour,	"	7, 1845
69	William Crain,	"	6, 1846
70	William C. Hasbrouck,	"	6, 1847
71	Amos K. Hadley,	"	4, 1843
72	Amos K. Hadley,	"	2, 1849
73	Noble S. Elderkin,	"	1, 1850
74	Henry J. Raymond,	"	7, 1851
74	Joseph B. Varnum, Jr., (extra session,)	June	10, 1851
75	Jonas C. Heartt,	January	6, 1852
76	William H. Ludlow	"	4, 1853

COUNTY TREASURERS

FOR 1853.

County.	Name.	Residence.
Albany,	Cornelius Tenbroeck, ..	Albany.
Allegany,	Smith Davis,	Angelica.
Broome,	Richard Mather,	Binghamton.
Cattaraugus,	John P. Darling,	Ellicottville.
Cayuga,	Horace T. Cook,	Auburn.
Chautauque,	William Gifford,	Mayville.
Chemung,	Nelson W. Gardner, ...	Elmira.
Chenango,	Charles W. Olendorf, ..	Norwich.
Clinton,	Richard Cottrill,	Plattsburgh.
Columbia,	Silas W. Tobey,	Hudson.
Cortland,	Edwin F. Gould,	Cortlandville.
Delaware,	Horatio N. Buckley, ...	Delhi.
Dutchess,	Leonard B. Sackett, ...	Poughkeepsie.
Erie,	Christian Metz, Jr., ...	Buffalo.
Essex,	Safford E. Hale,	Elizabethtown.
Franklin,	William W. King,	Malone.
Fulton,	Archibald Anderson, ...	Johnstown.
Genesee,	Thomas Yates,	Batavia.
Greene,	Frederick Hill,	Catskill.
Hamilton,	William Harris,	Hope.
Herkimer,	Horatio N. Johnson, ...	Little Falls.
Jefferson,	Silas Clark,	Watertown.
Kings,	Crawford C. Smith, ...	Brooklyn.
Lewis,	Moses M. Smith,	Martinsburgh.
Livingston,	John White, Jr.,	Geneseo.
Madison,	Lyman M. Kingman, ...	Morrisville.
Monroe,	William H. Perkins, ...	Rochester.
Montgomery,	Daniel Conyne,	Mohawk.
New-York,	*Shepherd Knapp,	New-York.
Niagara,	Alfred Van Wagoner, ..	Lockport.
Oneida,	Edward H. Shelley,	Rome.
Onondaga,	Columbus C. Bradley, ..	Syracuse.

* Chamberlain.

COUNTY TREASURERS—(CONTINUED.)

County.	Name.	Residence.
Ontario,	Ralph Chapin,	Canandaigua.
Orange,	Benjamin F. Edsall,	Goshen.
Orleans,	Ambrose Wood,	Albion.
Oswego,	Samuel H. Stone,	Mexico.
Otsego,	Charles J. Stillman,	Cooperstown.
Putnam,	Thomas W. Taylor,	Carmel.
Queens,	Lewis W. Angevine, ...	Hempstead.
Rensselaer,	Horace Harrington,	Troy.
Richmond,	Stephen D. Stephens, ...	Southfield.
Rockland,	Mathew D. Bogert,	Clarkstown.
St. Lawrence,	John L. Russell,	Canton.
Saratoga,	Arnold Harris,	Ballston.
Schenectady,	Charles H. Mathews, ...	Schenectady.
Schoharie,	Ralph Brewster,	Schoharie.
Seneca,	Daniel H. Bryant,	Fayette.
Steuben,	Perry S. Donahe,	Bath.
Suffolk,	J. Wickham Case,	Greenport.
Sullivan,	James H. Foster,	Monticello.
Tioga,	Franklin Slosson,	Owego.
Tompkins,	Leander Millsbaugh, ...	Ithaca.
Ulster,	Elisha M. Brigham,	Kingston.
Warren,	Westell W. Hicks, . . .	Caldwell.
Washington,	Edward Bulkley,	North Granville.
Wayne,	Philander P. Braddish, .	Lyons.
Westchester,	Robert Palmer,	White Plains.
Wyoming,	John A. McElwain,	Warsaw.
Yates,	Stephen B. Ayres,	Penn-Yan.

OFFICERS OF STATE.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT—1853.

SENATORS.

District Number One,.....	JAMES E. COOLEY.
District Number Two,	JOHN VANDERBILT.
District Number Three,.....	WILLIAM McMURRAY.
District Number Four,.....	OBADIAH NEWCOMB.
District Number Five,.....	JAMES W. BEEKMAN.
District Number Six,	EDWIN D. MORGAN.
District Number Seven,.....	ABRAHAM B. CONGER.
District Number Eight,	JOHN H. OTIS.
District Number Nine,.....	NATHANIEL JONES.
District Number Ten,	GEORGE T. PIERCE.
District Number Eleven,.....	AZOR TABER.
District Number Twelve,	WM. H. VAN SCHOONHOVEN.
District Number Thirteen,	DAN S. WRIGHT.
District Number Fourteen,.....	ELI W. ROGERS.
District Number Fifteen,.....	HENRY B. SMITH.
District Number Sixteen,	SIMEON SNOW.
District Number Seventeen,	HENRY E. BARTLETT.
District Number Eighteen,.....	HARMON BENNETT.
District Number Nineteen,.....	BENJAMIN N. HUNTINGTON.
District Number Twenty,.....	JAMES PLATT.
District Number Twenty-one,	ASHLEY DAVENPORT.
District Number Twenty-two,	JAMES MUNROE.
District Number Twenty-three,.....	NATHAN BRISTOL.
District Number Twenty-four,.....	WILLIAM BEACH.
District Number Twenty-five,	JOSIAH B. WILLIAMS.
District Number Twenty-six,.....	FRANCIS R. E. CORNELL.
District Number Twenty-seven,	MICAJAH W. KIRBY.
District Number Twenty-eight,	ALONZO S. UPHAM.
District Number Twenty-nine,	MYRON H. CLARK.
District Number Thirty,	JOHN A. McELWAIN.
District Number Thirty-one,	GEORGE R. BABCOCK.
District Number Thirty-two,	ELISHA WARD.

MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY,

*Elected November 2d, 1852, with the Counties and Assembly Districts
in which elected.*

County.	Name.	District.
Albany,	William P. Malburn,	1
	John Reid,	2
	William W. Forsyth,	3
	Thomas Kearney,	4
Allegany,	Emulous Townsend,	1
	Marshal B. Champlin,	2
Broome,	Joseph E. Ely,	
Cattaraugus,	Daniel Hickox,	1
	Michael H. Barker,	2
Cayuga,	William Hayden,	1
	Terance J. Kennedy,	2
	Mathias Hutchinson,	3
Chautauque,	Walter L. Sessions,	1
	Jeremiah Ellsworth,	2
Chemung,	Hiram W. Jackson,	
Chenango,	William H. Amsbry,	1
	Luther Osgood, Jr.,	2
Clinton,	George V. Hoyle,	
Columbia,	Henry A. Dubois,	1
	Alonzo Chamberlain,	2

County.	Name.	District.
Cortland,.....	Ashbel Patterson,	
Delaware,	Charles S. Rogers,	1
	Daniel Stewart,	2
Dutchess,	John S. Emans,.....	1
	James H. Weeks,	2
	Augustus Martin,.....	3
Erie,	Almon M. Clapp,.....	1
	William T. Bush,.....	2
	Israel N. Ely,	3
	Nelson Welch,	4
Essex,	Jonathan Burnet,.....	
Franklin,.....	Darius W. Lawrence,	
Fulton and Hamilton,...	William A. Smith,.....	
Genesee,	Theodore C. Peters,.....	1
	Joseph Cook,	2
Greene,	Elijah P. Bushnell,	1
	Darius Winans,	2
Herkimer,.....	Arphaxed Loomis,.....	1
	John W. Beckwith,.....	2
Jefferson,.....	James Gifford,	1
	De Witt C. West,.....	2
	Charles Smith,	3
Kings,	Nicholson P. O'Brien,	1
	George A. Searing,	2
	James H. Hutchins,.....	3

County.	Name.	District.
Lewis,	Seymour Green,	
Livingston,	Amos A. Hendee,	1
	Abram Lozier,	2
Madison,	Dennis Hardin,	1
	Marsena Temple,	2
Monroe,	Lyman Payne,	1
	Orlando Hastings,	2
	James O. Pettingill,	3
Montgomery,	William McClary,	1
	Abraham N. Van Alstine, ..	2
New-York,	Frederick W. C. Wedekind, ..	1
	Henry H. Howard,	2
	Joseph Rose, Jr.,	3
	Robert D. Livingston,	4
	George F. Alden,	5
	Bartholomew T. Gilmore, ..	6
	Jacob S. Miller,	7
	Moses D. Gale,	8
	Erastus W. Glover,	9
	Henry Shaw,	10
	David O'Keefe, Jr.,	11
	Daniel B. Taylor,	12
	William Taylor,	13
Niagara,	Solomon B. Noble,	14
	Thomas P. St. John,	15
	Russell Smith,	16
	George W. Holley,	1
	Reuben F. Wilson,	2

County.	Name.	District.
Oneida,	Dexter Gilmore,	1
	Amos O. Osborn,	2
	Julius C. Thorne,	3
	Amos C. Hall,	4
Onondaga,	Alonzo Case,	1
	Samuel S. Kneeland,	2
	Daniel P. Wood,	3
	Isaac V. V. Hibbard,	4
Ontario,	Marcus Persons,	1
	Hiram Ashley,	2
Orange,	Thomas Fulton,	1
	Hudson Webb,	2
	Ethan B. Carpenter,	3
Orleans,	Silas M. Burroughs,	
Oswego,	De Witt C. Littlejohn,	1
	Charles A. Perkins,	2
Otsego,	Charles McLean,	1
	Jenks S. Sprague,	2
	John C. Spafard,	3
Putnam,	Nathan A. Howes,	
Queens,	Sylvanus S. Smith,	
Rensselaer,	Jason C. Osgood,	1
	Charles B. Stratton,	2
	Peter G. Ten Eyck,	3
Richmond,	Henry DeHart,	

County.	Name.	District.
Rockland,	Nicholas C. Blauvelt,	
St. Lawrence,	Barnabas Hall,	1
	Benjamin Smith,	2
	Parker W. Rose,	3
Saratoga,	William Cary,	1
	Henry Holmes,	2
Schenectady,	William Van Vranken,	
Schoharie,	Luman Reed,	1
	John Westover,	2
Seneca,	Sterling G. Hadley,	
Steuben,	Dryden Henderson,	1
	John McBurney,	2
	Henry H. Bouton,	3
Suffolk,	Abraham H. Gardiner,	1
	William H. Ludlow,	2
Sullivan,	James K. Gardner,	
Tioga,	Thomas I. Chatfield,	
Tompkins,	David Crocker, Jr.,	1
	Ebenezer S. Marsh,	2
Ulster,	John Lounsbury,	1
	L. Harrison Smith,	2
Warren,	Richard P. Smith,	

County.	Name.	District.
Washington,	Charles R. Ingalls,	1
	Samuel S. Beman,	2
Wayne,	Benjamin H. Streeter,	1
	Loammi Whitcomb,	2
Westchester,	George C. Finch,	1
	Jacob Odell,	2
Wyoming,	Alonzo B. Rose,	
Yates,	De Witt C. Stanford,	

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT—1853.

JUDGES OF THE COURT OF APPEALS, CLASSIFIED.

	Salary.
Class No. 1. Charles H. Ruggles, Poughkeepsie,	\$2,500
“ 2. Addison Gardiner, Rochester,	2,500
“ 3. Freeborn G. Jewett, Skaneateles,	2,500
“ 4. Alexander S. Johnson, Albany,	2,500

JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT, CLASSIFIED.

First Judicial District.

Class No. 1. John W. Edmonds, New-York,	2,500
“ 2. Henry P. Edwards, New-York,	2,500
“ 3. William Mitchell, New-York,	2,500
“ 4. James J. Roosevelt, New-York,	2,500
“ 5. Robert H. Morris, New-York,	

Second Judicial District.

Class No. 1. Nathan B. Morse, Brooklyn,	2,500
“ 2. Seward Bareulo, Poughkeepsie,	2,500
“ 3. John W. Brown, Newburgh,	2,500
“ 4. Selah B. Strong, Setauket,	2,500

Third Judicial District.

Class No. 1. Malbone Watson, Catskill,	2,500
“ 2. Amasa J. Parker, Albany,	2,500
“ 3. William B. Wright, Kingston,	2,500
“ 4. Ira Harris, Albany,	2,500

Fourth Judicial District.

Class No. 1. John Willard, Saratoga Springs,	2,500
“ 2. Augustus C. Hand, Elizabethtown,	2,500
“ 3. Daniel Cady, Johnstown,	2,500
“ 4. Cornelius L. Allen, Salem,	2,500

Fifth Judicial District.

		Salary.
Class No. 1.	Philo Gridley, Utica,	\$2,500
" 2.	William F. Allen, Oswego,	2,500
" 3.	Frederick W. Hubbard, Watertown,	2,500
" 4.	Daniel Pratt, Syracuse,	2,500

Sixth Judicial District.

Class No. 1.	Charles Mason, Hamilton,	2,500
" 2.	Schuyler Crippen, Cooperstown,	2,500
" 3.	William H. Shankland, Syracuse,	2,500
" 4.	Hiram Gray, Elmira,	2,500

Seventh Judicial District.

Class No. 1.	Henry Welles, Penn-Yan,	2,500
" 2.	Samuel L. Selden, Rochester,	2,500
" 3.	Thomas A. Johnson, Corning,	2,500
" 4.	Theron R. Strong, Palmyra,	2,500

Eighth Judicial District.

Class No. 1.	Moses Taggart, Batavia,	2,500
" 2.	Richard P. Marvin, Jamestown,	2,500
" 3.	Levi F. Bowen, Lockport, (Hoyt resigned)..	2,500
" 4.	James Mullett, Buffalo,	2,500

Henry R. Selden, Rochester, <i>State Reporter</i> ,	2,000
Charles S. Benton, Albany, <i>Clerk of the Court of Appeals</i> ,	2,000
Nathan Howard, Albany, <i>Deputy Clerk</i> ,	1,200

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT—1853.

	Salary.
Horatio Seymour, <i>Governor</i> ,	\$4,000
Sanford E. Church, <i>Lieut.-Gov'r</i> , \$6 for each day's attendance.	
Henry S. Randall, <i>Secretary of State and Superintendent of Common Schools</i> ,	2,500
John C. Wright, <i>Comptroller</i> ,	2,500
Benjamin Welch, Jr., <i>Treasurer</i> ,	1,500
Levi S. Chatfield, <i>Attorney-General</i> ,	2,000
William J. McAlpine, <i>State Engineer and Surveyor</i> ,	2,500
Daniel B. St. John, <i>Superintendent Banking Department</i> , .	2,500
George W. Newell, <i>Auditor of the Canal Department</i> ,	1,500
Robert E. Temple, <i>Adjutant-General</i> ,	1,000
Benj. F. Bruce, <i>Inspector-General</i> , \$5 per day.	"
Isaac Vanderpoel, <i>Assistant Adjutant-General</i> ,	800
Daniel Lee, <i>Commissary-General</i> ,	700
Elijah Ward, <i>Judge Advocate-General</i> ,	150

Canal Commissioners.

John C. Mather,	To hold 1 year,	1,700
Henry Fitzhugh,	" 2 years,	1,700
Frederick Follett, ...	" 3 "	1,700

Inspectors of State Prisons.

William P. Angel, ...	To hold 1 year,	1,600
Henry Storms,	" 2 years,	1,600
Darius Clark,	" 3 "	1,600

Canal Appraisers.

William J. Cornwell,	} \$4 per day, and 5 cents per mile each for travel.	
George H. Boughton,		
Andrew H. Calhoun,		
Archibald Campbell, <i>Deputy Secretary of State and Clerk of the Commissioners of the Land Office</i> ,		1,500
Philip Phelps, <i>Deputy Comptroller</i> ,		1,300
Henry W. Johnson, <i>Dep. Supt of Common Schools</i> ,		1,000
Lockwood L. Doty, <i>Deputy Treasurer</i> ,		1,500
Edward Hand, <i>Dep. Supt of the Banking Department</i> , ...		1,500
Alfred B. Street, <i>State Librarian</i> ,		700
Elisha W. Skinner, <i>Assistant Librarian</i> ,		500
John E. McMahon, <i>Private Secretary of the Governor</i> ,		600
John P. Russ, <i>Messenger of the Governor</i> , \$3 per day.		

Commissioners of the Land Office.

The Lieutenant-Governor,
 Speaker of the Assembly,
 Secretary of State,
 Comptroller,
 Treasurer,
 Attorney-General, and
 State Engineer and Surveyor.

Commissioners of the Canal Fund.

The Lieutenant-Governor,
 Secretary of State,
 Comptroller,
 Treasurer, and
 Attorney-General.

Canal Board.

The Lieutenant-Governor,
 Secretary of State,
 Comptroller,
 Treasurer,
 Attorney-General,
 State Engineer and Surveyor, and the
 Canal Commissioners.

Trustees of the State Library.

The Regents of the University are the Trustees, pursuant to
 Chap. 255, Laws of 1844.

Trustees of the Capitol.

The Governor,
 Lieutenant-Governor,
 Speaker of the Assembly,
 Secretary of State,
 Comptroller, and
 Attorney-General.

Trustees of the New State Hall.

The Governor,
 Lieutenant-Governor,
 Speaker of the Assembly,
 Secretary of State,
 Comptroller, and
 Attorney-General.

Regents of the University, with the dates of their appointment.

		The Governor, <i>ex-officio</i> ,
		The Lieutenant-Governor, <i>ex-officio</i> ,
		The Secretary of State, <i>ex-officio</i> ,
1825, January	12,	John Greig,
1826, January	26,	Gulian C. Verplanck,
1829, March	31,	Gerrit Y. Lansing,
1829, March	31,	John K. Paige,
1833, March	23,	Erastus Corning,
1833, April	4,	Prosper M. Wetmore,
1834, April	17,	John L. Graham,
1835, April	8,	John McLean,
1842, February	1,	Gideon Hawley,
1842, March	25,	David Buel,
1844, May	4,	James S. Wadsworth,
1844, May	4,	John V. L. Pruyn,
1845, May	10,	Jabez D. Hammond,
1846, February	2,	John L. O'Sullivan,
1846, February	2,	Robert Campbell,
1847, May	6,	Samuel Luckey,
1847, September	22,	Robert G. Rankin,
1849, February	6,	Philip S. Van Rensselaer,
1851, March	18,	John N. Campbell.

Officers of the Board.

Gerrit Y. Lansing, *Chancellor*,
 John Greig, *Vice-Chancellor*,
 T. Romeyn Beck, *Secretary*.

RELATING TO CANALS.

COMMISSIONERS OF THE CANAL FUND.

[The Fund Commissioners have the care and management of the *Revenues* of the Canals, after their collection, and of the *canal debt*.]

SANFORD E. CHURCH, *Lieutenant-Governor*.

HENRY S. RANDALL, *Secretary of State*.

JOHN C. WRIGHT, *Comptroller*.

BENJAMIN WELCH, JR., *Treasurer*.

LEVI S. CHATFIELD, *Attorney-General*.

CANAL COMMISSIONERS.

[The Canal Commissioners have the general charge of the *public works*, of the construction of new canals, and, through the Superintendents, of the repairs of the completed canals.]

JOHN C. MATHER, Troy—In charge of Division No. 1, as follows, viz: Erie Canal from Albany, including Albany Basin, to the east bank of the Oneida Lake Canal; Champlain Canal and Glen's Falls Feeder, and pond above Troy dam; Black River Canal and Feeder, finished and unfinished—305 miles.

HENRY FITZHUGH, Oswego—In charge of Division No. 2, as follows, viz: Erie Canal, from east bank of Oneida Lake Canal to east bound of Wayne county; Navigable Feeders; Oneida Lake Canal; Oneida Creek Feeder; Oswego Canal; Cayuga and Seneca Canal; Chenango Canal; Seneca River Towing Path; Oneida River Improvement; Chemung Canal and Feeder; and Crooked Lake Canal—321 miles.

FREDERICK FOLLETT, Batavia—In charge of Division No. 3, as follows, viz: Erie Canal, from east bounds of Wayne county to Buffalo, including Basin at the latter place; Genesee Valley Canal, navigable, including Dansville side cut; and Genesee Valley Canal, not navigable—273 miles.

STATE ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR,

WILLIAM J. McALPINE.

[Prescribes duties of, and assigns divisions of canals to, Engineers; visits and inspects canals; prepares surveys, maps, plans, estimates, &c., in the construction or improvement of a canal, &c., &c.]

AUDITOR OF THE CANAL DEPARTMENT,

GEORGE W. NEWELL.

[Invested with the powers and duties formerly belonging to the Comptroller, in relation to the canals; draws warrants on the Treasurer for all canal payments; audits all canal accounts; instructs canal collecting and disbursing officers; keeps accounts of canal receipts and expenditures, &c.; *ex officio* Secretary of the Commissioners of the Canal Fund, and of the Canal Board.]

CANAL APPRAISERS.

[They appraise the damages to individuals growing out of the construction of the canals.]

[Office, Albany, State Hall.]

WILLIAM J. CORNWELL,

GEORGE H. BOUGHTON,

ANDREW H. CALHOUN, *Owego, Tioga Co.*

CANAL BOARD.

The Canal Board is composed of the Commissioners of the Canal Fund, the Canal Commissioners, and the State Engineer and Surveyor.

[Meets at the Canal Department during the sitting of the Legislature—fixes the rates of tolls, appoints the collectors of tolls, superintendents of repairs, weigh-masters and inspectors, hears appeals from the Canal Appraisers, makes extra allowances to contractors, remits penalties, and regulates the police of the canals, &c.]

CANAL DEPARTMENT.

[Rooms in the State Hall, in which the business of the Fund Commissioners and the Canal Board, and the business of the Auditor of the Canal Department, is required by law to be transacted.]

A LIST

Of the principal places on the Canals, and their distances from each other, as adopted by the Canal Board.

JUNCTION AND ERIE CANALS.

NAMES OF PLACES.	DISTANCE FROM				
	Place to place.	Albany.	Utica.	Roches- ter.	Buffalo.
ALBANY.....	0	0	110	269	364
Port-Schuyler.....	5	5	105	264	359
Gibbonsville.....	1	6	104	263	358
WEST-TROY.....	1	7	103	262	357
Junction.....	2	9	101	260	355
Cohoes.....	1	10	100	259	354
Lower Aqueduct.....	3	13	97	256	351
Willow-Spring.....	6	19	91	250	345
Upper Aqueduct.....	7	26	84	243	338
SCHENECTADY.....	4	30	80	239	334
Rotterdam.....	9	39	71	230	325
Philip's Locks.....	5	44	66	225	320
Amsterdam.....	3	47	63	222	317
Schoharie Creek.....	5	52	58	217	312
Smithtown.....	2	54	56	215	310
FULTONVILLE.....	3	57	53	212	307
Big Nose.....	7	64	46	205	300
Spraker's Basin.....	2	66	44	203	298
Canajoharie.....	3	69	41	200	295
Fort Plain.....	3	72	38	197	292
Diefendorf's Landing.....	3	75	35	194	289
St. Johnsville.....	2	77	33	192	287

NAMES OF PLACES.	DISTANCE FROM				
	Place to place.	Albany.	Utica.	Rochester.	Buffalo.
East Canada Creek.....	4	81	29	188	283
Indian Castle (Nowandaga)	2	83	27	186	281
Fink's Ferry	3	86	24	183	278
LITTLE FALLS	2	88	22	181	276
Rankin's Lock, No. 7.....	3	91	19	178	273
Herkimer Lower Bridge..	4	95	15	174	269
Herkimer Upper Bridge..	1	96	14	173	268
Fulmer's Creek.....	1	97	13	172	267
Morgan's Landing.....	1	98	12	171	266
Steel's Creek.....	1	99	11	170	265
Frankfort.....	2	101	9	168	263
Ferguson's	6	107	3	162	257
UTICA	3	110	0	159	254
York Mills.....	3	113	3	156	251
Whitesboro'.....	1	114	4	155	250
Oriskany	3	117	7	152	247
ROME	8	125	15	144	239
Wood Creek Aq'et (Ft. Bull)	2	127	17	142	237
Hawley's Basin.....	2	129	19	140	235
Stony Creek	1	130	20	139	234
New-London	2	132	22	137	232
Higgins'	4	136	26	133	228
Loomis'	2	138	28	131	226
Oneida Creek	3	141	31	128	222
Canastota.....	5	146	36	123	218
New-Boston.....	4	150	40	119	214
Chittenango.....	3	153	43	116	211
Pool's Brook	3	156	46	113	208
Kirkville,.....	2	158	48	111	206
Little Lake	2	160	50	109	204
Manlius	2	162	52	107	202
Limestone Feeder.....	1	163	53	106	201
Orville Feeder.....	2	167	55	104	199
Lodi	5	170	60	99	194

NAMES OF PLACES.	DISTANCE FROM				
	Place to place.	Albany.	Utica.	Rochester.	Buffalo.
SYRACUSE	1	171	61	98	193
Geddes	2	173	63	96	191
Belisle	4	177	67	92	187
Nine Mile Creek.....	1	178	68	91	186
Camillus	1	179	69	90	185
Canton	5	184	74	85	180
Peru	2	186	76	83	178
Jordan	4	190	80	79	174
Cold Spring	1	191	81	78	173
Weedsport	5	196	86	73	168
Centreport.....	1	197	87	72	167
Port Byron	2	199	89	70	165
MONTEZUMA	6	205	95	64	159
Lockpit	6	211	101	58	152
Clyde	5	216	106	53	148
Lock-Berlin.....	5	221	111	48	143
LYONS	4	225	115	44	139
Lockville	6	231	121	38	133
Newark	1	232	122	37	132
Port Gibson.....	3	235	125	34	129
PALMYRA.....	5	240	130	29	124
Macedonville.....	4	244	134	25	120
Wayneport	3	247	137	22	117
Perrinton.....	2	249	139	20	115
Perrinton Centre	2	251	141	18	113
Fairport	1	252	142	17	112
Fullam's Basin	1	253	143	16	111
Bushnell's Basin	3	256	146	13	108
Pittsford	3	259	149	10	105
Billginhast's Basin	4	263	153	6	101
Lock No. 3	2	265	155	4	99
ROCHESTER	4	269	159	0	95
Brockway's	10	279	169	10	85
Spencer's Basin.....	2	281	171	12	83

NAMES OF PLACES.	DISTANCE FROM				
	Place to place.	Albany.	Utica.	Rochester.	Buffalo.
Adam's Basin	3	284	174	15	80
Cooley's Basin	3	287	177	18	77
BROCKPORT	2	289	179	20	75
Holley	5	294	184	25	70
Hulberton	4	298	188	29	66
ALBION	6	304	194	35	60
Gaines' Basin	2	306	196	37	58
Eagle Harbor	1	307	198	38	57
Long Bridge	2	309	199	40	55
Knowlesville	2	311	201	42	53
Road Culvert	1	312	202	43	52
Medina	3	315	205	46	49
Shelby Basin	3	318	218	49	46
Middleport	3	321	211	52	43
Reynold's Basin	3	324	214	55	40
Gasport	2	326	216	57	38
LOCKPORT	7	333	223	64	31
Pendleton	7	340	230	71	24
Welch's	2	342	232	73	23
H. Brockway's	4	346	236	77	18
Tonawanda	6	352	242	83	12
Lower Black Rock	8	360	250	91	4
Black Rock	1	361	251	92	3
BUFFALO	3	364	254	95	0

28.90 chains over to Lake Erie—Big Buffalo Creek Harbor.

CHAMPLAIN CANAL.

NAMES OF PLACES.	DISTANCE FROM		
	Place to place.	Albany.	Whitehall.
ALBANY.....	0	0	73
West-Troy.....	7	7	66
Junction.....	2	9	64
WATERFORD.....	3	12	61
Mechanicsville.....	8	20	53
Stillwater Village.....	4	24	49
Bleecker's Basin.....	2	26	47
Wilbur's Basin.....	2	28	45
Van Duzen's Landing.....	5	33	40
Schuylerville.....	3	36	37
Saratoga Bridge.....	2	38	35
Fort Miller.....	3	41	32
Moses Kill.....	3	44	29
Fort Edward.....	5	49	24
Glen's Falls Feeder.....	2	51	22
Baker's Basin.....	1	52	21
Smith's Basin.....	5	57	16
Fort Ann.....	4	61	12
Comstock's Landing.....	4	65	8
WHITEHALL.....	8	73	0

GLEN'S FALLS FEEDER—[*Champlain Canal.*]

NAMES OF PLACES.	DISTANCE FROM
	Place to Place.
Champlain Canal.....	0
Sandy-Hill	2
Glen's Falls.....	3
Head of the Feeder.....	2
Head of the Pond	5
	<hr/> 12

From Junction to Whitehall..... 64

Length of Glen's Falls Feeder..... 12

Length of Pond above Troy dam..... 3

Total

79

CHENANGO CANAL.

NAMES OF PLACES.	DISTANCE FROM				
	Place to place.	Utica.	Hamil- ton.	Oxford.	Bing- hamton.
UTICA.....	0	0	30	60	97
Road leading from New Hartford to Whitesboro.	3	3	27	57	94
Clinton	6	9	21	51	88
Deansville.....	5	14	16	46	83
Oriskany Falls.....	5	19	11	41	78
Solsville	3	22	8	38	75
Bouckville	2	24	6	36	73

CHENANGO CANAL—(CONTINUED.)

NAMES OF PLACES.	DISTANCE FROM				
	Place to place.	Utica.	Hamil- ton.	Oxford.	Bing- hamton.
Peck's Basin.....	2	26	4	34	71
HAMILTON	4	30	0	30	67
Lebanon Factory.....	2	32	2	28	65
Earlville	4	36	6	24	61
Sherburne.....	5	41	11	19	56
North Norwich	4	45	15	15	52
Plasterville	2	47	17	13	50
Norwich	4	51	21	9	46
OXFORD	9	60	30	0	37
Hayne's Mill.....	10	70	40	10	27
Greene.....	4	74	44	12	23
Forks	8	82	52	22	15
Pond Brook	2	84	54	24	13
Port Crane	5	89	59	29	8
Crocker's Mills	1	90	60	30	7
BINGHAMTON	7	97	67	37	0

OSWEGO CANAL.

NAMES OF PLACES.	DISTANCE FROM		
	Place to place.	Syracuse.	Oswego.
SYRACUSE	0	0	38
SALINA	2	2	36
Liverpool	3	5	33
Mud Lock	2	7	31
Cold Spring	1	8	30

OSWEGO CANAL—(CONTINUED.)

NAMES OF PLACES.	DISTANCE FROM		
	Place to place.	Syracuse.	Oswego.
New Bridge	5	13	25
Three River Point	2	15	23
Phoenix	2	17	21
Sweet's Lock.....	3	20	18
Ox Creek.....	3	23	15
Fulton	4	27	11
Braydock's Rapid	4	31	7
Tiffany's Landing.....	4	35	8
High Dam.....	1	36	2
OSWEGO	2	38	0

CAYUGA AND SENECA CANAL.

NAMES OF PLACES.	DISTANCE FROM		
	Place to place.	Montezuma.	Geneva.
MONTENZUMA	0	0	21
Seneca River	5	5	16
S. Dermont	2	7	14
Seneca Falls	3	10	11
Chamberlain's Mills.....	2	12	9
Waterloo	2	14	7
Teal's.....	5	19	2
GENEVA	2	21	0
Lateral Canal to East Cayuga village, two miles.....	2		

CHEMUNG CANAL.

NAMES OF PLACES.	DISTANCE FROM			
	Place to place.	Seneca Lake.	Elmira.	Knoxville.
Seneca Lake	0	0	23	33
HAVANA	4	4	19	29
Millport	6	10	13	23
HORSE HEADS.....	7	17	8	16
Elmira	6	23	6	22
Knoxville.....	22	33	22	0

FEEDER—[*Chemung Canal.*]

NAMES OF PLACES.	DISTANCE FROM			
	Place to place.	Seneca Lake.	Elmira.	Knoxville.
HORSE HEADS.....	0	17	6	16
Miller's Basin	7	24	13	9
Dam at Head of Feeder.....	7	31	20	2
Knoxville.....	2	33	22	0

Canal from Lake to Elmira..... 23 miles.

Feeder 16 miles.

Total 39

CROOKED LAKE CANAL.

NAMES OF PLACES.	DISTANCE FROM		
	Place to place.	Seneca Lake.	Crooked Lake.
DRESDEN	0	0	8
Mallory's	0	3	5
Andrews and Ways	2	5	3
PENN-YAN.....	2	7	1
Crooked Lake	1	8	0

GENESEE VALLEY CANAL.

NAMES OF PLACES.	DISTANCE FROM			
	Place to place.	Rochester.	Mount Morris.	Dansville.
ROCHESTER	0	0	37	52
Lock No. 1, (junction with Genesee River).....	2	2	35	50
Tone's Basin	6	8	29	44
SCOTTSVILLE.....	4	12	25	40
Avon Road (town of Caledonia)...	8	20	17	32
Sackett's Basin	2	22	15	30
Fowlerville Road	2	24	13	28
Barclay's Mill.....	2	26	11	26
Piffardinia	3	29	8	25
Spencer's Basin.....	1	30	7	22
Tracy's Basin.....	2	32	5	20
Cuyler	1	33	4	19
Leicester	1	34	3	18

GENESEE VALLEY CANAL—(CONTINUED.)

NAMES OF PLACES.	DISTANCE FROM			
	Place to place.	Rochester.	Mount Morris.	Dansville.
Genesee Dam (near Mt. Morris) . . .	2	36	1	16
MOUNT MORRIS	1	37	0	15
Shaker Settlement (Junction). . .	4	41	4	11
Fitzhugh's Basin	2	43	6	9
Kyserville	1	44	7	8
Rock Spring	2	46	9	6
Sherwood's Landing	1	47	10	5
Steam Saw Mill	1	48	11	4
McNair's Landing	1	49	12	3
Woodville	1	50	13	2
Commenville	1	51	14	1
DANSVILLE	1	52	15	0

ONEIDA LAKE CANAL AND FEEDER,

Extends from the Erie Canal at Higgins', four miles west of New-London, to the Oneida Lake, as follows:

Canal proper, from Higgins' to Wood Creek $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles.

Wood Creek, with a towing path to the Oneida Lake, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles.

Total length 6 miles.

BLACK RIVER CANAL.

NAMES OF PLACES.	DISTANCE FROM ROME.
	Place to place.
Rome	0
Ridge Mills	3
Walworth's Storehouse	6
Westernville	8
Well's Brook Aqueduct	11
Stringer's Creek Aqueduct	12
Lansing's Kill Aqueduct	14
Lansing's Kill Dam or Feeder	17
Lower Falls Lansing's Kill	19
Upper Falls Lansing's Kill	21
Lock No. 70	23
Boonville	25
Slab City on Feeder	28
A. Lee's on Feeder	30
R. B. Miller's on Feeder	31
State Dam	35
Head Reservoir	37

ONEIDA RIVER IMPROVEMENT CANAL.

NAMES OF PLACES.	Place to place.
Three River Point	0
Peter Scott Creek	4
Oak Orchard	4
Caughanoy	7
Brewerton	5
	20

GENERAL SUMMARY.

Erie Canal	363	
Albany Basin	1	
Feeders.....	8	
	—	372 miles.
Champlain Canal	64	
Glen's Falls Feeder.....	12	
Pond above Troy Dam	3	
	—	79 miles.
Chenango Canal		97 miles.
Oswego Canal		38 miles.
Cayuga and Seneca Canal		23 miles.
Chemung Canal.....	23	
Feeder	16	
	—	39 miles.
Crooked Lake Canal.....		8 miles.
Genesee Valley Canal		52 miles.
Oneida Lake Canal and Feeder		6 miles.
Black River Canal		37 miles.
Oneida River Improvement		20 miles.
		—
Total		771 miles.

RATES OF TOLL,*

ESTABLISHED BY THE CANAL BOARD,

*On persons and property transported on the New-York State Canals,
to take effect on the opening of navigation in 1853.*

PROVISIONS, &c.

No.		cts.	m.	fr.
1.	On salted beef, butter, tallow, beer, cider and vinegar, per 1,000 pounds per mile,	0	3	0
2.	On salted pork, bacon, lard, lard oil, grease and cheese, per 1,000 pounds per mile,	0	1	5
3.	On salted fish and fish in brine, per 1,000 pounds per mile,	0	4	0
4.	On bran and ship stuffs, and oil cake or oil meal, in bulk, per 1,000 pounds per mile,	0	2	0

IRON, MINERALS, ORES, &c.

5.	On salt, manufactured in this State, per 1,000 pounds per mile,	0	1	0
6.	On foreign salt, per 1,000 pounds per mile,	0	5	0
7.	On gypsum, the product of this State, per 1,000 pounds per mile,	0	1	0
8.	On foreign gypsum, per 1,000 pounds per mile,	0	3	0
9.	On bloom, scrap and pig iron, broken castings, gas pipes and water pipes, per 1,000 pounds per mile,	0	2	0
10.	On brick, sand, lime, clay, earth, manure, iron ore, pig and smelted copper, and stone for the manufacture of lime, per 1,000 pounds per mile,	0	1	0
11.	On leached ashes and bones for manure, per 1,000 pounds per mile,	0	0	5

* These rates were established by the Canal Board of 1852, and may be slightly varied by the Board, at their meeting in February, 1853.

No.		Cts.	m.	fr
12.	On pot and pearl ashes, window glass, barilla and bleaching powders, kelp, soda ash, and copperas and manganese, per 1,000 pounds per mile,....	0	4	0
13.	On mineral coal and charcoal, per 1,000 pounds per mile,	0	0	5
14.	On stoves, iron car wheels and car axles, bed plates for steam engines, plow castings, and all other iron castings, except machines and the parts thereof, per 1,000 pounds per mile,	0	3	0
15.	On bar and pig lead, going towards tide water, and copper ore, per 1,000 pounds per mile,	0	0	5
16.	On stove pipe and furniture for stoves, not cast iron, per 1,000 pounds per mile,	0	6	0

FURS, PELTRY, SKINS, &c.

17.	On furs, and the skins of animals producing furs, per 1,000 pounds per mile,	1	0	0
18.	On deer, buffalo and moose skins, per 1,000 pounds per mile,	0	5	0
19.	On sheep skins, per 1,000 pounds per mile,	0	4	0
20.	On green hides of domestic animals of the United States, per 1,000 pounds per mile,	0	3	0
21.	On imported raw hides of domestic and other animals, per 1,000 pounds per mile,	0	5	0

FURNITURE, &c.

22.	On household furniture, accompanied by and actually belonging to families emigrating, per 1,000 pounds per mile,	0	3	0
23.	On carts, wagons, sleighs, plow, and mechanics' tools necessary for the owner's individual use, when accompanied by the owner, emigrating for the purpose of settlement, per 1,000 pounds per mile,	0	3	0

STONE, SLATE, &c.

24.	On tile for roofing, and stoneware, per 1,000 pounds per mile,	0	4	0
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No.	Cts. m. fr.
25. On slate, all stone wrought or partly wrought, fire proof cement, and drain tile, per 1,000 pounds per mile,	0 2 0
26. On unwrought stone, per 1,000 pounds per mile,..	0 1 5
LUMBER, WOOD, &c.	
27. On timber, squared and round, per 100 cubic feet per mile, if carried in boats,.....	0 4 0
28. On the same, if carried in rafts, per 100 cubic feet per mile,	1 0 0
29. On the same, if cleared after the 1st of June, and arriving at tide water before the 15th of August, inclusive, per 100 cubic feet per mile,.....	0 7 0
30. On lumber carried in boats, when weighed, per 1,000 pounds per mile, viz:	
1. On white pine, white wood, bass wood and cedar,.....	0 1 5
2. On oak, hickory, beech, sycamore and black walnut,	0 1 0
3. On spruce, maple, ash and elm,	0 1 2
4. On cherry,	0 1 4
5. On hemlock,.....	0 0 6
6. On boards, plank, scantling and sawed timber, reduced to inch measure, all kinds of red cedar, cedar posts, estimating that a cord, after deducting for openings, will contain one thousand feet, and all siding, lath, and other sawed stuff, less than one inch thick, carried in boats (except such as is enumerated in rates number 32 and 41), per 1,000 feet per mile, when not weighed,..	0 4 0
7. On hemlock, per 1,000 feet per mile, when not weighed,	0 2 5
8. On sub. 6 and 7, if transported in rafts, per 1,000 feet per mile,.....	2 0 0
31. On mahogany (except veneering), reduced to inch measure, per 1,000 feet per mile,.....	1 5 0
32. On sawed lath, of less than ten feet in length, split lath, hoop poles, handspikes, rowing oars, broom	

No.		Cts.	m.	fr.
	handles, spokes, hubs, tree-nails, fellies, boat knees, plane stocks, pickets for fences, and stuff manufactured or partly manufactured for chairs or bedsteads, hop poles, brush handles, brush backs, looking glass backs, gun stocks, plow beams and plow handles, per 1,000 pounds per mile,.....	0	2	0
33.	On staves and heading, empty barrels and casks, and ship knees, transported in boats, per 1,000 pounds per mile,.....	0	1	0
34.	On the same, if transported in rafts, per 1,000 pounds per mile,	0	5	0
35.	On shingles, carried in boats, per 1,000 pounds per mile,	0	1	5
36.	On the same, if conveyed in rafts, per M. per mile,	0	4	0
37.	On split posts (not exceeding 10 feet in length), and rails for fences (not exceeding 14 feet in length), per M. per mile, carried in boats,	2	0	0
38.	On the same, if conveyed in rafts, per M. per mile,	8	0	0
39.	On wood for fuel (except such as may be used in the manufacture of salt, which shall be exempt from toll), and tan bark, per cord per mile,....	0	5	0
40.	On the same, if transported in rafts, per cord per mile,	2	0	0
41.	On sawed stuff for window blinds, not exceeding one-fourth of an inch in thickness, and window sashes and blinds, per 1,000 pounds per mile,...	0	5	0
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIONS, &c.				
42.	On domestic distilled spirits, going towards tide water, per 1,000 pounds per mile,.....	0	3	0
43.	On wool, per 1,000 pounds per mile,.....	0	4	0
44.	On cotton, per 1,000 pounds per mile,.....	0	1	0
45.	On live cattle, sheep, hogs, horns, hoofs and bones, per 1,000 pounds per mile,.....	0	2	0
46.	On horses (except those used exclusively for towing boats or floats), per 1,000 pounds per mile,....	0	3	0
47.	On horses used exclusively for towing boats or other floats, exempt from toll.			

No.	Cts. m. fr.
48. On rags and junk, per 1,000 pounds per mile,.....	0 3 0
49. On manilla, per 1,000 pounds per mile,.....	0 4 0
50. On hemp and tobacco, going towards tide water, per 1,000 pounds per mile,.....	0 1 0
51. On tobacco, going from tide water, per 1,000 pounds per mile,	0 4 0
52. On pressed broom corn, per 1,000 pounds per mile,	0 2 0
53. On pressed hay and pressed straw, per 1,000 pounds per mile,	0 1 0
54. On corn, corn meal and oats, per 1,000 pounds per mile,	0 2 0
55. On wheat, flour, barley, rye, pease and beans, per 1,000 pounds per mile,	0 3 0
56. On flour starting and going from tide water, per 1,000 pounds per mile,	0 1 0
57. On potatoes, apples, onions, turnips, and all other esculent roots, and ice, per 1,000 pounds per mile,	0 1 0
58. On all other agricultural productions of the United States, not particularly specified, per 1,000 pounds per mile,	0 4 0

MERCHANDIZE.

59. On barytes and veneering, per 1,000 pounds per mile,	0 8 0
60. On sugar, molasses, coffee, iron in bars, bundles and sheets, steel, nail rods, boiler iron, nails and spikes, horse shoes, crockery and glassware, tin, rosin, tar, pitch, turpentine, oil, anchors, chain cables, oakum, mineral water, oysters and clams, dye woods, and all other merchandize not enumera- ted, per 1,000 pounds per mile,.....	0 4 0
61. On railroad iron and railroad chairs, per 1,000 pounds per mile,	0 1 5
62. On thrashing, mowing and reaping machines, fan- ning mills, plows, harrows, and drill barrows, used for agricultural purposes, per 1,000 pounds per mile,	0 4 0

No.	Cts. m. fr.
ARTICLES NOT ENUMERATED.	
63. On all articles not enumerated or excepted, per 1,000 pounds per mile,	0 4 0
BOATS AND PASSENGERS.	
64. On boats <i>used chiefly</i> for the transportation of per- sons navigating the canals, per mile,	4 0 0
65. On the same, if they elect to commute for tolls upon passengers, per mile,	3 0 0
66. On boats <i>used chiefly</i> for the transportation of prop- erty, per mile,	2 0 0
67. On the same, if they elect to commute for tolls upon passengers, per mile,	2 3 0
68. On all persons over ten years of age, per mile,	0 0 5

STATEMENT

Showing the amount received by the Collectors upon the New-York State Canals, for Tolls, Penalties, and copies of Clearances, from 1846 to 1852.

ERIE CANAL.

Place of Collection.	1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.
New-York	\$39,213 12	\$128,971 28	\$131,442 90	\$213,707 26	\$280,704 86	\$326,609 53	\$245,165 43
Albany	259,072 93	351,839 32	359,110 17	328,777 30	304,529 20	350,343 50	311,235 29
West Troy	305,583 01	312,612 33	314,302 81	305,756 97	276,613 76	317,891 92	216,301 95
Schenectady	9,220 36	8,405 07	9,867 28	11,296 52	9,312 13	11,011 52	12,464 33
Fultonville	15,010 51	14,119 08	12,703 28	11,423 53	10,226 62	8,332 67	7,966 77
Little Falls	11,567 90	12,869 57	12,195 76	12,055 11	9,382 97	7,175 59	7,786 58
Utica	46,578 46	53,938 86	54,912 75	48,786 29	47,278 81	41,648 70	32,522 65
Rome	45,520 00	42,856 30	37,582 72	38,514 72	43,653 22	41,753 13	49,439 47
Syracuse	87,787 19	98,733 55	106,938 14	92,819 55	78,035 26	69,398 85	67,568 45
Montezuma	94,886 98	96,448 30	93,185 87	83,619 62	68,443 20	50,925 32	54,793 53
Lyons	21,063 01	19,934 99	21,686 75	19,225 70	19,197 17	14,058 79	16,069 73
Palmira	49,595 48	51,354 86	50,026 65	58,178 08	53,797 50	43,407 77	46,528 73
Rochester	197,303 87	223,802 75	202,808 61	191,894 97	181,547 02	146,940 49	154,941 29
Brookport	11,386 40	13,602 86	28,760 43	64,060 10	65,931 88	7,249 32	6,262 53
Albion	50,682 54	66,293 65	26,125 56	21,629 46	26,355 55	49,925 03	40,623 16
Medina	---	---	---	---	---	24,782 58	26,148 66
Lockport	80,584 63	84,023 84	137,682 91	223,081 24	181,972 59	128,519 44	114,537 44
Tonawanda	---	---	---	---	---	74,859 38	93,988 07
Black Rock	83,929 20	133,562 50	260,022 01	63,689 34	68,456 37	82,127 33	89,244 41
Buffalo	763,683 02	1,216,700 96	672,618 09	757,491 36	703,498 19	777,102 27	802,657 73
Waterford	3,349 61	3,916 74	3,498 34	2,328 25	1,239 74	1,301 44	842 04
Salina	20,773 55	20,024 21	19,083 40	21,649 56	22,886 42	19,435 94	21,300 32
Oswego	130,231 85	183,067 21	176,078 96	219,584 58	239,586 66	241,678 67	236,571 72
Geneva	45,376 65	54,695 80	51,680 22	41,556 55	41,218 23	32,426 42	31,104 34
Havana	8,212 16	6,753 46	8,212 27	7,746 64	7,486 88	5,269 02	20,709 44
Horseheads	30,533 72	32,948 03	26,580 92	18,834 41	25,809 13	25,778 77	11,494 50
Corning	19,999 36	26,973 05	25,048 82	23,807 15	40,693 89	36,705 12	28,777 32
Dresden	6,810 87	6,655 40	6,680 63	7,868 78	8,148 93	6,884 69	6,989 98
Penn-Yan	20,109 65	17,662 91	16,228 35	18,495 19	17,933 56	12,661 69	16,855 99

Oxford	4,503 81	5,338 89	2,609 86	1,936 04	1,647 62	1,376 68	1,052 79
Binghamton	5,791 87	5,101 22	3,244 01	2,490 93	3,070 81	2,417 14	1,200 62
Scottsville	16,412 17	21,670 09	20,590 24	20,505 92	18,363 79	6,402 41	5,551 20
Mount Morris	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	8,291 54	5,474 57
Dansville	14,501 60	17,370 29	17,147 13	18,857 03	19,993 29	10,565 83	6,788 86
Orauel	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	7,607 92	6,521 92
Boonville	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	2,312 42	3,164 05
Higgins	-----	-----	-----	463 94	409 65	153 40	50 01
	2,499,275 58	3,333,347 36	2,947,645 90	2,962,132 09	2,933,125 93	2,994,329 53	2,800,835 87

CHAMPLAIN CANAL.

New-York	\$525 42	\$473 17	\$39 90	\$258 12	\$2,721 71	\$1,248 80	\$194 90
Albany	4,478 10	6,293 51	6,297 04	6,252 03	6,340 50	5,387 58	4,612 55
West Troy	33,055 69	37,753 80	40,208 86	39,588 88	31,444 30	30,314 77	23,680 80
Waterf'd & Sloop L'k.	2,940 13	4,048 99	7,466 82	7,250 70	5,772 43	4,538 80	5,680 11
Schuylerville	15,420 22	14,647 16	13,027 59	7,145 50	7,379 20	8,942 05	8,401 66
Glen's Falls	-----	-----	-----	7,338 56	8,955 49	9,183 75	10,730 50
Whitehall	51,675 11	56,811 17	50,460 45	53,838 27	71,355 80	59,718 02	61,291 00
	108,094 67	120,097 80	117,500 66	121,672 06	133,969 43	119,333 77	114,591 52

OSWEGO CANAL.

New-York	-----	-----	-----	\$717 90	\$2,168 90	\$6,287 45	\$2,223 14
Albany	-----	-----	-----	2,361 25	1,783 98	2,808 27	1,593 11
West Troy	-----	-----	-----	7,717 37	6,984 01	5,315 27	2,257 07
Salina	\$22,551 72	\$27,704 26	\$30,832 97	19,328 41	20,949 10	15,784 04	14,602 53
Oswego	35,633 71	50,229 08	49,186 04	61,095 46	63,943 76	58,780 07	56,442 10
Higgins	-----	-----	-----	-----	2,698 67	6,035 11	6,472 48
	58,185 43	77,933 34	80,019 01	91,220 39	98,528 42	95,010 21	83,690 43

CAYUGA AND SENECA CANAL.

Place of Collection.	1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.
Montezuma -----	\$9,204 81	\$10,077 87	\$10,860 52	\$10,494 02	\$9,205 42	\$9,111 45	\$7,839 45
Geneva -----	7,291 24	7,642 08	7,492 39	6,604 45	6,254 47	4,577 78	4,329 56
Havana -----	1,010 93	862 58	990 21	889 18	870 14	667 05	2,259 16
Horseheads -----	4,024 37	4,330 80	3,775 09	2,783 58	2,875 53	2,931 48	1,369 96
Corning -----	2,630 55	3,304 31	2,994 28	3,372 41	4,555 78	4,130 50	3,418 85
Dresden -----	739 82	726 87	739 45	880 90	901 04	735 19	752 18
Penn-Yan -----	2,380 35	1,991 44	1,963 88	2,163 17	2,077 49	1,527 87	2,061 03
	27,282 11	28,925 95	28,815 82	27,192 71	26,739 87	23,681 32	22,030 19

CHEMUNG CANAL.

Havana -----	\$2,455 94	\$3,389 11	\$3,655 31	\$4,522 19	\$3,018 72	\$3,288 95	\$3,484 29
Horseheads -----	5,066 96	5,905 84	5,765 47	4,272 11	4,168 34	4,071 50	3,966 12
Corning -----	5,980 54	7,382 75	6,768 85	6,987 04	8,810 68	8,206 47	8,394 69
	13,503 54	16,677 70	16,189 63	15,781 34	15,997 74	15,536 92	15,845 10

CROOKED LAKE CANAL.

Dresden -----	633 92	730 11	515 06	528 85	515 73	582 63	426 12
Penn-Yan -----	1,278 89	1,216 39	1,306 64	1,267 19	1,181 22	891 18	924 32
	1,912 81	1,946 50	1,821 70	1,796 04	1,696 95	1,413 81	1,350 44

CHENANGO CANAL.

Utica -----	8,352 27	11,360 16	17,292 33	9,929 82	8,235 33	8,151 25	7,079 96
Hamilton -----	2,797 35	4,158 47	4,232 04	3,626 19	3,177 50	3,076 25	3,337 39
Oxford -----	5,061 58	6,455 21	5,754 63	4,588 14	4,377 99	3,942 87	2,750 23
Binghamton -----	7,081 66	5,596 49	5,090 73	3,151 25	4,117 90	3,098 12	3,339 40
	23,492 86	28,570 33	32,369 13	21,295 45	19,908 72	18,228 49	16,506 98

BLACK RIVER CANAL.

Rome	-----	-----	-----	\$2,629 89	\$1,342 50	1,882 42
Boonville	-----	-----	-----	-----	2,319 41	2,746 25
	-----	-----	-----	-----	3,661 91	4,628 67

GENESEE VALLEY CANAL.

Rochester	\$5,806 28	\$6,952 33	\$7,910 72	\$7,577 94	8,985 38	6,752 29	4,356 40
Scottsville	11,009 66	11,439 87	10,590 26	10,104 67	10,283 76	3,759 66	4,894 64
Mount Morris	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	6,196 74	6,628 26
Dansville	6,632 63	8,315 06	8,221 08	7,884 81	8,406 81	3,638 50	4,736 95
Oramel	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	6,469 88	3,997 37
	23,448 57	26,707 25	26,722 06	25,567 42	27,675 95	26,817 07	24,613 62

ONEIDA LAKE CANAL.

New-York	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1,163 13	468 47
Higgins'	542 80	624 74	813 65	821 06	2,366 67	2,553 04	2,621 44
Oswego	-----	-----	-----	-----	1,516 95	3,877 67	4,919 87
	542 80	624 74	813 65	821 06	3,683 62	7,593 84	8,009 78

SENECA RIVER TOWING PATH.

Oswego	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	38 33	48 50
Salina	368 10	372 96	469 78	82	270 42	187 82	138 68
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	226 15	187 18

ONEIDA RIVER IMPROVEMENT.

New-York	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	3,844 13	1,543 61
Oswego	-----	-----	-----	-----	5,088 02	12,927 25	16,454 69
Salina	-----	-----	-----	239 71	548 76	792 72	1,049 62
Higgins'	-----	-----	-----	-----	3,846 36	6,094 85	6,632 16
	-----	-----	-----	-----	\$9,483 14	\$23,658 95	\$25,680 08

CAYUGA INLET.

Montezuma	-----	-----	-----	232 94	189 15	175 03	274 53
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RECAPITULATION.

Canal.	1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.
Erie Canal----	\$2,499,275 58	\$3,333,347 36	\$2,947,645 90	\$2,962,132 09	\$2,933,125 93	\$2,994,329 53	\$2,800,835 87
Champlain----	108,094 67	120,097 89	117,500 66	121,672 06	133,969 43	119,333 77	114,591 52
Oswego-----	58,185 43	77,933 34	80,089 31	91,220 39	98,528 42	95,010 21	83,690 43
Cayuga & Sen.	27,282 11	28,925 95	28,815 82	27,192 71	26,739 87	23,681 32	22,030 19
Chemung-----	13,503 44	16,677 70	16,189 63	15,781 34	15,997 74	15,536 92	15,845 10
Crooked Lake	1,912 84	1,946 50	1,821 70	1,796 04	1,696 95	1,473 81	1,350 44
Chenango-----	23,492 86	28,570 33	32,369 13	21,295 45	19,908 72	18,228 49	16,506 98
Genesee Valley	23,448 57	26,707 25	26,722 06	25,567 42	27,675 95	26,817 07	24,613 62
Black River----	-----	-----	-----	-----	2,629 89	3,661 91	4,628 67
Oneida Lake----	542 80	624 74	813 65	821 06	3,683 62	7,593 84	8,009 78
Seneca River	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
towing path.	368 10	372 96	469 78	274 82	270 42	226 15	187 18
Oneida River	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Improv't nt----	-----	-----	-----	239 71	9,483 14	23,658 95	25,680 08
Cayuga Inlet----	-----	-----	-----	232 94	189 15	175 03	274 53
	\$2,756,106 37	\$3,635,203 93	\$3,252,367 34	\$3,268,226 03	\$3,273,809 23	\$3,329,727 00	\$3,118,244 39

THE TONS of the total movement of articles on all the canals, from 1836 to 1852, is as follows :

YEAR.	Products of the forest.	Agriculture.	Manufactures.	Merchandise.	Other articles.	Total
1836.....	755,252	225,747	88,810	127,895	113,103	1,310,807
1837.....	618,741	208,043	81,735	94,777	168,000	1,171,296
1838.....	665,089	255,227	101,526	124,290	186,879	1,333,011
1839.....	667,581	266,052	111,968	132,286	257,826	1,435,713
1840, Genesee Valley canal opened,...	587,647	393,780	100,367	112,021	223,231	1,417,046
1841.....	645,548	391,905	127,896	141,054	215,258	1,521,661
1842.....	504,597	401,276	98,968	101,446	130,644	1,236,931
1843.....	657,184	455,797	124,277	119,209	126,972	1,513,439
1844.....	804,373	509,387	144,245	141,938	156,651	1,816,586
1845.....	881,774	555,160	160,638	151,450	228,543	1,977,565
1846.....	916,976	814,258	149,006	169,799	213,623	2,268,662
1847.....	1,987,714	1,092,946	176,448	224,890	287,812	2,869,810
1848.....	1,086,880	913,824	202,781	261,458	331,287	2,796,230
1849.....	1,104,940	1,020,259	203,990	255,555	310,088	2,894,732
1850.....	1,261,991	965,619	200,218	269,370	379,419	3,076,617
1851.....	1,398,698	1,125,264	222,529	365,404	475,838	3,582,733
1852.....	1,586,080	1,213,357	207,955	420,295	435,754	3,863,441
Total for seventeen years,.....	15,316,065	10,807,901	2,563,357	3,213,029	4,245,928	36,086,280
Yearly average,.....	900,945	635,759	147,256	189,002	249,760	2,122,722
Per cent. of each class,.....	42.44	29.95	6.94	8.90	11.77	100.00
Average from 1836 to 1841, six years,...	656,443	290,126	102,050	122,054	194,049	1,364,922
Average from 1842 to 1847, six years,...	823,770	638,137	142,264	151,454	191,541	1,947,165
Average from 1848 to 1852, five years,...	1,286,718	1,047,665	207,495	314,396	386,477	3,242,750

THE VALUE OF THE "total movement" of articles on the canals, from 1836 to 1852.

YEAR.	Products of the forest.	Agriculture.	Manufac- tures.	Mechan- dize.	Other arti- cles.	Total.
1836.....	7,282,438	18,619,834	7,380,576	31,973,864	2,377,631	67,034,343
1837.....	6,146,716	16,201,331	6,390,445	23,935,990	3,134,766	55,809,288
1838.....	6,338,063	19,390,714	5,915,856	31,594,692	2,507,234	55,146,559
1839.....	7,762,553	17,056,911	5,989,576	39,493,764	3,006,960	73,399,764
1840.....	4,609,035	18,644,481	4,719,054	35,636,943	2,794,379	66,403,892
1841.....	11,841,103	21,901,713	5,422,615	50,134,320	2,903,178	92,202,929
1842.....	5,937,219	16,987,843	4,436,289	30,042,153	2,594,104	60,016,608
1843.....	6,653,080	20,588,118	4,925,545	40,651,798	3,458,368	76,276,909
1844.....	7,422,737	23,379,643	6,151,806	40,224,099	4,742,867	90,921,152
1845.....	6,472,237	29,479,488	6,994,932	52,542,336	5,140,866	100,619,859
1846.....	6,422,409	35,820,586	7,015,311	62,004,488	4,349,315	115,612,109
1847.....	7,546,063	55,757,166	8,072,059	74,753,638	5,434,502	151,563,428
1848.....	7,219,350	42,850,086	7,433,957	76,945,463	5,637,301	140,086,157
1849.....	8,671,057	46,408,092	7,183,930	77,094,282	5,374,924	144,732,285
1850.....	13,117,661	46,152,958	7,933,108	81,135,199	6,059,003	156,397,929
1851.....	12,549,754	43,277,458	8,255,575	88,531,320	7,367,694	159,981,801
1852.....	11,526,436	49,437,555	6,294,120	122,624,170	6,721,236	196,603,517
Total for seventeen years.....	139,537,911	521,953,977	110,513,794	968,318,519	73,694,328	1,814,018,529
Yearly average.....	8,208,112	30,703,175	6,500,811	56,959,913	4,334,960	106,706,972
Per cent. of each class.....	7.69	28.78	6.09	53.38	4.06	100.00
An. av. from 1836 to 1841, six years....	7,329,985	18,635,831	5,969,694	35,461,595	2,802,358	70,199,462
An. av. from 1842 to 1847, six years, ...	6,745,624	30,335,474	6,265,824	51,536,419	4,286,670	99,170,011
An. av. from 1848 to 1852 five years....	11,016,852	45,625,230	7,420,138	89,266,087	6,292,031	159,560,338

THE TOLLS paid on the "total movement" of articles, and upon boats and passengers annually, from 1837 to 1852, both years inclusive, are as follows :

YEAR.	Boats and passengers.	Products of forest.	Agriculture.	Manufac- tures.	Merchandise	Other arti- cles.	Total.
1837,	\$195,508	\$211,118	\$370,041	\$75,507	\$380,826	\$56,430	\$1,289,430
1838,	210,457	229,998	468,495	74,941	526,911	78,555	1,559,857
1839,	181,323	253,710	479,534	81,251	535,486	83,602	1,614,966
1840, G. V. canal opened, ..	185,022	197,904	808,623	75,765	427,966	80,467	1,775,747
1841,	179,819	413,444	785,943	95,595	558,003	102,078	2,034,882
1842,	165,515	211,979	805,976	70,611	393,875	101,840	1,749,196
1843,	156,004	290,755	922,710	93,231	502,617	116,273	2,081,590
1844,	191,878	363,547	1,009,773	123,061	585,147	172,968	2,446,874
1845,	195,426	313,613	1,088,671	111,236	625,900	211,335	2,646,181
1846,	223,669	354,888	1,439,798	81,288	546,227	110,241	2,750,106
1847,	278,022	358,235	2,031,748	94,648	670,979	201,749	3,635,381
1848,	240,341	367,494	1,602,995	112,355	779,420	149,607	3,252,212
1849,	234,311	408,566	1,608,441	101,638	769,913	145,357	3,265,226
1850,	240,493	512,066	1,492,639	99,116	756,877	172,705	3,273,896
1851,	253,735	498,064	1,410,129	126,051	877,438	169,810	3,329,727
1852,	251,859	455,123	1,491,840	115,334	674,881	129,207	3,118,244
Total for 16 years,	3,383,382	5,435,504	17,816,751	1,531,628	9,612,466	2,081,784	39,861,515
Yearly average,	211,461	339,719	1,118,547	95,727	600,779	130,112	2,491,345
Per cent. of each class,	8.49	13.63	44.70	3.84	24.12	5.22	100.00
An av. from '37 to '42, 6 years	186,274	253,025	619,669	78,945	470,511	83,839	1,675,596
An av. from '43 to '48, 6 years	214,223	341,422	1,349,282	102,637	618,382	160,362	2,802,974
An av. from '49 to '52, 4 years	245,100	469,705	1,500,762	110,535	769,777	154,145	3,247,523

TOTAL TONS of each class of articles which came to the Hudson river, from the Erie canal, from 1835 to 1852, both years inclusive.

YEAR.	Products of forest.	Agriculture.	Manuf-actures.	Merchandise	Other ar-ticles.	Total.
1835,	299,944	167,448	7,191	2,055	21,201	497,839
1836,	214,179	165,870	10,806	1,156	27,114	419,125
1837,	181,644	145,718	8,350	356	51,438	387,506
1838,	198,964	174,025	7,229	258	88,773	419,249
1839,	185,728	155,082	6,686	405	38,866	386,267
1840,	140,584	294,423	6,655	26	25,627	467,815
1841,	237,520	265,920	12,778	142	16,160	532,520
1842,	156,691	287,928	10,406	143	24,981	480,149
1843,	239,585	338,968	23,542	134	33,116	635,345
1844,	356,874	371,326	28,432	236	42,948	799,816
1845,	420,190	430,454	43,184	206	65,556	959,590
1846,	407,848	612,585	34,561	222	52,054	1,107,270
1847,	443,975	875,365	25,755	690	83,467	1,431,252
1848,	406,982	674,194	24,514	296	78,351	1,184,337
1849,	442,106	736,009	24,340	205	64,064	1,266,724
1850,	597,956	875,569	23,065	201	47,884	1,554,675
1851,	552,345	856,127	29,872	247	70,086	1,508,677
1852,	627,466	915,367	35,874	4,891	61,101	1,644,699
Total for 18 years,.....	6,112,581	8,159,562	363,240	11,869	852,287	15,499,539
Yearly average,.....	339,588	453,300	20,180	659	47,349	861,085
Per cent. of each class,.....	39.43	52.65	2.34	0.08	5.50	100.00
An av. from 1835 to 1840, 6 years,	203,507	183,761	7,819	709	33,753	429,550
An av. from 1841 to 1846, 6 years,	303,118	384,530	25,484	180	39,136	752,448
An av. from 1847 to 1852, 6 years,	512,138	791,636	27,237	1,088	69,159	1,401,258

TOTAL TONS of each class of articles which came to the Hudson river, from the Champlain canal, from 1835 to 1852, both years inclusive.

YEAR.	PRODUCTS OF					
	The Forest.	Agriculture.	Manufact'rs.	Merch'ndize.	Oth'r artic'l's.	Total.
1835.....	240,258	3,506	1,657	30	9,901	255,852
1836.....	259,459	7,130	2,100	20	8,483	277,322
1837.....	203,373	5,751	1,774	38	13,339	224,275
1838.....	201,913	8,117	1,258	40	9,904	221,232
1839.....	191,992	8,703	1,879	94	13,193	215,861
1840.....	181,125	7,933	2,010	78	10,551	201,697
1841.....	211,575	4,320	5,113	13	20,793	241,814
1842.....	164,789	5,249	5,609	42	10,788	186,477
1843.....	176,588	7,172	5,951	67	11,738	201,516
1844.....	188,328	7,388	3,902	9	19,651	219,278
1845.....	187,740	17,173	6,628	47	33,765	245,853
1846.....	195,162	15,869	11,515	1,575	30,928	255,049
1847.....	220,138	22,352	25,777	4,141	40,623	313,031
1848.....	196,290	11,702	20,353	6,047	29,176	263,568
1849.....	223,441	33,591	19,945	5,668	30,574	313,222
1850.....	349,812	50,479	16,604	6,904	55,389	479,188
1851.....	360,923	35,298	22,430	4,833	45,495	468,474
1852.....	437,211	73,901	11,638	5,714	61,659	590,123
Total for eighteen years,	4,190,147	325,629	166,146	34,860	455,950	5,172,732
Yearly average,	232,786	18,090	9,230	1,937	25,330	287,374
Per cent. of each class.....	81.00	6.29	3.21	0.68	8.82	100.00
An. av. from 1835 to 1840, six years, ...	213,025	6,857	1,779	50	10,895	232,606
An. av. from 1841 to 1846, six years, ...	187,364	9,528	6,453	292	21,294	224,914
An. av. from 1847 to 1852, six years, ...	297,969	37,886	19,458	5,468	43,819	404,601

TOTAL TONS of each class of articles which came to the Hudson river, from the Erie and Champlain canals, from 1835 to 1852, were as follows:

YEAR.	PRODUCTS OF					
	The Forest.	Agriculture.	Manufact'rs.	Merch'ndize.	Oth'rticls's.	Total.
1835,	540,202	170,954	8,848	2,085	31,102	753,191
1836,	473,668	173,000	12,906	1,176	35,597	696,347
1837,	385,017	151,469	10,124	394	64,777	611,781
1838,	400,577	182,142	8,487	298	48,677	640,481
1839,	377,720	163,785	8,565	499	51,559	602,128
1840,	321,709	302,356	8,665	104	36,178	669,012
1841,	449,095	270,240	17,891	155	36,953	774,334
1842,	321,480	293,177	16,015	185	35,769	666,626
1843,	416,173	346,140	29,493	201	44,854	836,861
1844,	545,202	378,714	32,334	245	62,599	1,019,094
1845,	607,930	447,627	49,812	253	99,321	1,204,943
1846,	608,019	628,454	46,076	1,797	82,982	1,362,319
1847,	666,113	897,717	51,532	4,831	124,090	1,744,283
1848,	608,272	685,896	44,867	6,843	107,527	1,447,905
1849,	665,547	769,600	44,288	5,873	94,638	1,579,946
1850,	947,768	926,048	39,669	7,105	113,273	2,083,863
1851,	913,268	891,420	52,302	4,580	115,581	1,977,157
1852,	1,064,677	989,268	47,512	10,605	122,760	2,234,822
Total for eighteen years,	10,302,728	8,485,191	529,386	46,729	1,308,237	20,672,271
Yearly average,	572,374	471,399	29,410	2,596	72,679	1,148,459
Per cent. of each class,	49.84	41.05	2.56	0.22	6.33	100.00
An. av. from 1835 to 1840, six years,	416,522	190,623	9,599	759	44,648	662,157
An. av. from 1841 to 1846, six years,	490,481	394,053	31,937	473	60,413	977,363
An. av. from 1847 to 1852, six years,	810,108	829,522	46,695	6,556	112,978	1,805,859

TONS from other States, by way of Oswego.

[In making this statement, it was assumed that all the flour, wheat, bran and ship-stuffs cleared at Oswego, came from other States.]

YEAR.	Products of the forest.	AGRICULTURE.				Manufac- tures.	Other arti- cles.	Total.
		Product of animals.	Vegetable food.	Other agricul- tural products.				
1836,.....	1,645	208	15,921	110	13	49	17,946	
1837,.....	533	288	13,045	17	17	126	14,026	
1838,.....	4,616	131	10,255	18	11	15	15,046	
1839,.....	5,809	288	16,107	110	.....	419	22,733
1840,.....	3,108	317	16,395	75	67	75	20,047	
1841,.....	10,272	102	18,762	180	6	104	29,426	
1842,.....	4,840	1,284	24,188	98	27	73	30,510	
1843,.....	5,564	1,282	28,025	100	51	118	35,140	
1844,.....	16,027	2,777	48,128	262	131	152	67,477	
1845,.....	18,561	954	51,502	37	151	211	71,416	
1846,.....	25,053	3,431	81,339	79	211	205	110,318	
1847,.....	31,784	2,219	118,468	212	77	114	152,874	
1848,.....	39,550	7,118	109,490	199	615	902	157,874	
1849,.....	79,318	11,910	140,968	375	291	721	233,583	
1850,.....	122,440	7,846	142,170	170	1,833	788	275,247	
1851,.....	143,674	10,203	196,260	348	1,180	1,089	352,765	
1852,.....	141,013	2,876	229,471	330	6,360	1,054	381,104	

TONS from other States, by way of Buffalo, Black Rock and Tonawanda.

[In making this statement, it was assumed that all the flour, wheat, bran and ship-stuffs cleared at Black Rock, came from other States.]

YEAR.	Products of the forest.	AGRICULTURE.				Manufac- tures.	Other arti- cles.	Total.
		Product of animals.	Vegetable food.	Other agricul- tural products.				
1836,.....	3,755	1,593	28,207	1,961	641	116	36,273	
1837,.....	7,104	4,083	29,229	884	454	475	42,229	
1838,.....	4,615	3,282	58,997	379	489	515	68,187	
1839,.....	22,835	4,219	70,284	361	801	438	98,938	
1840,.....	18,133	5,592	111,533	688	1,200	955	138,101	
1841,.....	35,126	14,877	138,036	1,480	3,696	1,535	194,750	
1842,.....	26,229	13,590	145,096	1,642	2,623	1,778	190,967	
1843,.....	31,211	16,400	166,327	2,521	2,026	2,751	221,236	
1844,.....	52,061	17,470	165,761	1,757	722	2,777	240,548	
1845,.....	72,674	14,963	137,379	1,587	2,414	4,118	233,135	
1846,.....	61,957	23,899	298,970	2,393	2,715	6,578	396,512	
1847,.....	85,539	26,567	532,676	2,996	5,431	6,757	659,966	
1848,.....	102,883	32,394	338,098	2,179	4,945	11,781	492,280	
1849,.....	134,941	31,114	348,796	2,375	5,865	11,995	535,086	
1850,.....	161,106	34,443	283,665	1,174	5,949	12,274	498,611	
1851,.....	137,831	25,883	433,801	2,311	13,184	13,677	626,687	
1852,.....	195,879	36,504	500,994	8,643	15,282	13,572	770,874	

THE TONS of wheat and flour shipped at Buffalo and Oswego from the year 1835 to 1852, and at Black Rock from 1839 to 1852 inclusive, and at Tonawanda for the year 1852, and the total tons of wheat and flour which arrived at the Hudson river, were as follows, viz:

YEAR.	Buffalo. Tons.	Black Rock. Tons.	Tonawanda. Tons.	Oswego. Tons.	Total.	Total tons arrived at tide water.
1835,	15,935	.....	.....	14,888	30,823	128,552
1836,	24,154	.....	.....	13,591	37,745	124,982
1837,	27,206	.....	.....	7,429	34,635	116,491
1838,	57,977	.....	.....	10,010	67,987	133,080
1839,	60,082	7,697	.....	15,108	82,887	124,683
1840,	95,573	12,825	.....	15,075	123,473	244,862
1841,	106,271	14,843	.....	16,677	147,791	201,360
1842,	107,522	13,035	..	14,338	134,895	198,231
1843,	146,126	12,882	.....	25,858	184,866	248,780
1844,	145,510	15,669	.....	42,293	203,472	277,863
1845,	118,614	17,066	.....	44,560	180,240	320,463
1846,	247,860	16,564	.....	63,905	328,329	419,366
1847,	380,053	18,489	.....	87,329	485,871	551,205
1848,	253,325	19,376	.....	90,411	363,112	431,641
1849,	229,983	22,196	.....	119,201	371,380	434,444
1850,	205,457	24,256	.....	133,473	363,186	461,781
1851,	229,526	25,457	.....	146,204	401,187	457,624
1852,	246,362	33,336	31,868	182,434	494,000	576,772

TONS OF MERCHANDIZE going to other States by way of Buffalo, from 1840 to 1852,
inclusive.

STATES, &c.	1840.	1841.	1842.	1843.	1844.	1845.	1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.
Pennsylvania	1,029	827	539	763	725	1,040	1,260	2,685	3,051	4,989	5,323	3,823	4,612
Ohio	9,445	14,797	10,088	14,528	12,390	14,286	17,302	20,326	21,450	15,147	11,302	33,919	28,971
Michigan	4,294	5,456	4,915	8,252	9,389	10,141	9,950	13,469	13,136	10,002	12,246	22,021	20,895
Indiana	751	1,087	785	2,256	2,332	2,685	3,491	4,458	5,186	6,519	6,666	9,384	25,165
Illinois	2,353	2,249	2,490	3,476	4,320	4,220	5,789	7,985	9,127	9,557	11,899	14,373	35,206
Wisconsin	662	1,029	1,410	2,890	3,272	3,986	5,704	6,909	11,224	9,408	11,629	11,379	22,856
Kentucky	241	495	295	423	205	684	473	706	665	1,372	1,979	1,603	1,362
Missouri,	2	51	14	65	14	345	302	276	355	4,234	5,254	1,223	2,563
Tennessee	14	26	6	35	13	92	55	98	114	695	1,706	873	342
Alabama .....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	16	.....	.....	44	.....	2	.....	.....
Iowa .....	.....	.....	.....	28	.....	1	28	26	.....	4,119	6,157	1,015	389
Canada	49	21	29	75	100	217	133	357	76	1,924	2,243	2,240	1,420
	18,840	25,551	20,525	32,798	32,767	37,713	44,487	57,290	34,428	67,966	79,406	99,918	143,781

TONS OF FURNITURE going to other States by way of Buffalo, from 1839 to 1852, inclusive.

STATES, &c.	1840.	1841.	1842.	1843.	1844.	1845.	1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.
Pennsylvania	38	28	28	93	26	28	35	31	34	173	222	45	76
Ohio	671	377	610	692	575	516	422	348	523	484	304	193	290
Michigan . .	422	258	619	746	992	723	602	441	254	517	266	85	206
Indiana . . .	38	29	42	126	186	59	99	103	56	231	183	17	83
Illinois . . .	246	168	429	633	797	830	932	446	221	516	246	146	174
Wisconsin . .	154	161	575	1,315	1,516	2,057	2,396	1,142	856	875	295	85	180
Kentucky . .	2	3	1	6	.....	8	.....	6	1	56	139	16	9
Missouri . . .	11	4	7	3	.....	5	.....	14	1	140	223	13	20
Tennessee . .	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	1	1	29	140	2	2
Iowa . . . . .	.....	.....	3	12	.....	.....	.....	86	5	274	322	17	6
Canada	23	19	49	47	23	12	10	77	1	102	232	.....	8
	1,605	1,047	2,372	3,613	4,130	4,241	4,509	2,645	1,953	3,447	2,575	619	1,049

STATEMENT of the tons of property going from tide water, the tons arriving at tide water from Western States, and from this State; the total tons arriving at tide water, the tons of the internal trade of this State, and the tons of the total movement, on all the canals, from 1836 to 1852.

YEAR.	Going from tide water	ARRIVING AT TIDE WATER.					Total arriving at tide water.	Internal movement of this State.	Total movement.
		By way of Erie Canal.		By way of Champlain Canal.		From this State.			
		From Western States.	From this State.	From Vermont and Canada.	From this State.				
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1836,.....	133,796	54,219	364,906	53,853	223,369	696,347	480,664	1,310,807	
1837, ..	122,130	56,255	331,251	43,546	180,729	611,781	437,385	1,171,296	
1838,.....	142,808	83,233	336,016	36,330	184,902	640,481	549,722	1,333,011	
1839,.....	142,035	121,671	264,596	56,308	159,553	602,128	691,550	1,435,713	
1840,.....	129,580	158,148	309,167	50,900	150,797	669,012	617,454	1,416,046	
1841,.....	162,715	224,176	308,344	50,909	190,905	774,334	584,612	1,521,661	
1842,.....	123,294	221,477	258,672	30,515	155,962	666,676	447,011	1,236,931	
1843,.....	143,595	256,376	378,969	32,126	169,390	836,861	532,983	1,513,439	
1844,.....	176,737	308,025	491,791	33,974	185,304	1,019,094	620,755	1,816,586	
1845,.....	195,000	304,551	655,039	33,389	211,964	1,204,943	577,622	1,977,565	
1846,.....	213,815	506,830	600,440	41,853	213,196	1,362,319	692,528	2,268,662	
1847,.....	288,267	812,840	618,412	51,377	261,654	1,744,283	837,260	2,869,810	
1848,.....	329,557	650,154	534,183	84,528	229,040	1,447,905	1,018,768	2,796,230	
1849,.....	315,550	768,659	498,065	65,471	247,751	1,579,946	999,236	2,894,732	
1850,.....	418,370	773,858	780,817	124,033	355,155	2,038,863	624,384	3,076,617	
1851,.....	467,961	979,452	529,225	80,656	387,818	1,977,151	1,137,621	3,583,733	
1852,.....	521,527	1,151,978	492,726	107,941	482,182	2,234,827	1,107,087	3,863,441	

NUMBER OF LOCKAGES upon the Erie Canal, at various points, for a series of years.

YEAR.	Lock No. 1, Alba-ny.	Port Schuyler side cut lock	West Troy side cut lock.	Total to and from Hudson river.	Lock three miles west of Schenectady.	Syracuse lock.	Geddes lock.	Lockport lock.	Black Rock guard lock.	Function lock Champlain canal.
1835,.....	21,410	.....	15,703	37,113	25,798	22,258	18,280	10,925	11,206	11,969
1836,.....	22,451	.....	16,001	38,452	25,516	21,692	17,038	13,808	11,246	11,248
1837,.....	24,618	.....	13,942	38,560	21,055	18,181	15,207	10,041	11,173	.....
1838,.....	23,478	.....	16,418	39,896	25,962	20,383	18,557	.....	.....	.....
1839,.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24,234	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1840,.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26,987	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1841,.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30,320	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1842,.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22,869	19,397	16,069	11,697	11,097	8,113
1843,.....	7,326	3,258	12,089	32,673	23,184	21,165	17,449	11,697	12,719	8,164
1844,.....	20,845	4,243	13,749	38,837	28,219	25,198	20,044	12,994	14,554	10,099
1845,.....	19,963	9,127	12,968	41,058	30,452	28,203	23,052	15,665	14,296	8,647
1846,.....	18,169	11,495	16,196	45,860	33,431	32,212	25,225	20,033	16,347	9,971
1847,.....	23,743	15,363	15,125	54,230	43,957	39,149	31,450	26,327	27,295	10,174
1848,.....	19,519	6,940	16,255	42,714	34,911	34,760	29,066	20,255	19,470	9,165
1849,.....	19,355	9,888	17,609	46,852	36,918	38,634	28,740	20,124	18,181	10,397
1850,.....	18,382	8,984	24,056	51,422	38,444	41,170	27,799	21,111	20,103	12,801
1851,.....	19,907	10,054	26,838	56,799	40,396	.....	29,535	25,094	20,515	13,861
1852,.....	20,178	8,086	29,104	57,368	41,572	38,933	29,952	25,164	20,830	13,478

ENGINEERS OF THE NEW-YORK STATE CANALS,

Appointed by the Canal Board.

EASTERN DIVISION.

Alexander Campbell, Division Engineer.

George Cole, Acting Engineer.

F. F. Curry, Resident Engineer on Erie and Black River canals.

Wm. A. Perkins, Resident Engineer on Erie and Champlain canals.

H. Ramsay, First Assistant.

MIDDLE DIVISION.

Van R. Richmond, Division Engineer.

Orville C. Hartwell, } Residents on Erie canal

Wm. B. Vedder, } and lateral canals.

Morris S. Kimball, Resident on Oswego canal.

M. C. Fremyre, }

Joseph French, } First Assistants.

Daniel Richmond, }

WESTERN DIVISION.

John D. Fay, Division Engineer.

Richard Vernam, Resident on Erie and Genesee Valley canals.

George Cole, Resident on Erie canal.

Ethan C. Clark, }

Eli S. Parker, }

Augustus M. Leach, } First Assistants.

Stephen F. Gooding, }

CLERKS IN THE PUBLIC OFFICES,

1853.



SECRETARY OF STATE'S OFFICE.

	Salaries.
John Cuyler,.....	\$800
Morgan L. Schermerhorn,.....	800
Charles H. Holt,	800
J. Elmendorf Ostrander,.....	800



COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE.

Peter Keyser, Accountant, &c.,	1,250
Brace Millard,	800
Dennis B. Gaffney,	800
Edwin D. Worcester,.....	800
Asa W. Lee,	700
Gideon J. Tucker,	700
Peter B. Yates,	700
Samuel D. Enos,.....	700
Calvin M. Wright,.....	700
C. Addison Mott,.....	700
Beverly R. Hasbrouck,.....	700



TREASURER'S OFFICE.

_____, Book-keeper,	800
Cornelius Glen, Clerk,.....	600

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Salaries.

Anthony Ten Eyck,	\$800
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STATE ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR'S OFFICE.

B. S. Van Rensselaer,	750
J. A. Dombrowski,	750

CANAL DEPARTMENT.

Edward James, Acting Auditor and Book-keeper,	1,250
William McGourkey,	1,000
Henry C. Southwick,	1,000
Charles W. Ward,	600
William J. Kane,	600
Richard W. Murphy,	550

CLERK OF THE COURT OF APPEALS' OFFICE.

Allen W. Eaton,	900
J. G. Curtiss,	800
Evans Humphrey,	750
Charles H. Collins, temporary,	600
A. S. Cassady, temporary,	500

CANAL APPRAISER'S OFFICE.

Lazarus S. Hammond,	800
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BANK DEPARTMENT.

Edward Hand, Deputy Superintendent,	1,500
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Free Bank Department.

James Nichols, Register,	1,000
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	Salaries.
G. H. H. Englehart, Register,.....	\$800
H. G. Carpenter, ".....	800
James L. Adams, ".....	800
Daniel W. Mills, ".....	800
Edgar A. Barber, ".....	800
Nathaniel Davis, Clerk,.....	600

Incorporated Bank Department.

Alexander H. Dennis, Book-keeper,.....	1,000
Howard Boyd, Principal Register,	1,000
George Cuyler, Register,.....	800
Giles K. Winne, ".....	800
George F. Nesbitt, Agent in New-York,.....	750

JOINT RULES

OF THE

SENATE AND ASSEMBLY.



1st. Each House shall transmit to the other, all papers on which any bill or resolution shall be founded. Papers to be transmitted.

2d. When a bill or resolution which shall have passed in one House is rejected in the other, notice thereof shall be given to the House in which the same may have passed. Bills rejected.

3d. Messages from one House to the other, shall be communicated by the respective clerks of each House, unless the House transmitting the message shall especially direct otherwise. Messages delivered by the clerks.

4th. It shall be in the power of either House to amend any amendment made by the other to any bill or resolution. Amendments.

5th. In every case of difference between the two Houses, upon any subject of legislation, either House may request a conference, and appoint a committee for that purpose, and the other shall also appoint a committee to confer. The committee shall meet at such hour and place as shall be appointed by the chairman of the committee on the part of the House requesting such conference. The conferees shall state to each other verbally or in writing, as either shall choose, the reasons of their respective Houses, and confer freely thereon. The committee shall report in writing, and shall be authorized to report such modifications or amendments as they think advisable. The papers shall be left with the conferees of the House assenting to such conference, In case of difference, committees to be appointed.

and they shall present the report of the committee to their House. When such House shall have acted thereon, they shall transmit the same, and the papers relating thereto, to the other, with a message certifying its action thereon.

Matters of
difference;
how settled.

6th. It shall be in order for either House to recede from any subject matter of difference, subsisting between the two Houses, at any time previous to conference, whether the papers on which such difference arose are before the House receding, formally or informally; and on such vote to recede, the same number shall be required to constitute a quorum to act thereon, and to assent to such receding, as was required on the original question out of which the difference arose.

Bills when
deemed lost.

7th. After each House shall have adhered to their disagreement, the bill, which is the subject of difference, shall be deemed lost, and shall not be again revived during the same session in either House.

Joint com-
mittees.

8th. All joint committees of the two Houses, and all committees of conference, shall consist of three Senators and five Members of Assembly, unless otherwise specially ordered by concurrent resolution.

Final read-
ing of bills.

9th. No bill which shall have passed one House, shall have its final reading in the other, in less than two days thereafter, without the consent of two-thirds of the members thereof present; and whenever ten or more bills, which shall have been passed in either House, shall be in readiness for final reading in the other House, such House shall assign a day for the final reading of such bills, which day shall be within one week thereafter. At the time appointed, such House shall proceed to the final reading of said bills, and continue the same from day to day, until all such bills then in readiness, for final reading, shall have been read (unless this order of business shall, in either House, by the vote of a majority of all the members elected to the same, be suspended, or laid on the table). In all cases where a bill shall be ordered to lie on the table, it shall retain its place in the order of the final reading

of bills, but shall not be called up for consideration, unless by the vote of a majority of the members present.

10th. The same bill shall not, specially or by name, create, renew, or continue more than one incorporation, nor contain any provisions in relation to the altering of more than one incorporation by name; but this rule shall not be construed to apply to corporations to be formed under general laws, according to the eighth article of the Constitution, nor to bills for consolidating corporations.

11th. Whenever there shall be an election of officers by the two Houses, the result shall be certified by the President of the Senate and Speaker of the Assembly, and shall be reported by the presiding officer of each House to their respective Houses, and be entered on the journals of each, and shall be communicated to the Governor by the clerks of the two Houses.

12th. There shall be printed, of course, and without order, 340 copies of all original bills reported by committees of either House; and 800 copies of all messages from the Governor (except messages certifying his approval of bills), all reports of standing or select committees, and all reports or communications made in pursuance of law; which number shall be denominated the usual number.

13th. Neither House shall order the printing of more than the usual number of any document, other than such as may originate in, or be communicated in pursuance of law, to the House, ordering the printing of the same; nor shall any book be purchased or printed by order of either House for the use of its members, except books for the use of its standing committees, and for its library; and all orders to print documents not communicated to, or originating in one of the branches of the Legislature, and all orders for the printing or purchasing books for the use of members or for distribution, except as aforesaid, shall be by joint resolution, upon which the ayes and noes shall be called, and which

No bill shall create more than one incorporation.

Election of officers to be certified and reported by presiding officers.

Usual number of bills and documents to be printed.

Printing.

Purchase of books.

must receive the votes of a majority of each House; and no printing shall be done by order of either House which is not embraced in the contract for doing public printing. Whenever either House shall order more than the usual number of any message or document, the fact shall be communicated immediately by message to the other.

Documents
ordered by
both Houses.

14th. When a document shall be ordered to be printed by both Houses, it shall be regarded as but one order calling for the usual number only, unless otherwise expressly directed by either House.

Extra numbers.

15th. When an extra number shall be ordered, it shall be done by specifying the number for each member. The Governor and State officers shall each have the same number as the members; and a specified number may be added for any committee, officer, or author of a document.

Orders to
print expire
at close of
session.

16th. Orders to print, unexecuted, expire at the close of the session; and no documents shall be printed or delivered, after the final adjournment, unless printed under some law, or concurrent resolution of the Senate and Assembly.

Sergeant-at-
arms to re-
ceive printed
matter.

17th. The sergeant-at-arms of each House shall receive from the printer all matter ordered by the respective Houses, and shall keep a book and enter therein the time of reception by him, of every such bill or document, and the number of copies received, and shall cause each and any of such bill or document to be immediately placed upon the desks of the members.

Distribution
of the bills
and docu-
ments when
printed.

18th. The bills and documents, when printed, shall be distributed as follows:

Of bills, there shall be sent

To the Senate,	84 copies.
To the Assembly,	218 copies.
To the State Officers,	28 copies.
Retained to bind,	10 copies.

340 copies.

Of messages and documents, there shall be sent

To the Senate,	90 copies.
To the Assembly,	190 copies.
To the State Officers,	30 copies.

Retained to bind :

For the Senate,	38 copies.
For the Assembly,	134 copies.
For Senate Library,	18 copies.
For Assembly Library,	50 copies.
For the counties, public officers, &c.,	123 copies.
For literary and scientific exchanges, to be made by the Regents of the University, including one copy for each state and territory, and one copy for each of the Regents who are not otherwise provided for,	124 copies.
For State Library,	3 copies.

800 copies.

There shall also be printed and bound for the State Library, 3 copies of the Session Laws, and also of the Journal of each House, and 57 copies of the same for the Regents of the University, for the purpose of literary exchanges.

19th. The supply bill and annual appropriation bill shall be reported by the 15th day of March, and printed immediately thereafter, and made the special order on the 25th day of March next.

New-York State Agricultural Society.

[Rooms in Geological Buildings, State-street.]

Officers Elected, January 21st., 1852.

HENRY WAGER, of Oneida, *President*.

Vice-Presidents:

JAMES MONROE, New-York,	|	THEODORE S. FAXTON, Oneida,
LEWIS G. MORRIS, Westchester,	|	OLCOTT C. CHAMBERLAIN, Otsego,
ANTHONY VAN BERGEN, Greene,	|	CHARLES LEE, Yates,
WINSLOW C. WATSON, Essex,	|	JOHN A. M'ELWAIN, Wyoming.

BENJAMIN P. JOHNSON, Albany, *Corresponding Secretary*.

ERASTUS CORNING, Jr., Albany, *Recording Secretary*.

LUTHER TUCKER, Albany, *Treasurer*.

Executive Committee:

WILLIAM KELLY, Rhinebeck,	|	J. A. COREY, Saratoga,
J. T. BLANCHARD, Saratoga,	|	JOHN BUTTERFIELD, Utica,
J. B. BURNET, Syracuse,		

Ex-Presidents—Members of Executive Committee:

GEORGE VAIL,	|	LEWIS F. ALLEN,
JOHN A. KING,	|	EZRA P. PRENTICE,
JOHN DELAFIELD.		



In Senate, April 12. 1853
on motion of Judge Vanderbilt

Resolved " That the time
" specified in the resolution of the
" Senate of March 28. 1853, for
" the Committee thereby directed to
" be appointed to investigate the
" affairs of Union College, to make
" up and sign their report, and
" deposit the same with the
" Attorney General, be extended
" to the first day of September next.

In Senate, March 28th 1853 -
9. P. M. - Resolved -

That the report of the Majority and of the Minority of the Commissioners heretofore appointed by the Senate to investigate the Pecuniary affairs of Union College, be referred to a Committee of three members of the Senate to investigate the matters specified in the Senate resolutions of June and July 1851, with power to send for persons and papers, and if necessary to sit after the adjournment of the present session of the Senate and after a full and fair hearing of all parties and persons desiring to be heard before them, to report the result of their inquiries and their opinions thereon -

* And the said Committee shall make up and sign their report by the first day of August next and shall deposit the same with

the Attorney General of this State
on that day, whose duty it shall be
hereafter (if in his opinion
there are good reasons therefor) to take
such legal proceedings against the
Trustees of Union College, against the
President thereof, or against any or all
of them, or against any person
connected with said College, who may
have been guilty of improper conduct
or of any unlawful acts.

Resolved further that the Attorney
General present any report so left with
him to the next Legislature on the first
day of its session, in order that they
may take such further action in the
premises, as may seem to them right.

Res. as amended
Carried ayes 10 -
noes - 7 -

{ Amendment to begin
at x - was carried
ayes - 13 -
noes - 8 -

12th Joint rule

§ 14. Compare I. R. S. page 1,
and § 42 - p. 519

Vanderbilt	{	appointed by
Lones -		Lt. Governor
Ward -		March 29. 18
		as such
		Select Committee





